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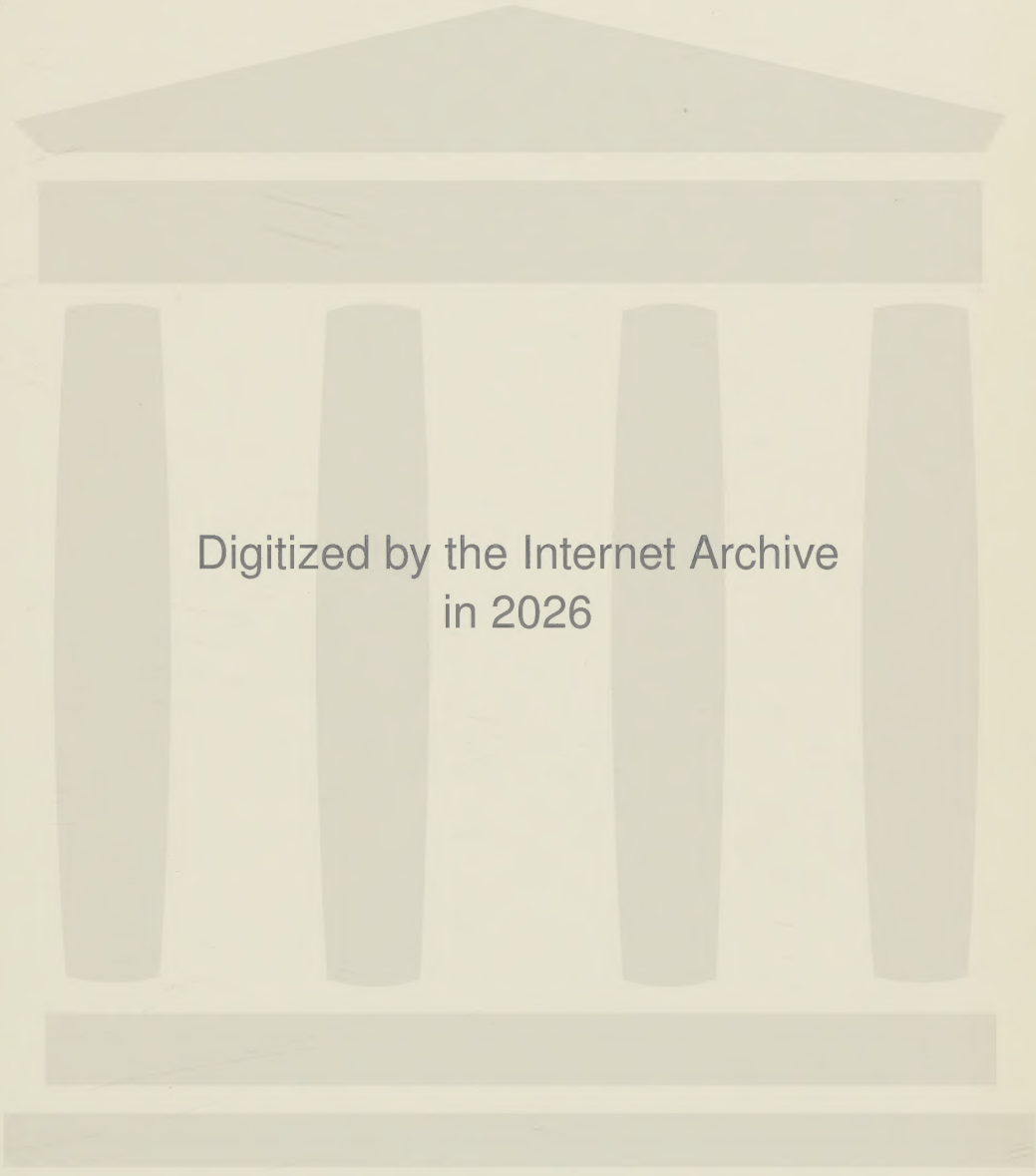
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HISTORY

OF

MEDINA COUNTY

AND

OHIO.

Containing a History of the State of Ohio, from its earliest settlement to the present time, embracing its topography, geological, physical and climatic features; its agricultural, stock-growing, railroad interests, etc.; a History of Medina County, giving an account of its aboriginal inhabitants, early settlement by the whites, pioneer incidents, its growth, its improvements, organization of the County, its judicial history, its business and industries, churches, schools, etc.; Biographical Sketches; Portraits of some of the Early Settlers and Prominent Men, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED.

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186 DEARBORN STREET.
1881.

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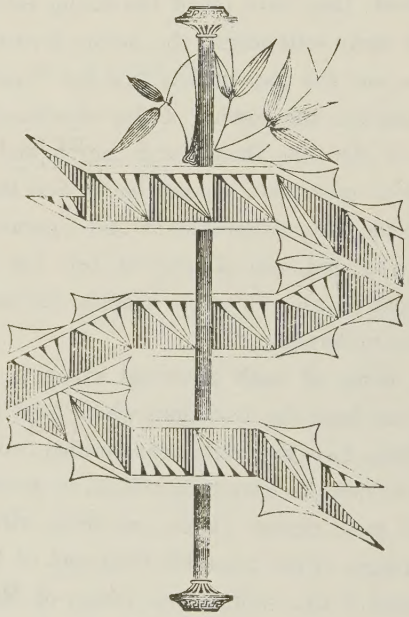
PREFACE.

THE work that has engaged our historians, W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle and W. A. Goodspeed, for some time past, is now closed. On these pages they have traced the tedious journey of the pioneer from homes of comfort and refinement to the untouched wilds of the West; they have noted the rising cabin, the clearing of the forests, the privations of the early settlements, the heroic fortitude with which the pioneer surmounted these obstacles, and the patient toil that has "made the wilderness to blossom as the rose;" they have marked the coming of the schoolmaster, and that greater teacher —the preacher—the rise of the schoolhouse and church, and their influence in molding society. This work we have undertaken in the belief that there is a proper demand that the events which relate to the early times should find a permanent record, and with what fidelity to facts and with what patience of research this has been accomplished, we shall leave to the judgment of our patrons, in whose keeping the traditions of that day remain, and for whom the work was undertaken.

Advantage has been taken of such historical works as were found; but the chief resource for information has been the traditions which have been handed down from one generation to another. These have generally been verified from other sources; but in some not essential particulars, our writers have been obliged to depend upon tradition alone, and may thus have sanctioned some errors. These, we trust, will be found of trifling importance; and we ground our hope of the favorable judgment of the public upon the essential correctness and completeness of this volume as a history of Medina County.

We desire, also, to thank the citizens everywhere in the county, who have so cordially aided our writers in gathering the materials for this volume, and especially to acknowledge our indebtedness to the gentlemen who have been associated with them in the various parts of the work; to Hon. AARON PARDEE, of Wadsworth; JUDGE SAMUEL HUMPHREVILLE (now deceased), and Dr. E. G. HARD, of Medina; J. T. GRAVES, of Seville, and others whose names appear with their contributions.

March, 1881. PUBLISHERS.



CONTENTS.

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

PAGE.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory—Topography—Geology—Primitive Races Antiquities—Indian Tribes..... 11

CHAPTER II.—Explorations in the West..... 19

CHAPTER III.—English Explorations—Traders—French and Indian War in the West—English Possession..... 37

CHAPTER IV.—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Its Failure—Bouquet's Expedition—Occupation by the English..... 48

CHAPTER V.—American Exploration—Dunmore's War—Campaign of George Rogers Clarke—Land Troubles—Spain in the Revolution—Murder of the Moravian Indians..... 52

CHAPTER VI.—American Occupation—Indian Claims—Early Land Companies—Compact of 1787—Organization of the Territory—Early American Settlements in the Ohio Valley—First Territorial Officers—Organization of Counties... 60

CHAPTER VII.—Indian War of 1795—Harmar's Campaign—St. Clair's Campaign—Wayne's Campaign—Close of the War..... 73

CHAPTER VIII.—Jay's Treaty—The Question of State Rights and National Supremacy—Extension of Ohio Settlements—Land Claims—Spanish Boundary Question..... 79

CHAPTER IX.—First Territorial Representatives in Congress—Division of the Territory—Formation of States—Marietta Settlement—Other Settlements—Settlements in the Western Reserve—Settlement of the Central Valleys—Further Settlements in the Reserve and Elsewhere..... 85

CHAPTER X.—Formation of the State Government—Ohio a State—The State Capitals—Legislation—The "Sweeping" Resolutions.....121

CHAPTER XI.—The War of 1812—Growth of the State—Canal, Railroads and other Improvements—Development of State Resources.....127

CHAPTER XII.—Mexican War—Continued Growth of the State—War of the Rebellion—Ohio's Part in the Conflict.....132

CHAPTER XIII.—Ohio in the Centennial—Address of Edward D. Mansfield, L.L D., Philadelphia, August 9, 1876.....138

CHAPTER XIV.—Education—Early School Laws—Notes—Institutions and Educational Journals—School System—School Funds—Colleges and Universities.....148

CHAPTER XV.—Agriculture—Area of the State—Early Agriculture in the West—Markets—Live Stock—Nurseries, Fruits, etc.—Cereals, Root and Cucurbitaceous Crops—Agricultural Implements—Agricultural Societies—Pomological and Horticultural Societies.....151

CHAPTER XVI.—Climatology—Outline—Variation in Ohio—Estimate in Degrees—Amount of Variability.....163

CHAPTER XVII.—Public Lands—Early Contest on Right of Soil and Jurisdiction—The Western Reserve—Origin and Organization—Social and Material Growth.....165

PART II.

HISTORY OF MEDINA COUNTY.

PAGE

CHAPTER I.—Physical Geography of the County—Geological Formation—Material Resources—Grain Culture—Stock Raising—Dairying Interest—Agricultural Societies..... 181

CHAPTER II.—Prehistoric Races—Ancient Earthworks—Indian Traditions—Pioneer Settlements—Erection and Organization of the County—History of the Public Buildings—The Growth of Political Parties..... 212

CHAPTER III.—The Learned Professions—Early Courts and Practice—Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar—The Bar of the Present—The Medical Fraternity—Practice in ye Olden Time—Doctors of the Past and Present.. 242

CHAPTER IV.—Social Development of the County—Character of the Early Churches—The Rise of Denominational Influence—Temperance Work—Early Schools—Growth of Higher Education—Academies—The Press—Railroad Operations..... 275

CHAPTER V.—War Activities—Stampede of 1812—Volunteers for the Mexican Struggle—The County's Contributions to the War of the Rebellion—Medina's Volunteers in the Army—Soldiers' Association..... 308

CHAPTER VI.—A Retrospect—The Railroad Jubilee—A Newspaper's History of the Day—A Memorable "Fourth"—A Centennial Oration..... 355

CHAPTER VII.—Medina Township—Its Settlement—Early Privations—Social Development—Growth of Villages—Weymouth and Medina—Church and School..... 375

CHAPTER VIII.—Medina Village—Its Incorporation—Internal Improvements—Manufacturing Enterprises—Fire Department—Church and School Interests—The Cemetery..... 394

CHAPTER IX.—Wadsworth Township—Coming of the Whites—Incidents of Early Settlement—Beginnings of Township Government—Origin of Church and Schools..... 414

CHAPTER X.—Wadsworth Township—Notable Epidemic—Coal Mines—The N. Y., P. & O. R. R.—Village of Wadsworth—Growth and Incorporation—Family Genealogies 435

CHAPTER XI.—Guilford Township—Topography and Boundaries—The Pioneers—Their Journey to the West—Early Industries—Seville—Growth and Incorporation of the Village—Churches and Schools..... 454

CHAPTER XII.—Harrisville Township—Physical Features—The Pioneer Settler of the County—Incidents of 1812—Hardships in the Wilderness—Growth of Villages—Organization of the Township—Social Development..... 483

CHAPTER XIII.—York Township—Natural Attractions—Pioneer Families of the Township—Social Customs—Commercial Activities—York Center—Manufacturing Interests—Church and Schoolhouse..... 509

PAGE.

CHAPTER XIV.—Litchfield Township—Surface, Drainage and Material Resources—[illegible] Settlement—Experiences in the Wilderness—Peti[illegible]citement—Early Manufactures—Religious and Educational Efforts..... 525

CHAPTER XV.—Liverpool Township—Configuration of Land—The Discovery of Salt—Early Manufacturing Activity—Growth of the Community—Moral and Mental Development..... 536

CHAPTER XVI.—Spencer Township—Topographical Features—First Settlement of the Township—Primitive Customs—Incidents of Life in the Wilderness—Beginnings of Church and School—Their Development..... 555

CHAPTER XVII.—Chatham Township—Geological Structure—Pioneer Beginnings—Early Efforts at Agriculture—Story of the Old Log Cabin—Progress in Politics, Churches and Schools..... 569

CHAPTER XVIII.—Brunswick Township—Rocks and Rivers—Making a Home in the Wilderness—Incidents of Pioneer Life—Early Manufactures—Social Customs and Development..... 580

CHAPTER XIX.—Westfield Township—The Lay of the Land—Agricultural Advantages—Early Selection of Sites—Pioneer Pleasures—Preachers and People—Schoolmasters and their Scholars..... 594

CHAPTER XX.—Hinckley Township—A Hunter's Paradise—The Coming of the First Settlers—The Great Hunt—Incidents of the Early Hunters and Trappers—Growth of Civilization—The Church and School..... 607

CHAPTER XXI.—Sharon Township—Its Topographical Survey—Its Early Settlers—Sketch of Pioneer Homes—Early Rise of School Interests—The Academy—Material Prospects of Sharon..... 620

CHAPTER XXII.—Granger Township—Contour of the Surface—Agricultural Resources—Early Settlements and Incidents—Political Organization—Beginnings and Development of Church and School..... 630

CHAPTER XXIII.—Montville Township—Character of the Surface—Soil and Drainage—Early Survey—First Settlements—Beginnings of Agriculture—Snakes and Game—The Turnpike and Early Roads—A Fourth of July—Churches and Schools..... 647

CHAPTER XXIV.—Homer Township—Its Boundaries and Physical Attractions—The Coming of the Whites—Early Organization and Political Relations—Changes in its County Relations—Church and School Interests..... 656

CHAPTER XXV.—La Fayette Township—Origin of the Name—Early Settlement—Pioneer Incidents—Frontier Industries—Social Development—Beginning of Churches and Schools..... 665

PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PAGE.

Brunswick Township..... 764
Chatham Township..... 798
Guilford Township..... 718
Granger Township..... 904
Harrisville Township..... 862
Hinckley Township..... 770
Homer Township..... 920
Litchfield Township..... 743
Liverpool Township..... 748
La Fayette Township..... 829
Medina Township..... 681
Montville Township..... 784
Sharon Township..... 790
Spencer Township..... 754
Wadsworth Township..... 706
Westfield Township..... 883
York Township..... 731

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PORTRAITS.

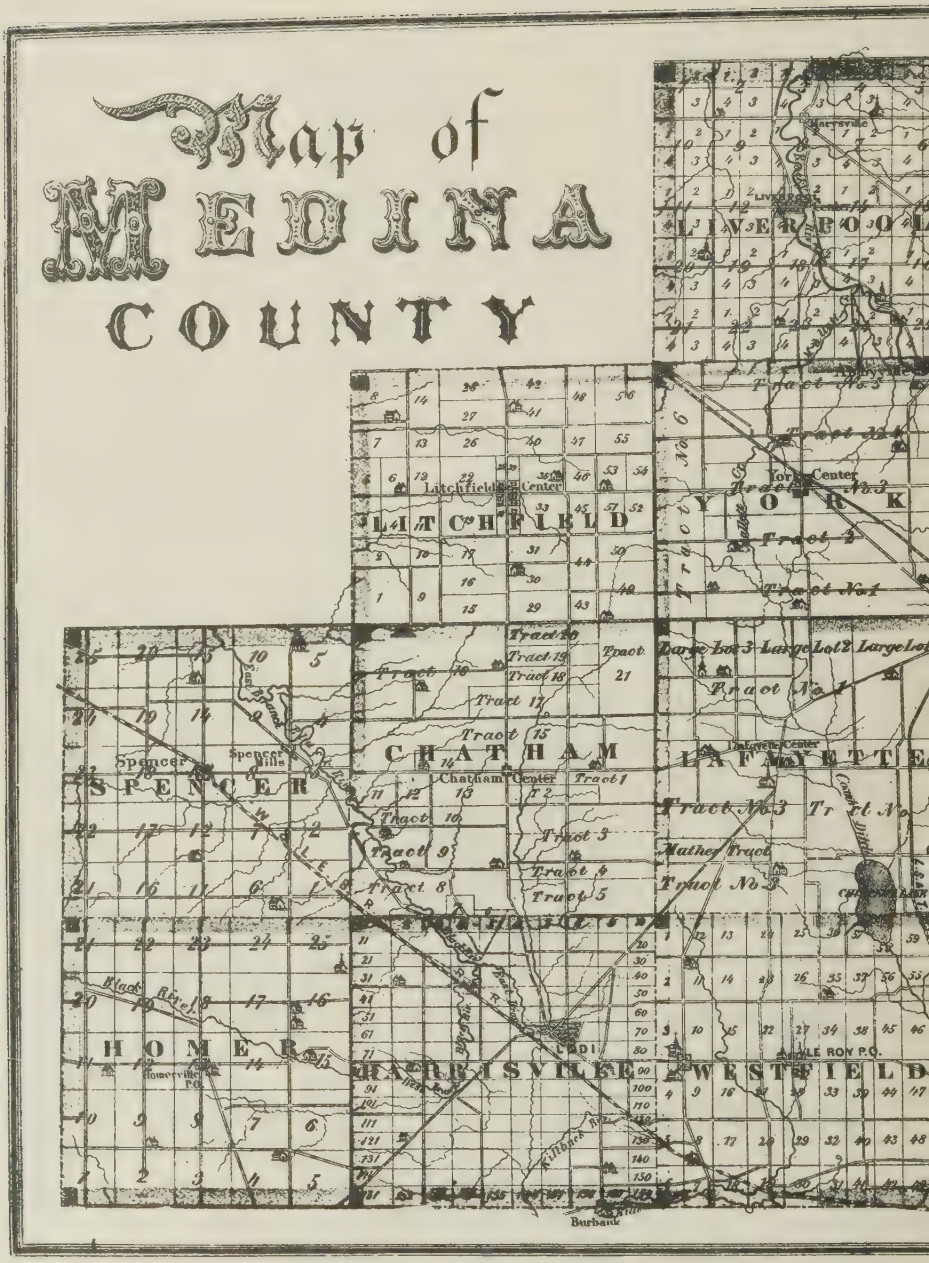
Badger, Austin (Biography on page 687)..... 381
Clark, W. P. (Biography on page 784)..... 285
Coulter, O. M. (Biography on page 884)..... 369
Dowd, D. D. (Biography on page 885)..... 309
Freeman, Rufus (Biography on page 889)..... 603
Harris, Joseph (Biography on page 484)..... 485
Harris, Rachel..... 495
Harris, Albert (Biography on page 870)..... 507
Hatch, Hoel (Biography on page 911)..... 631
Hatch, Saloma..... 635
Hosmer, Henry (Biography on page 724)..... 459
Houghton, Ambrose (Biography on page 890)..... 279
Lindley, Ephraim (Biography on page 766)..... 585
Loomis, T. G (Biography on page 871)..... 351
Munson, A. (Biography on page 696)..... 243
Morton, Oliver (Biography on page 895)..... 595
Parker, L. B. (Biography on page 752)..... 549
Pearson, Arza (Biography on page 739)..... 513
Strong, Dyer (Biography on page 882)..... 333
Van Deusen, R. L. (Biography on page 781)..... 207
Van Deusen, Orpha (Biography on page 780)..... 619
Witter, W. H. (Biography on page 704)..... 405
Willey, A. G. (Biography on page 271)..... 555

VIEWS.

The Medina County Court House..... 181

ADDENDUM

Obituary of Judge S. Humphreville..... 922


Map of
MEDINA
COUNTY
LIVERPOOL
YORK
LITCHFIELD
Litchfield Center
CHATHAM
Chatham Center
LAFAYETTE
Lafayette Center
SPENCER
Spencer Mills
HOMER
Homerville P.O.
HARRISVILLE
WESTFIELD
LE ROY P.O.
Burbank
Tract No. 1
Tract No. 2
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Tract No. 18
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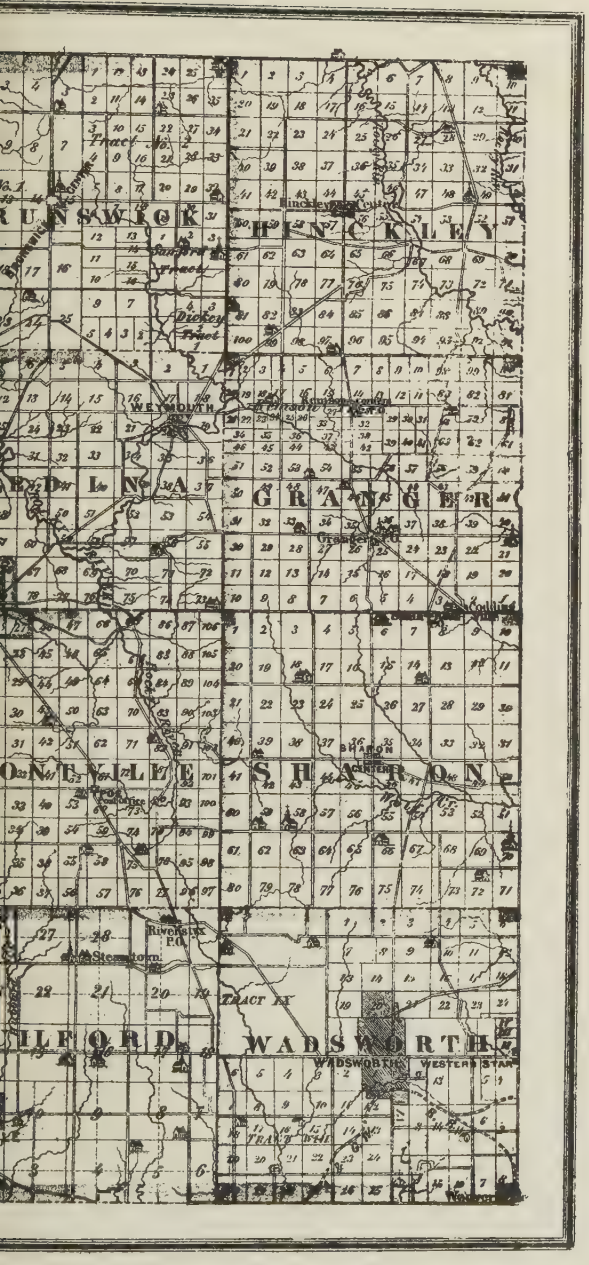
Large Lot 1
Large Lot 2
Large Lot 3
Mather Tract
Black River
Rocky River
Hinckley Creek


HINCKLEY
GRANGER
SHARON
WADSWORTH
WEYMOUTH
Hinckley
Granger
Sharon
Wadsworth
Western Star
Weymouth
Riverside P.O.
Stevenstown
TRACT IV
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HISTORY OF OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY — TOPOGRAPHY — GEOLOGY — PRIMITIVE — RACES — ANTIQUITIES — INDIAN TRIBES.

THE present State of Ohio, comprising an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth—25,576,969 acres—is a part of the Old Northwest Territory. This Territory embraced all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi River. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia Colony, and when that colony took on the dignity of State government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle States, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Mississippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh-water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other States, in that it was never under Territorial government. When it was created, it was made a State, and did not pass through the stage incident to the most of other States, *i. e.*, exist as a Territory before being advanced to the powers of a State. Such was not the case with the other States of the West; all were Territories, with Territorial forms of government, ere they became States.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lakes Erie and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude; and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000 acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State Auditor, 20,965,371¾ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

The face of the country, in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the State, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with

the western boundary of the State. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio River waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Logan County, where the elevation is 1,550 feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The Southern part of the State is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the State. In the southern counties, the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwestern parts of the State, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide," or water-shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the State in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio River, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the State, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and, all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the State, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the Falls, at Louisville, Ky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters unite at Pittsburgh. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is 950 miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo, it is only 615 miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen more than sixty feet above low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the West. Others, known as "tow-heads," are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the State, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin County, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the State, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie Canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint Creeks.

The Muskingum River is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Waldhoning Rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite at Coshocton. From the junction, the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the State. At its outlet, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements, it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta, as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio Canal. All along this stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications, are everywhere to be found, inclosing a mute history as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their existence. The same may be said of all the other valleys in Ohio.

The Miami River—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hardin County, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly, to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through

a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the divide are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufactories.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few very small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering-places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the State, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is 290 miles long, and 57 miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is 312 feet deep. The shores are principally drift-clay or hard-pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796, to 1842, the encroachment was 218 feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation." Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year, until June, 1838, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the General Government. In 1818, the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara River. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland Canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Prof. J. H. Riddle and Mr. I. A. Lapham, were appointed a committee by the Legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the State, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal-measures in the southeastern part of the State, Prof. Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the State and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, the Legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating $12,000 for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The Geological Corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, State Geologist, with Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Locke, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey and Charles Briggs, Jr., Assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of 134 pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland and Whittlesey. In 1838, the Legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report, of 286 pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding Legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and, save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the Legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841, Prof. James Hall passed through the State, and, by his indentification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year, he issued the first map of the geology of the State, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in 1853, and by J. Mareon, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of Ohio was a very small one, published by Col. Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's History. In 1856, he published a larger map, and, in 1865, another was issued by Prof. Nelson Sayler. In 1867, Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the Atlas of the State issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other States had been

accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of *terra incognita*, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area.

In 1869, the Legislature appropriated, for a new survey, $13,900 for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry Chief Geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klippart were appointed Assistants, and T. G. Wormley, Chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of 164 pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined. Elsewhere in these pages, these results are given, and to them the reader is referred for the specific geology of the county. Only general results can be noted here.

On the general geological map of the State, are two sections of the State, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tenn., all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward, it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (No. 4), midway of the State, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Corniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany Mountains. In this basin, all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the State, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlaid by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the State, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal-field, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the State all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again subdivided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal Measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz.: A glacialed surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Iceberg Drift and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows:

"*First.* Subsequent to the Tertiary was a period of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian

islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

"*Second.* By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving, in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

"*Third.* This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

"*Fourth.* The submergence of this ancient land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and bowlders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of Newfoundland.

"*Fifth.* The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation."

"In six days, the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," records the Scriptures, and, when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi Valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the New World, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the Valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first or the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a cotemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people; but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earth-works, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the *Mound Builders*, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or any one can do is only conjecture.

"In the burial-mounds," continues Col. Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburg, Montgomery County. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high, originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburg sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones

or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defenses of the Mound-Builders. It is well located on a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking County. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons and parallel banks, or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair-ground is permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious-shaped works in this county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Col. Whittlesey says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.

"The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts, while those about the rivers in the southern part of the State are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.

"Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among themselves or against their neighbors. This style of works extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio, there is a space along the water-shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.

"The Indians of the North, dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior, there are ancient copper mines wrought by the Mound-Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.

"The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least, the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, they found dwelling here the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the State whose northern boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where the city of Cleveland now is; thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio River, up which stream it continued to the Pennsylvania State line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation were the implacable foes of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes, these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the Eries, or, as the orthography of the word is

sometimes given, Erigos, or Errienous.* About forty years afterward, the Iroquois (Five Nations) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the Iroquois. This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the Eries, the Iroquois again took to the war-path, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French, these tribes would have shared the fate of the Hurons and Eries. Until the year 1700, the Iroquois held the south shore of Lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the Hurons or Wyandots, about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the Hurons to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the Ottawas, they resided when the whites came to the State. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot Counties. At the western boundary of this county, the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the State near the northwest corner of Fulton County. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the Iroquois.

The Delawares, or "Lenni Lenapes," whom the Iroquois had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum. Their eastern boundary was the country of the Iroquois (before defined), and their northern, that of the Hurons. On the west, they extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland County, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading Creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio River.

West of the Delawares, dwelt the Shawanees, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the Hurons, on the east, by the Delawares; on the south, by the Ohio River. On the west, their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the Hurons, near the southwest corner of Wyandot County, till it intersected the Ohio River.

All the remainder of the State—all its western part from the Ohio River to the Michigan line—was occupied by the Miamis, Mineamis, Twigtwees, or Tawixtawes, a powerful nation, whom the Iroquois were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the State, partly by permit of the Five Nations, and partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land.

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted, to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

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* Father Louis Hennepin, in his work published in 1684, thus alludes to the Eries: "These good fathers," referring to the priests, "were great friends of the Hurons, who told them that the Iroquois went to war beyond Virginia, or New Sweden, near a lake which they called '*Erige*,' or '*Erie*,' which signifies '*the cat*,' or '*nation of the cat*,' and because these savages brought captives from this nation in returning to their cantons along this lake, the Hurons named it, in their language, '*Erige*,' or '*Erike*,' '*the lake of the cat*,' and which our Canadians, in softening the word, have called 'Lake Erie.'"

Charlevoix, writing in 1721, says: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the Huron (Wyandot) language, which was formerly seated on its banks, and who have been entirely destroyed by the Iroquois. *Erie*, in that language, signifies '*cat*,' and, in some accounts, this nation is called the '*cat nation*.' This name, probably, comes from the large numbers of that animal found in this region."

The Five Nations claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the Western Nations. The following statements were collected by Col. Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River.

In 1744, this same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Penn., and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other Western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Penn., wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio River.

February 13, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the Lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24, 1784, the Six Nations made a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas, and Wyandots ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cayahaga," the Portage Path, and the Tuscarawas, to Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loramie's Fort (in Shelby County); thence along the Portage Path to the St. Mary's River and down it to the "Omee," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cayahaga."

January 3, 1786, the Shawanees, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two Miamis and the Wabash, west of the Chippewas, Delawares and Wyandots.

February 9, 1789, the Iroquois made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares, and Wyandots—to which the Sauks and Pottawatomies assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes, confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmar and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky River.

In June, 1796, the Senecas, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land Company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanees, Menses, and Pottawatomies relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

July 4, 1807, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawatomies, at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee River, with part of Michigan.

November 25, 1808, the same tribes with the Shawanees, at Brownstown, Mich., granted the Government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Miamis, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the Wyandots ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loramie's and the St. Mary's River and north of the Maumee. The Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6, 1818, the Miamis, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's River.

The numerous treaties of peace with the Western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—

one by Gen. Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), in 1758; one by Col. Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Col. Boquet, at the mouth of the Walhonding, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway County. By the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were, from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the Government, the last of these being the Wyandot Reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all the Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that, from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the Alleghany Mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

> "The verdant hills
> Are covered o'er with growing grain,
> And white men till the soil,
> Where once the red man used to reign."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

WHEN war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the Western wilds of the New World preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic Church had been planted by missionaries from France in the Eastern moiety of Maine; and Le Caron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his King, went forth those emissaries of the Cross, whose zeal has been the admiration of the world. The French Colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and of such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south on the Gulf coast, was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and, at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the Court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the New World, established themselves in the new domain and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French King, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's Institutes first saw the light, saw an unequaled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the Western wilds; and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work. Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests—increased in a few years to fifteen—a way was made across the West from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless Mohawks. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands, established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The Five Nations were for many years hostile toward the French and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of century, they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after wearied with a long struggle, in which they began to see their power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities, and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois.* In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of Ottawas. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchman, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of Mohawks and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to René Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the Hurons who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Chegoi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for awhile it was on the verge of dissolution. The King sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the Iroquois, now proving themselves enemies to

*Mr. C. W. Butterfield, author of *Crawford's Campaign*, and good authority, says: "John Nicholet, a Frenchman, left Quebec and Three Rivers in the summer of 1634, and visited the Hurons on Georgian Bay, the Chippewas at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, returning to Quebec in the summer of 1635. This was the first white men to see any part of the Northwest Territory. In 1641, two Jesuit priests were at the Sault Ste. Marie for a brief time. Then two French traders reached Lake Superior, and after them came that tide of emigration on which the French based their claim to the country."

the French. Accompanying him were Courcelles, as Governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figures in Northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors" in August, Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the Far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the Sioux. Commanding peace in the name of his King, he called a council and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered Hurons and Ottawas north of Lake Superior; the Pottawatomies from Lake Michigan; the Sacs and Foxes from the Far West; the Illinois from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the Chippewas at the Sault. They reached there in 1668 and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method, and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest Territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their King. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master and would, in the end, win the crown.

The great river away to the West of which they heard so much was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks and preach to them the Gospel and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery. While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened—for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-goi-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the Western Indians gave protection and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lusson on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, agreed to be present by their embassadors.

The congress met on the fourth day of June, 1671. St. Lusson, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French King, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and of pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

> "The banners of heaven's King advance;
> The mysteries of the Cross shines forth."*

A cedar column was planted by the cross and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the West of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined

* Bancroft.

to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfillment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the Hurons at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the Mascoutins and Kickapoos on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the Sacs and Foxes on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his King, commissioned by royal magnate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the Pottawatomies, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the 9th day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox River, where were Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and there by groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wanderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said, "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an embassador from God to enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the 10th of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men, with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin River, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the silence but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the Great River, with a joy that could not be expressed;' and the two birchbark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable waterfowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."*

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the 25th of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Moun-gou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the Great

* Bancroft.

River, commended themselves to God, and, uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and of his King, who had chastised the Five Nations and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the Great River and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace-pipe, gayly caparisoned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good Father's neck, and bid the strangers good speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turgid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawanees, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful Iroquois. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of whitewood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the Chickasaws have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33 degrees, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage foe drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting. Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs and axes of steel, the latter proving they have traded with Europeans. The two travelers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the Western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical clime, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the 17th day of July, 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the 38th degree, they encounter the waters of the Illinois which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river, they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them the way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of Utica, in La Salle County, Ill., and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago River, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green Bay early in September.

The great valley of the West was now open. The "Messippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be sully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey, each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsized, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have

hardly happened him. In a letter to Gov. Frontenac, Joliet says:

"I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the Cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

Marquette, left at Green Bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green Bay on the 25th of October with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois Rivers. Entering Lake Michigan, they encountered adverse winds and waves and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago River, they found Marquette too weak to proceed farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the 13th of March, 1675, they left their huts and, rowing on up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded him as divine and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembling them before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw Mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing Father, who became too weak to view them. By the 19th of the month, he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There in a lonely wilderness the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the Ottawas, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones and

cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw Mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the head-waters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jacques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608, Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollet monks; and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country, a river highway extended to the Western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history has been given aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause, he joined the Order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illy concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but, by some means, on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share; and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations; and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice Order who were encouraging settlers by grants of land on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The Superior of the seminary, learning of LaSalle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and LaSalle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs. While employed in developing his claim, he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the Western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "Great River, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things, Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin; and LaSalle himself learned from a wandering band of Senecas that a river, called the Ohio, arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the Great River, or a part of it: for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Gov. Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the Governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his

estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The Superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and realizing 2,800 livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of this order, emulating the Jesuits, had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputized two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies, they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed, of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However, the expeditions, merged into one body, left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the 6th of July, 1669, in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle, and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genesee, where they expected to find guides to lead them on to the Ohio. As La Salle only partially understood their language, he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearful lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month, with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides; and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake, they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara River, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception, and were informed by a Shawanese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time, and that he would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey, they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives, and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here, on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior, under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country, and informed them that the Indians of those regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle, that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle, states it as a fact, and it is hence inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field, and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Ky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is, doubtless, correct. He states, in a letter to Count Frontenac in 1677, that he discovered the Ohio, and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls, La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite, hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question, and elicited but little comment. Still, it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans, Joliet and Marquette push on from Green Bay, and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673, he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the far-away nations, laid down his life. The spirit of

La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery, he stood ready to solve the mystery, and gain the country for his King. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done, and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

Count Frontenac, the new Governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed, and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the West, of that immense country, and resolving in his mind on some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the Great River, gave him the outline of a plan, sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this, were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole West, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac, he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his Governor, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the Five Nations, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France, to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to, and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed, and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself, he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants, and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return, he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of Tontine Life Insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted, and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship, and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal, he secured the services of M. La Motte, a person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollets. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes, and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senecas were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter, they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays, the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the 7th of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green Bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of. La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria Lake, where he was obliged to halt, and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecœur"—broken-hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied, and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned, he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps, to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the head-waters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the Sioux.

La Salle renewed his force of men, and the third time set out for the outlet of the Great River.

He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the 24th, they ascended the Chickasaw Bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, ere long they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6, they emerged on the broad bosom of the Gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the Gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, Regne; Le Neuvieme, Avril, 1682." *

"The whole party," says a "proces verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudiat* and the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and then after a salute of fire-arms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in French:

"In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty two, I, in virtue of the commission of His Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of His Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straights, and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chavunons, Chickachaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the Kious or Nadouessious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Illinois, Mesigameas, Natchez, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named."

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of fire-arms. The Sieur de La Salle caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was inscribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flvmen inde ab ilineorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsqve ostivm fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis cio ioc LXXXII.

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metaire, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the Northwest, which now includes Ohio, and the county, whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country, and France itself, rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists to return to the New World by way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past ...e outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his vain endeavors to find the river or return to Canada, he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Basha!" exclaimed his slayer, and despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness, he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge, and quick adaptation of his genius

* Louis the Great, King of France and of Navarre, reigning the ninth day of April, 1682.

to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity, that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unfaltering hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the colonization of Upper Canada, he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its mouth; and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the West."*

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock" on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later, he went on a mission to the Chickasaws, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The West was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit, less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness, and solved the mystery of the world.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688, all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there, they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the Empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688, he began hostilities by the capture of Philipsburg. The next year, England, under the lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the Empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689, the French were defeated at Walcourt, and the Turks at Widin; but in 1690, the French were victorious at Charleroy, and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693, Louvois and Luxemberg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688, the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689, De. Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Morne, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's Bay. But in August of the same year, the Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned, and no French posts left in the West between Trois Rivieres and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire West would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence, the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another, Salmon Falls, and the third, Casco Bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went as far as to Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years, various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's Bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688; but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi Valley. In 1698, D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which, erelong, was made a separate independency, called Louisiana.

* Bancroft.

Forts were erected on Mobile Bay, and the division of the territory between the French and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the Chickasaws, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianian forces combining against the Chickasaws. For many years the conflict raged, with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end, New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit, in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, and others in the Mississippi and Wabash Valleys, led to the rapid development, according to the French custom of all these parts of the West, while along all the chief water-courses, other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle, broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the Lakes to Green Bay, in Wisconsin; thence across a portage to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois River, to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the Lakes. La Salle's route was first by the Lakes to the St. Joseph's River, which he followed to the portage to the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt, he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee River; following this stream, the voyagers went on to the junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox Counties, in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years, the traders crossed the plains of Southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba" to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally, some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio, and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes, ports and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio River. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them: a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization, and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their influence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged, finally, to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the West more than a century; yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth, and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the West under French rule, but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast, and their progenitors in England, began, now, to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness

of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture, and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists, led the latter to adopt a hunter's life, and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the State, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading-posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries, within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw, and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of to-day enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio River, and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his King by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes, on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois Valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading-post at the mouth of this river, they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading-post, the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now, Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading-post at the mouth of the Huron River, in what is now Erie County. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both this and the one at the mouth of the Huron River were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evan's map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading-posts. They were, evidently, only temporary, and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important place. On Evan's map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "*French House*," doubtless, the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house, found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786, the Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw, and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles, and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "*Saint's Rest.*" Their stay was brief, for the following April, they left for the Huron River, and settled near the site of Milan, Erie County, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading-posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians, and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests, and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little if anything in developing the West.

About 1749, some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby County, on the banks of a creek since known as Loramie's Creek, and established a trading-station with the Indians. This was the first English trading-place or attempt at settlement in the State. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees, among whom it was founded, and demanded the traders as intruders upon French territory. The Twigtwees refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading-house, probably a block-house, and, after a severe

battle, captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. This fort was called by the English "Pickawillany," from which "Piqua" is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled, a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store on the site of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits; and, no doubt, Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Col. Johnston, many years an Indian Agent from the United States among the Western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the times when their French father had dominion over them; and their attachment always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians, that, when Gen. Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami Valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burnt the Indian settlement here, and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. Loramie fled to the Shawanees, and, with a colony of that nation, emigrated west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne, and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had command here was Capt. Butler, a nephew of Col. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family, he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave, the sorrowing father and mother built a substantial picket-fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point, and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by Gen. Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling, by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero) a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments, at an enormous profit, for skins and furs.

Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he, by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by Elliott and McKee, British Indian Agents living at Detroit."*

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans, when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed, they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the State government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio, they made trading-places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians, at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading-places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740; but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for, in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families

*Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessaries of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike County, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians, and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flat-boat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat, they were enabled to reach Maysville, and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, on the banks of Salt Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort, for generations, of the Indians in all parts of the West, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795 As soon as peace was assured, the whites came here for salt, and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull County. It is also noted on Evan's map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French, and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Fredrick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the State, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River in Tuscarawas County. Here were the three Indian villages—Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutten was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, near the margin of the Ohio Canal. Gnadenhutten was on the east side of the river It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians, by the rangers under Col. Williamson, occurred March 8, 1782. The account of the massacre and of these tribes appears in these pages, and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence, and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes, and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country, their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through Gen. Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them, whereby Congress paid them over $6,000, an annuity of $400, and 24,000 acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty, by some means, was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the River Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas River, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here, that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio, is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement at Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas County, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778, by a detachment of 1,000 men under Gen. McIntosh, from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time, vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River, that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788, Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five

shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments, and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous, individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791 many embarked at the various French sea-ports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many wood carvers and guilders to His Majesty, King of France, coachmakers, friseurs and peruke makers, and other artisans and *artistes*, equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791–92, and acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were worthless Without food, shelterless, and danger closing around them, they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither, and who was to blame, is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio Company procured its charter, were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the Government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchmen, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward gave them a grant of land, and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the causes of these people being so grossly deceived, there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o-lantern into the howling wilderness, and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coachmakers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a *coup de main*, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth. Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which, with might and main, all rolled the large log, and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from marauding bands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness, and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands nor buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia, in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio Company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings, and how they had been deceived, granted them 24,000 acres opposite Little Sandy River, to which grant, in 1798, 12,000 acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French Grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early Western history, and deserves a place in its annals.

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS—TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST—ENGLISH POSSESSION.

AS has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders, upon the occupation of the country, and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lands, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South Sea, and the claims thus set up in the West, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their actions in the New World, and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading-posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the West, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the Western wilderness by way of the Ohio River, entering it from the two streams which uniting form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published, in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the West. As early as 1630, Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-one and thirty-six degrees north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterward taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638, to the Earl of Arundel, and afterward came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim, it appeared that Col. Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Col. Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri River, before 1676. These, and others, are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the Great River, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also, when Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana, these same persons visited the Chickasaws and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that some one had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi, and excited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements, and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678, several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This, also, cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the West was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany Mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still, from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic Coast by the English, they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That

year, Alexander Spottswood was made Governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler, than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great West beyond the Alleghany Mountains unoccupied by the English, and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the English to the Atlantic Coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme, and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation, the Virginia Assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of an exploration of the mountains, and see if a suitable pass could not, then be found where they could be crossed. The Governor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants, and the party returned to Williamsburg. There the Governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the Colonial Assembly and one to his King. In each report, he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French, and advised the building of a chain of forts across to the Ohio, and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British Government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after, they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730, traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system, and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic Coast. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe, and, on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Gov. Spottswood. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the Shawanees on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawanee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here he met the chiefs in counsel, and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the Northwest was the treaty with the Five Nations—the Iroquois. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the "Six Nations," as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from Lower Canada, to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the Cherokee Nation, in Virginia; all Kentucky, and all the Northwest, save a district in Ohio and Indiana, and a small section in Southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami Confederacy. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680, and caused wide-spread alarm among all the Western Indians. In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, when, at the request of Col. Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British Government, of a vast tract of country south and east of the Illinois River, and extending into Canada. In 1726, another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."*

If the Six Nations had a good claim to the Western country, there is but little doubt but England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the Iroquois had no lawful jurisdiction over the West. In all the disputes, the interests of the contending nations was, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster, in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the Six Nations for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The In-

* Annals of the West.

dians were given goods and gold amounting to near a thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out, much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the Six Nations were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the West; claims that were only settled by war. The Shawanee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English, and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartier, a half-breed, residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws, and joining the Shawanees, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of 400 of their warriors, and lay in wait on the Alleghany River for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French, and seized their goods, worth £1,600. The Indians, after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser was again sent across the mountains in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them on their feelings for the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the West. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio Company, and, in 1748, petitioned the King for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the Company 500,000 acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, 200,000 of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the Company would settle 100 families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the Company accepted, and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English Companies in the West; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia, whose object was the colonization of the West. One of these, the Loyal Company, received, on the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres, from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the 29th of October, 1751, the Greenbriar Company received a grant of 100,000 acres.

To these encroachments, the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the West, they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country, and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French Governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774, he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come, should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of bread-stuffs and provisions which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable, and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749, Louis Celeron was sent by the Governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical Society, and the inscription* deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates was clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as follows: "That all lands, or countries westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, between 48 and 34 degrees of North Latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First, to divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant, the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South Sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, were by their respective charters, made to extend to the said South Sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast, but to all the Inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the Crown of England."†

To make good their titles, both nations were now doing their utmost. Professedly at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point, to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were

* The following is the translation of the inscription of the plate found at Venango: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, Commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages in these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toraclakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; and of all the land on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and by treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

† Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio, and on down in the Illinois Valley; up at Detroit, and at all its posts, preparations were constantly going on for the crisis, now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up. It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal, and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests, and to conciliate the Indian tribes. The English, through the Ohio Company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750, to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum River and Valley in Ohio, where he found a village of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, received their assurances of friendship, and went on to the Miami Valley, which they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the Great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanies, and here made treaties with the Weas and Piankeshaws. While here, a deputation of the Ottawas visited the Miami Confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the Miamis sending Gist word that they would "stand like the mountains." Crogan now returned and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky River, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He had visited the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis, proposed a union among these tribes, and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French Government. But Gist knew how to act, and was successful.

While Gist was doing this, some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby County, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the West, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The fort or stockade stood on the banks of Loramie's Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek by the French, which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading-post on this creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Mo. When the English traders came to Loramie's Creek, and erected their trading-place, they gave it the name of Pickawillany, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading-post in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of Ottawas and Chippewas, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the Miamis the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. Th Miamis not only refused, but aided the British in the defense. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain, and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned, another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the Miamis presents as condolence for their warriors that were slain.

Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both

nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the West. The English were determined to secure additional title to the West, and, in 1752, sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians, and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the 9th of June, stated their desires, and on the 11th received their answer. At first, the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the Twigtees (at Pickawillany), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading-post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the Six Nations, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means, they were induced to treat, and on the 13th they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio, and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

All this time, the home governments were endeavoring to out-maneuver each other with regard to the lands in the West, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence, in after years, the massacres that followed.

At the close of 1752, Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's Creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountains to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio Company, which were carried as far West as Will's Creek, where Cumberland now stands; and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

On the other hand, the French were gathering cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and, without treaties or deeds of land, were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing, when all was ready, to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, on the border. One was at Presque Isle, on the site of Erie; one on French Creek, on the site of Waterford, Penn.; one at the mouth of French Creek, in Venango County, Penn.; while opposite it was another, effectually commanding that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The Governor informed the Assembly of their existence, who voted £600 to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts, and thereby hold their friendship. Virginia, also, took similar measures. Trent was sent, with guns and ammunition and presents, to the friendly tribes, and, while on his mission, learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Twigtwees and Wyandots, by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher Franklin. At the conferences held at this time, the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country, and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the red men, when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after, they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savage at as little expense as possible.

The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory, created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to inclose the English on the Atlantic Coast, and thus prevent their extension over the mountains, became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French Court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Gov. Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts, to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American Colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington and one companion, Mr. Gist, successfully made the trip, in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite, but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1669) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany; and when, on his return, he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and, soon after, some families going out to settle, he knew the defense had begun. As soon as Washington made his report, Gov. Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that, in March, twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected; and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs, and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was, as soon as possible, to repair to the Fork and erect there a fort, begun by the Ohio Company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the Governor of Pennsylvania and his Assembly, and the conference with the Six Nations, held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers, and until directed by the Earl of Holderness, Secretary of State.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania, though inactive, and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six; Washington was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria; wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads; and everywhere men were enlisting under the King's promise of two hundred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's Creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men, working away in hunger and want at the Fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near, and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low fortifications at the Fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the 17th of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Alleghany. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend, that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green; and the fortress, which the English had so earnestly strived to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America, but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio, that only the possession of the country, in common with all the West, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World, that a brief resumé of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio, Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the West. Washington went on with his few militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent Gen. Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army, and his own death.

Washington saved a remnant of the army, and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns; one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point; one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and on land, all owing to the incapacity of Parliament, and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelty of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became Prime Minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the West must be retaken, and to Gen. Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him, a trusty man was sent to the Western Indians at the head-waters of the Ohio, and along the Monongahela and Alleghany, to see if some compromise with them could not be made, and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders," said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. * * * These wicked whisky sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and married into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death-yell, and grown red with the light of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1758, and on the 7th of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big Beaver Creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference, it was made clear to Post that all the Western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the Six Nations, and through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in over-running and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they thought of the future before them. "*Your* heart is good," said they to Post. "*You* speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it."* When the war of Pontiac came, and all the West was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement uninjured early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the West. Early in September it

*Post's Journal.

reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. Gen. Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Maj. Grant, with 800 men, to gain more complete knowledge. Maj. Grant, supposing not more than 200 soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out, and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—270 of his men killed, 42 wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attacked the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the 24th of November they reached Turtle Creek, where a council of war was held, and where Gen. Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the woods, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio River. The next morning the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine, and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceable possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Col. Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia January 17, 1759. On the 11th of March, Gen. Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's Church, in that city.

Post was now sent on a mission to the Six Nations, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort Du Quesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attacking the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque Isle by land, part to Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Massac County, Ill., erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

The French, though deprived of the key to the West, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned, by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the center, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the center of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of 8,000 men. On the night of September 12, he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit formed his army of 5,000 men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns, flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Ontario, and on the 6th of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops, destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with 400 men and 200,000 pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne,

down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to Presqu-ville, or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Bœuf, and thence down French Creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict ending in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent Gen. Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the West. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the West but a single redoubt, built in 1764 by Col. Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French Army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760, he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the 8th of September, M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all other posts in Canada, to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the New World, on the continent the Powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England, and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were re-opened, and on the 3d of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterward ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britian East and West Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire West as far as Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the 7th of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his King. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander, until he had received positive assurance from his Governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the 29th of September, the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph and the Ouitenon surrounded, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the West, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alleghanies, they were by no means secure in their possession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English like the French, caring more for gain than the welfare

of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gayety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern, and made no advances to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him farther west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indian, despondently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the King of France, had been asleep, now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept."

Discontent under such circumstances was but natural. Soon all the tribes, from the mountains to the Mississippi, were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer, another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ITS FAILURE—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

PONTIAC, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed, and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and habits needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the Western and Southern tribes, with the black wampum and red tomahawk, emblems of war, from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize all the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecorces, on the 27th of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac delivered a speech, full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and the tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur, by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled he[illegible], his treachery discovered, and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular seige followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown in the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted The Indians attacked Detroit on the first of May,

and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the 16th, a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Paulli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph's, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25, a deputation of Pottawatomies are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes, all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami, garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May, the wampum reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Ind., and near Fort Ouitenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac, a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburgh and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable, and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the 22d of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left Le Bœuf without hope. He was attacked on the 18th, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed Venango, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its immates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghanies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; "you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said Ecuyer, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy Ligonier, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged till the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts, only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and the majority of the garrison slain. Along the frontier, the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting-grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit are cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and on their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defense is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," said they, and time verified the remark.

Gen. Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Col. Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland, and now an officer in the English Army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by Gen. Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond Ligonier, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called Bushy Run. For awhile, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort

Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of co-operation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy, and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs, and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and Gen. Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Col. Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the Northern Indians, while Col. Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Col. Bradstreet went on his way at the head of 1,200 men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Col. Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of 1,500 men, 500 regulars and 1,000 volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages, and could be depended on. At Fort Loudon, he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck, and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the 17th of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promises that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the 3d of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Fredrick Post's late mission on the 17th. There a conference was held with the assembled tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the 25th, the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman River, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the 18th of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men, women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed into each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never should return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over her cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approach Yes, she remem rs. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the 18th, the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to the homes of the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the Western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made

a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who had suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Alleghany River should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government, many of them went to the west side of the river, and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own King.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. Gen. Gage sent Capt. Stirling, of the English Army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time, the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the West in the New World.

The population of Western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be 13,538, of which 891 were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about 3,000. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed, that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it, and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the Northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the West as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for emigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as had heretofore been the case, between rival European Powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the Board of Trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the Mother Country—urging upon them, and through them the Crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767, Gage wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The Governor communicated his letter to the General Assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the Six Nations, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the Western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the 24th of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives, and by Indians from all parts of the Northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Alleghany and on to Kittanning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line, the whole country south of the Ohio and Alleghany, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders, whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made, were upon the express agreement that no claims should

ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster, Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents, and the Shawanees, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; though the Shawanees and Delaware deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. The rights of the Cherokees were purchased by Col. Donaldson, either for the King, Virginia, or for himself, it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, Western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of land, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" Land Companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio Company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains, and settling in the Ohio country. In spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the Six Nations as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time, there was a large population south of the Ohio River; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers, who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in Western lands, was George Washington. As early as 1763, he employed Col. Crawford, afterward the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770, he crossed the mountains in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the West would be the best part of the New World. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the West, which he valued at $3.33 per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the West, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS—DUNMORE'S WAR—CAMPAIGN OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE—LAND TROUBLES—SPAIN IN THE REVOLUTION—MURDER OF THE MORAVIAN INDIANS.

MEANWHILE, Kentucky was filling with citizens, and though considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, and the operations of Col. Richard Henderson and others, who made unlawful treaties with the Indians, yet Daniel Boone and his associates had established a commonwealth, and, in 1777, a county was formed, which, erelong, was divided into three. Louisville was laid out on land belonging to Tories, and an important start made in this part of the West. Emigrants came down the Ohio River, saw the northern shores were inviting, and sent back such accounts that the land north of the river rapidly grew in favor with Eastern people.

One of the most important Western characters, Col. (afterward Gen.) George Rogers Clarke, had had much to do in forming its character. He was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle County, Va., and early came West. He had an unusually sagacious spirit, was an excellent surveyor and general, and took an active interest in all State and national affairs. He understood the animus of the Revolution, and was prepared to do his part. Col. Clarke was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness, and one that had more to do with the success of America in the struggle for independence than at first appears. He saw through the whole plan of the British,

who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara, and determined to circumvent them and wrest the West from their power. The British hoped to encircle the Americans by these outposts, and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. That had been attempted by the French when the English conquered them. Then the French had a powerful ally in the person of Pontiac, yet the brave frontiersmen held their homes in many places, though the Indians "drank the blood of many a Briton, scooping it up in the hollow of joined hands." Now the Briton had no Pontiac to lead the scattered tribes—tribes who now feared the unerring aim of a settler, and would not attack him openly—Clarke knew that the Delawares were divided in feeling and that the Shawanees were but imperfectly united in favor of England since the murder of their noted chiefs. He was convinced that, if the British could be driven from the Western posts, the natives could easily be awed into submission, or bribed into neutrality or friendship. They admired, from their savage views of valor, the side that became victorious. They cared little for the cause for which either side was fighting. Clarke sent out spies among them to ascertain the feasibility of his plans. The spies were gone from April 20 to June 22, and fully corroborated his views concerning the English policy and the feelings of the Indians and French.

Before proceeding in the narrative of this expedition, however, it will be well to notice a few acts transpiring north of the Ohio River, especially relating to the land treaties, as they were not without effect on the British policy. Many of the Indians north and south of the Ohio would not recognize the validity of the Fort Stanwix treaty, claiming the Iroquois had no right to the lands, despite their conquest. These discontented natives harassed the emigrants in such a manner that many Indians were slain in retaliation. This, and the working of the French traders, who at all times were bitterly opposed to the English rule, filled the breasts of the natives with a malignant hate, which years of bloodshed could not wash out. The murder of several Indians by lawless whites fanned the coal into a blaze, and, by 1774, several retaliatory murders occurred, committed by the natives in revenge for their fallen friends. The Indian slew any white man he found, as a revenge on some friend of his slain; the frontiersman, acting on the same principle, made the borders extremely dangerous to invaders and invaded. Another cause of fear occurred about this time, which threatened seriously to retard emigration.

Pittsburgh had been claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in endeavoring to settle the dispute, Lord Dunmore's war followed. Dr. John Connelly, an ambitious, intriguing person, induced Lord Dunmore to assert the claims of Virginia, in the name of the King. In attempting to carry out his intentions, he was arrested by Arthur St. Clair, representing the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who was at Pittsburgh at the time. Connelly was released on bail, but went at once to Staunton, where he was sworn in as a Justice of Peace. Returning, he gathered a force of one hundred and fifty men, suddenly took possession of Pittsburgh, refused to allow the magistrates to enter the Court House, or to exercise the functions of their offices, unless in conformity to his will. Connelly refused any terms offered by the Pennsylvania deputies, kept possession of the place, acted very harshly toward the inhabitants, stirred up the neutral Indians, and, for a time, threatened to make the boundary line between the two colonies a very serious question. His actions led to hostile deeds by some Indians, when the whites, no doubt urged by him, murdered seven Indians at the mouth of the Captina River, and at the house of a settler named Baker, where the Indians were decoyed under promises of friendship and offers of rum. Among those murdered at the latter place, was the entire family of the famous Mingoe chief, Logan. This has been charged to Michael Cresap; but is untrue. Daniel Greathouse had command of the party, and though Cresap may have been among them, it is unjust to lay the blame at his feet. Both murders, at Captina and Yellow Creek, were cruel and unwarranted, and were, without doubt, the cause of the war that followed, though the root of the matter lay in Connelly's arbitrary actions, and in his needlessly alarming the Indians. Whatever may have been the facts in relation to the murder of Logan's family, they were of such a nature as to make all feel sure of an Indian war, and preparations were made for the conflict.

An army was gathered at Wheeling, which, some time in July, under command of Col. McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek. They proposed to march against an Indian town on the Muskingum. The Indians sued for peace, but their pretensions being found spurious, their towns and crops were destroyed. The army then retreated to Williamsburg, having accomplished but little.

The Delawares were anxious for peace; even the Mingoes, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow Creek, and Captina, were restrained; but Logan, who had been turned to an inveterate foe to the Americans, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, took thirteen scalps in revenge for the loss of his family, returned home and expressed himself ready to treat with the Long Knives, the Virginians. Had Connelly acted properly at this juncture, the war might have been ended; but his actions only incensed both borderers and Indians. So obnoxious did he become that Lord Dunmore lost faith in him, and severely reprimanded him.

To put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia, one under Gen. Andrew Lewis, and one under command of Dunmore himself. Before the armies could meet at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, their objective point, Lewis' army, which arrived first, was attacked by a furious band of Delawares, Shawances, Iroquois and Wyandots. The conflict was bitterly prolonged by the Indians, who, under the leadership of Cornstalk, were determined to make a decisive effort, and fought till late at night (October 10, 1774), and then only by a strategic move of Lewis' command—which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, compelling them to cross the Ohio—was the conflict ended. Meanwhile, Dunmore's army came into the enemy's country, and, being joined by the remainder of Lewis' command, pressed forward intending to annihilate the Indian towns. Cornstalk and his chiefs, however, sued for peace, and the conflict closed. Dunmore established a camp on Sippo Creek, where he held conferences with the natives and concluded the war. When he left the country, he stationed 100 men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincastle. Dunmore intended to return to Pittsburgh the next spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace; but the revolt of the colonies prevented. However, he opened several offices for the sale of lands in the West, some of which were in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. This led to the old boundary dispute again; but before it could be settled, the Revolution began, and Lord Dunmore's, as well as almost all other land speculations in the West, were at an end.

In 1775 and 1776, the chief events transpiring in the West relate to the treaties with the Indians, and the endeavor on the part of the Americans to have them remain neutral in the family quarrel now coming on, which they could not understand. The British, like the French, however, could not let them alone, and finally, as a retaliatory measure, Congress, under advice of Washington, won some of them over to the side of the colonies, getting their aid and holding them neutral. The colonies only offered them rewards for *prisoners;* never, like the British, offering rewards for *scalps.* Under such rewards, the atrocities of the Indians in some quarters were simply horrible. The scalp was enough to get a reward, that was a mark of Indian valor, too, and hence, helpless innocence and decrepit old age were not spared. They stirred the minds of the pioneers, who saw the protection of their firesides a vital point, and led the way to the scheme of Col. Clarke, who was now, as has been noted, the leading spirit in Kentucky. He saw through the scheme of the British, and determined, by a quick, decisive blow, to put an end to it, and to cripple their power in the West.

Among the acts stimulating Clarke, was the attack on Fort Henry, a garrison about one-half mile above Wheeling Creek, on the Ohio, by a renegade white man, Simon Girty, an agent in the employ of the British, it is thought, and one of the worst wretches ever known on the frontier. When Girty attacked Fort Henry, he led his red allies in regular military fashion, and attacked it without mercy. The defenders were brave, and knew with whom they were contending. Great bravery was displayed by the women in the fort, one of whom, a Miss Zane, carried a keg of gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. Though repeatedly fired at by the savages, she reached the fort in safety. After awhile, however, the effect of the frontiersmen's shots began to be felt, and the Indians sullenly withdrew. Re-enforcements coming, the fort was held, and Girty and his band were obliged to flee.

Clarke saw that if the British once got control over the Western Indians the scene at Fort Henry would be repeated, and would not likely, in all cases, end in favor of the Americans. Without communicating any of his designs, he left Harrodsburg about the 1st of October, 1777, and reached the capital of Virginia by November 5. Still keeping his mind, he awaited a favorable opportunity to broach his plans to those in power, and, in the meanwhile, carefully watched the existing state of feeling. When the opportunity came, Clarke broached his plans to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, who at once entered warmly into them, recognizing their great importance.

Through his aid, Clarke procured the necessary authority to prosecute his plans, and returned at once to Pittsburgh. He intended raising men about this post, but found them fearful of leaving their homes unprotected. However, he secured three companies, and, with these and a number of volunteers, picked up on the way down the Ohio River, he fortified Corn Island, near the falls, and made ready for his expedition. He had some trouble in keeping his men, some of those from Kentucky refusing to aid in subduing stations out of their own country. He did not announce his real intentions till he had reached this point. Here Col. Bowman joined him with his Kentucky militia, and, on the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun, the party left the fort. Before his start, he learned of the capture of Burgoyne, and, when nearly down to Fort Massac, he met some of his spies, who informed him of the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the Long Knives that the French had received from the British. By proper action on his part, Clarke saw both these items of information could be made very beneficial to him. Leaving the river near Fort Massac, he set out on the march to Kaskaskia, through a hot summer's sun, over a country full of savage foes. They reached the town unnoticed, on the evening of July 4, and, before the astonished British and French knew it, they were all prisoners. M. Rocheblave, the English commander, was secured, but his wife adroitly concealed the papers belonging to the garrison. In the person of M. Gibault, the French priest, Clarke found a true friend. When the true character of the Virginians became apparent, the French were easily drawn to the American side, and the priest secured the surrender and allegiance of Cahokia through his personal influence. M. Gibault told him he would also secure the post at St. Vincent's, which he did, returning from the mission about the 1st of August. During the interval, Clarke reenlisted his men, formed his plans, sent his prisoners to Kentucky, and was ready for future action when M. Gibault arrived. He sent Capt. Helm and a single soldier to Vincennes to hold that fort until he could put a garrison there. It is but proper to state that the English commander, Col. Hamilton, and his band of soldiers, were absent at Detroit when the priest secured the village on the "Ouabache." When Hamilton returned, in the autumn, he was greatly surprised to see the American flag floating from the ramparts of the fort, and when approaching the gate he was abruptly halted by Capt. Helm, who stood with a lighted fuse in his hand by a cannon, answering Hamilton's demand to surrender with the imperative inquiry, "Upon what terms, sir?" "Upon the honors of war," answered Hamilton, and he marched in greatly chagrined to see he had been halted by two men. The British commander sat quietly down, intending to go on down the river and subdue Kentucky in the spring, in the mean time offering rewards for American *scalps*, and thereby gaining the epithet "Hair-buyer General." Clarke heard of his actions late in January, 1779, and, as he says, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me," set out early in February with his troops and marched across the marshy plains of Lower Illinois, reaching the Wabash post by the 22d of that month. The unerring aim of the Westerner was effectual. "They will shoot your eyes out," said Helm to the British troops. "There, I told you so," he further exclaimed, as a soldier ventured near a port-hole and received a shot directly in his eye. On the 24th the fort surrendered. The American flag waved again over its ramparts. The "Hair-buyer General" was sent a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement for his cruel acts. Clarke returned to Kaskaskia, perfected his plans to hold the Illinois settlements, went on to Kentucky, from where he sent word to the colonial authorities of the success of his expedition. Had he received the aid promised him, Detroit, in easy reach, would have fallen too, but Gen. Green, failing to send it as promised, the capture of that important post was delayed.

Had Clarke failed, and Hamilton succeeded, the whole West would have been swept, from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. But for this small army of fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of American history changed. America owes Clarke and his band more than it can ever pay. Clarke reported the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country early after its surrender, and in October the county of Illinois was established, extending over an unlimited expanse of country, by the Virginia Legislature. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor. In November, Clarke and his men received the thanks of the same body, who, in after years, secured them a grant of land, which they selected on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville. They expected here a city would rise one day, to be the peer of Louisville, then coming

into prominence as an important place. By some means, their expectations failed, and only the dilapidated village of Clarkesburg perpetuates their hopes.

The conquest of Clarke changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio River, which would, in all probability, have been made the boundary between Canada and the United States. When this was proposed, the strenuous arguments based on this conquest, by the American Commissioners, secured the present boundary line in negotiating the treaty of 1793.

Though Clarke had failed to capture Detroit, Congress saw the importance of the post, and resolved on securing it. Gen. McCosh, commander at Fort Pitt, was put in command, and $1,000,000 and 3,000 men placed at his disposal. By some dilatory means, he got no further than the Tuscarawas River, in Ohio, where a half-way house, called Fort Laurens, for the President of Congress, was built. It was too far out to be of practicable value, and was soon after abandoned.

Indian troubles and incursions by the British were the most absorbing themes in the West. The British went so far as Kentucky at a later date, while they intended reducing Fort Pitt, only abandoning it when learning of its strength. Expeditions against the Western Indians were led by Gen. Sullivan, Col. Daniel Broadhead, Col. Bowman and others, which, for awhile, silenced the natives and taught them the power of the Americans. They could not organize so readily as before, and began to attach themselves more closely to the British, or commit their depredations in bands, fleeing into the wilderness as soon as they struck a blow. In this way, several localities suffered, until the settlers became again exasperated; other expeditions were formed, and a second chastisement given. In 1781, Col. Broadhead led an expedition against the Central Ohio Indians. It did not prove so successful, as the Indians were led by the noted chief Brant, who, though not cruel, was a foe to the Americans, and assisted the British greatly in their endeavors to secure the West.

Another class of events occurred now in the West, civil in their relations, yet destined to form an important part of its history—its land laws.

It must be borne in mind, that Virginia claimed the greater portion of the country north of the Ohio River, as well as a large part south. The other colonies claimed land also in the West under the old Crown grants, which extended to the South or Western Sea. To more complicate matters, several land companies held proprietary rights to portions of these lands gained by grants from the Crown, or from the Colonial Assemblies. Others were based on land warrants issued in 1763; others on selection and survey and still others on settlement. In this state of mixed affairs, it was difficult to say who held a secure claim. It was a question whether the old French grants were good or not, especially since the change in government, and the eminent prospect of still another change. To, in some way, aid in settling these claims, Virginia sent a commission to the West to sit as a court and determine the proprietorship of these claims. This court, though of as doubtful authority as the claims themselves, went to work in Kentucky and along the Ohio River in 1779, and, in the course of one year, granted over three thousand certificates. These were considered as good authority for a definite title, and were so regarded in after purchases. Under them, many pioneers, like Daniel Boone, lost their lands, as all were required to hold some kind of a patent, while others, who possessed no more principle than "land-sharks" of to-day, acquired large tracts of land by holding a patent the court was bound to accept. Of all the colonies, Virginia seemed to have the best title to the Northwest, save a few parcels, such as the Connecticut or Western Reserve and some similar tracts held by New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. When the territory of the Northwest was ceded to the General Government, this was recognized, and that country was counted as a Virginia county.

The Spanish Government, holding the region west of the Mississippi, and a portion east toward its outlet, became an important but secret ally of the Americans. When the French revolt was suppressed by O'Reilly, and the Spanish assumed the government of Louisiana, both Upper and Lower, there was a large tract of country, known as Florida (East and West), claimed by England, and duly regarded as a part of her domin . The boundaries had been settled when the Fre a first occupied Lower Louisiana. The Spaniards adopted the patriarchal form of rule, as much as was consistent with their interests, and allowed the French full religious and civil liberty, save that all tribunals were after the Spanish fashion, and governed by Spanish rules. The Spaniards, long jealous of England's growing power, secretly sent the Governors of Louisiana word to aid the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Though

they controlled the Mississippi River, they allowed an American officer (Capt. Willing) to descend the river in January, 1778, with a party of fifty men, and ravage the British shore from Manchez Bayou to Natchez.

On the 8th of May, 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain; and, on the 8th of July, the people of Louisiana were allowed to take a part in the war. Accordingly, Galvez collected a force of 1,400 men, and, on the 7th of September, took Fort Manchac. By the 21st of September, he had taken Baton Rouge and Natchez. Eight vessels were captured by the Spaniards on the Mississippi and on the lakes. In 1780 Mobile fell; in March, 1781, Pensacola, the chief British post in West Florida, succumbed after a long siege, and, on the 9th of May, all West Florida was surrendered to Spain.

This war, or the war on the Atlantic Coast, did not immediately affect Upper Louisiana. Great Britain, however, attempted to capture St. Louis. Though the commander was strongly suspected of being bribed by the English, yet the place stood the siege from the combined force of Indians and Canadians, and the assailants were dispersed. This was done during the summer of 1680, and in the autumn, a company of Spanish and French residents, under La Balme, went on an expedition against Detroit. They marched as far north as the British trading-post Ke-ki-ong-a, at the head of the Maumee River, but being surprised in the night, and the commander slain, the expedition was defeated, having done but little.

Spain may have had personal interests in aiding the Americans. She was now in control of the Mississippi River, the natural outlet of the Northwest, and, in 1780, began the troubles relative to the navigation of that stream. The claims of Spain were considered very unjust by the Continental Congress, and, while deliberating over the question, Virginia, who was jealously alive to her Western interests, and who yet held jurisdiction over Kentucky, sent through Jefferson, the Governor, Gen. George Rogers Clarke, to erect a fort below the mouth of the Ohio. This proceeding was rather unwarrantable, especially as the fort was built in the country of the Chickasaws, who had thus far been true friends to the Americans, and who looked upon the fort as an innovation on their territory. It was completed and occupied but a short time, Clarke being recalled.

Virginia, in 1780, did a very important thing; namely, establishing an institution for higher education. The Old Dominion confiscated the lands of "Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, Britons, eight thousand acres," and invested the proceeds of the sale in a public seminary. Transylvania University now lives, a monument to that spirit.

While Clarke was building Fort Jefferson, a force of British and Indians, under command of Capt. Bryd, came down from Canada and attacked the Kentucky settlements, getting into the country before any one was aware. The winter before had been one of unusual severity, and game was exceedingly scarce, hence the army was not prepared to conduct a campaign. After the capture of Ruddle's Station, at the south fork of the Licking, Bryd abandoned any further attempts to reduce the settlements, except capturing Martin's Station, and returned to Detroit.

This expedition gave an additional motive for the chastisement of the Indians, and Clarke, on his return from Fort Jefferson, went on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He destroyed their towns at Loramie's store, near the present city of Sydney, Ohio, and at Piqua, humbling the natives. While on the way, a part of the army remained on the north bank of the Ohio, and erected two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati.

The exploits of Clarke and his men so effectually chastised the Indians, that, for a time, the West was safe. During this period of quiet, the measures which led to the cession of Western lands to the General Government, began to assume a definite form. All the colonies claiming Western lands were willing to cede them to the Government, save Virginia, which colony wanted a large scope of Southern country southeast of the Ohio, as far as South Carolina. All recognized the justice of all Western lands becoming public property, and thereby aiding in extinguishing the debts caused by the war of the Revolution, now about to close. As Virginia held a somewhat different view, the cession was not made until 1783.

The subject, however, could not be allowed to rest. The war of the Revolution was now drawing to a close; victory on the part of the colonies was apparent, and the Western lands must be a part of the public domain. Subsequent events brought about the desired cession, though several events transpired before the plan of cession was consummated.

Before the close of 1780, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, establishing the "town of Louisville," and confiscated the lands of John

Connelly, who was one of its original proprietors, and who distinguished himself in the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, and who was now a Tory, and doing all he could against the patriot cause. The proceeds of the sale of his lands were divided between Virginia and the county of Jefferson. Kentucky, the next year, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette. Courts were appointed in each, and the entry and location of lands given into their hands. Settlers, in spite of Indian troubles and British intrigue, were pouring over the mountains, particularly so during the years 1780 and 1781. The expeditions of Clarke against the Miami Indians; Boone's captivity, and escape from them; their defeat when attacking Boonesboro, and other places—all combined to weaken their power, and teach them to respect a nation whose progress they could not stay.

The pioneers of the West, obliged to depend on themselves, owing to the struggle of the colonies for freedom, grew up a hardy, self-reliant race, with all the vices and virtues of a border life, and with habits, manners and customs necessary to their peculiar situation, and suited to their peculiar taste. A resume of their experiences and daily lives would be quite interesting, did the limits of this history admit it here. In the part relating directly to this county, the reader will find such lives given; here, only the important events can be noticed.

The last event of consequence occurring in the West before the close of the Revolution, is one that might well have been omitted. Had such been the case, a great stain would have been spared the character of Western pioneers. Reference is made to the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians.

These Indians were of the Delaware nation chiefly, though other Western tribes were visited and many converts made. The first converts were made in New York and Connecticut, where, after a good start had been made, and a prospect of many souls being saved, they incurred the enmity of the whites, who, becoming alarmed at their success, persecuted them to such an extent that they were driven out of New York into Pennsylvania, where, in 1744, four years after their arrival in the New World, they began new missions. In 1748, the New York and Connecticut Indians followed their teachers, and were among the founders of Friedenshutten, "Tents of Peace," a hamlet near Bethlehem, where their teachers were stationed. Other hamlets grew around them, until in the interior of the colony, existed an Indian community, free from all savage vices, and growing up in Christian virtues. As their strength grew, lawless whites again began to oppress them. They could not understand the war of 1754, and were, indeed, in a truly embarrassing position. The savages could form no conception of any cause for neutrality, save a secret sympathy with the English; and if they could not take up the hatchet, they were in the way, and must be removed. Failing to do this, their red brothers became hostile. The whites were but little better. The old suspicions which drove them from New York were aroused. They were secret Papists, in league with the French, and furnished them with arms and intelligence; they were interfering with the liquor traffic; they were enemies to the Government, and the Indian and the white man combined against them. They were obliged to move from place to place; were at one time protected nearly a year, near Philadelphia, from lawless whites, and finally were compelled to go far enough West to be out of the way of French and English arms, or the Iroquois and Cherokee hatchets. They came finally to the Muskingum, where they made a settlement called Schonbrun, "beautiful clear spring," in what is now Tuscarawas County. Other settlements gathered, from time to time, as the years went on, till in 1772 large numbers of them were within the borders of the State.

Until the war of independence broke out, they were allowed to peacefully pursue their way. When that came, they were between Fort Pitt and Detroit, one of which contained British, the other Americans. Again they could not understand the struggle, and could not take up the hatchet. This brought on them the enmity of both belligerent parties, and that of their own forest companions, who could not see wherein their natures could change. Among the most hostile persons, were the white renegades McKee, Girty and Elliott. On their instigation, several of them were slain, and by their advice they were obliged to leave their fields and homes, where they had many comforts, and where they had erected good chapels in which to worship. It was just before one of these forced removals that Mary, daughter of the missionary Heckewelder, was born. She is supposed to be the first white female child born north of the Ohio River. Her birth occurred April 16, 1781. It is but proper to say here, that it is an open question, and one that will probably never be decided,

i. e. Who was the first white child born in Ohio? In all probability, the child was born during the captivity of its mother, as history plainly shows that when white women were released from the Indians, some of them carried children born while among the natives.

When the Moravians were forced to leave their settlements on the Muskingum, and taken to Sandusky, they left growing fields of corn, to which they were obliged to return, to gather food. This aroused the whites, only wanting some pretext whereby they might attack them, and a party, headed by Col. David Williamson, determined to exterminate them. The Moravians, hearing of their approach, fled, but too late to warn other settlements, and Gnadenhutten, Salem and one or two smaller settlements, were surprised and taken. Under deceitful promises, the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined on by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one, the women and children into another "slaughter-house," as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. An infamous and more bloody deed never darkened the pages of feudal times; a deed that, in after years, called aloud for vengeance, and in some measure received it. Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at the cruel fate, and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it; but all to no purpose. The blood of the rangers was up, and they would not spare "man, woman or child, of all that peaceful band."

Having completed their horrible work, (March 8, 1782), Williamson and his men returned to Pittsburgh. Everywhere, the Indians lamented the untimely death of their kindred, their savage relatives determining on their revenge; the Christian ones could only be resigned and weep.

Williamson's success, for such it was viewed by many, excited the borderers to another invasion, and a second army was raised, this time to go to the Sandusky town, and annihilate the Wyandots. Col. William Crawford was elected leader; he accepted reluctantly; on the way, the army was met by hordes of savages on the 5th of June, and totally routed. They were away north, in what is now Wyandot County, and were obliged to flee for their lives. The blood of the murdered Moravians called for revenge. The Indians desired it; were they not relatives of the fallen Christians? Crawford and many of his men fell into their hands; all suffered unheard-of tortures, that of Crawford being as cruel as Indian cruelty could devise. He was pounded, pierced, cut with knives and burned, all of which occupied nearly three hours, and finally lay down insensible on a bed of coals, and died. The savage captors, in demoniacal glee, danced around him, and upbraided him for the cruel murder of their relatives, giving him this only consolation, that had they captured Williamson, he might go free, but he must answer for Williamson's brutality.

The war did not cease here. The Indians, now aroused, carried their attack as far south as into Kentucky, killing Capt. Estill, a brave man, and some of his companions. The British, too, were active in aiding them, and the 14th of August a large force of them, under Girty, gathered silently about Bryant's Station. They were obliged to retreat. The Kentuckians pursued them, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack on Bryant's Station aroused the people of Kentucky to strike a blow that would be felt. Gen. Clarke was put at the head of an army of one thousand and fifty men, and the Miami country was a second time destroyed. Clarke even went as far north as the British trading-post at the head of the Miami, where he captured a great amount of property, and destroyed the post. Other outposts also fell, the invading army suffering but little, and, by its decisive action, practically closing the Indian wars in the West. Pennsylvania suffered some, losing Hannahstown and one or two small settlements. Williamson's and Crawford's campaigns aroused the fury of the Indians that took time and much blood and war to subdue. The Revolution was, however, drawing to a close. American arms were victorious, and a new nation was now coming into existence, who would change the whole current of Western matters, and make of the Northwest a land of liberty, equality and union. That nation was now on the stage.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION—INDIAN CLAIMS—SURVEYS—EARLY LAND COMPANIES—COMPACT OF 1787—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—EARLY AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO VALLEY—FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

THE occupation of the West by the American, really dates from the campaign of Gen. Clarke in 1778, when he captured the British posts in the Illinois country, and Vincennes on the Wabash. Had he been properly supported, he would have reduced Detroit, then in easy reach, and poorly defended. As it was, however, that post remained in charge of the British till after the close of the war of the Revolution. They also held other lake posts; but these were included in the terms of peace, and came into the possession of the Americans. They were abandoned by the British as soon as the different commanders received notice from their chiefs, and British rule and English occupation ceased in that part of the New World.

The war virtually closed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. The struggle was prolonged, however, by the British, in the vain hope that they could retrieve the disaster, but it was only a useless waste of men and money. America would not be subdued. "If we are to be taxed, we will be represented," said they, "else we will be a free government, and regulate our own taxes." In the end, they were free.

Provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. This was followed by an armistice negotiated at Versailles on the 20th of January, 1783; and finally, a definite treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 3d of the next September, and ratified by Congress on the 4th of January, 1784. By the second article of the definite treaty of 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed. A glance at the map of that day shows the boundary to have been as follows: Beginning at Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of Maine, the line ran north a little above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, when it diverged southwesterly, irregularly, until it reached that parallel, when it followed it until it reached the St. Lawrence River. It followed that river to Lake Ontario, down its center; up the Niagara River; through Lake Erie, up the Detroit River and through Lakes Huron and Superior, to the northwest extremity of the latter. Then it pursued another irregular western course to the Lake of the Woods, when it turned southward to the Mississippi River. The commissioners insisted that should be the western boundary, as the lakes were the northern. It followed the Mississippi south until the mouth of Red River was reached, when, turning east, it followed almost a direct line to the Atlantic Coast, touching the coast a little north of the outlet of St. John's River.

From this outline, it will be readily seen what boundary the United States possessed. Not one-half of its present domain.

At this date, there existed the original thirteen colonies: Virginia occupying all Kentucky and all the Northwest, save about half of Michigan and Wisconsin, claimed by Massachusetts; and the upper part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the lower part (a narrow strip) of Michigan, claimed by Connecticut. Georgia included all of Alabama and Mississippi. The Spaniards claimed all Florida and a narrow part of lower Georgia. All the country west of the Father of Waters belonged to Spain, to whom it had been secretly ceded when the family compact was made. That nation controlled the Mississippi, and gave no small uneasiness to the young government. It was, however, happily settled finally, by the sale of Louisana to the United States.

Pending the settlement of these questions and the formation of the Federal Union, the cession of the Northwest by Virginia again came before Congress. That body found itself unable to fulfill its promises to its soldiers regarding land, and again urged the Old Dominion to cede the Territory to the General Government, for the good of all. Congress forbade settlers from occupying the Western lands till a definite cession had been made, and the title to the lands in question made good. But speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow processes of courts,

the adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, only retarded by the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage—a temporary check. The policy of allowing any parties to obtain land from the Indians was strongly discouraged by Washington. He advocated the idea that only the General Government could do that, and, in a letter to James Duane, in Congress, he strongly urged such a course, and pointed out the danger of a border war, unless some such measure was stringently followed.

Under the circumstances, Congress pressed the claims of cession upon Virginia, and finally induced the Dominion to modify the terms proposed two years before. On the 20th of December, 1783, Virginia accepted the proposal of Congress, and authorized her delegates to make a deed to the United States of all her right in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The Old Dominion stipulated in her deed of cession, that the territory should be divided into States, to be admitted into the Union as any other State, and to bear a proportionate share in the maintenance of that Union; that Virginia should be re-imbursed for the expense incurred in subduing the British posts in the territory; that the French and Canadian inhabitants should be protected in their rights; that the grant to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, as well as all other similar grants, should be confirmed, and that the lands should be considered as the common property of the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the whole country. Congress accepted these conditions, and the deed was made March 1, 1784. Thus the country came from under the dominion of Virginia, and became common property.

A serious difficulty arose about this time, that threatened for awhile to involve England and America anew in war. Virginia and several other States refused to abide by that part of the treaty relating to the payment of debts, especially so, when the British carried away quite a number of negroes claimed by the Americans. This refusal on the part of the Old Dominion and her abettors, caused the English to retain her Northwestern outposts, Detroit, Mackinaw, etc. She held these till 1786, when the questions were finally settled, and then readily abandoned them.

The return of peace greatly augmented emigration to the West, especially to Kentucky. When the war closed, the population of that county (the three counties having been made one judicial district, and Danville designated as the seat of government) was estimated to be about twelve thousand. In one year, after the close of the war, it increased to 30,000, and steps for a State government were taken. Owing to the divided sentiment among its citizens, its perplexing questions of land titles and proprietary rights, nine conventions were held before a definite course of action could be reached. This prolonged the time till 1792, when, in December of that year, the election for persons to form a State constitution was held, and the vexed and complicated questions settled. In 1783, the first wagons bearing merchandise came across the mountains. Their contents were received on flatboats at Pittsburgh, and taken down the Ohio to Louisville, which that spring boasted of a store, opened by Daniel Broadhead. The next year, James Wilkinson opened one at Lexington.

Pittsburgh was now the principal town in the West. It occupied the same position regarding the outposts that Omaha has done for several years to Nebraska. The town of Pittsburgh was laid out immediately after the war of 1764, by Col. Campbell. It then consisted of four squares about the fort, and received its name from that citadel. The treaty with the Six Nations in 1768, conveyed to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania all the lands of the Alleghany below Kittanning, and all the country south of the Ohio, within the limits of Penn's charter. This deed of cession was recognized when the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia was fixed, and gave the post to the Keystone State. In accordance with this deed, the manor of Pittsburgh was withdrawn from market in 1769, and was held as the property of the Penn family. When Washington visited it in 1770, it seems to have declined in consequence of the afore-mentioned act. He mentions it as a "town of about twenty log houses, on the Monongahela, about three hundred yards from the fort." The Penn's remained true to the King, and hence all their land that had not been surveyed and returned to the land office, was confiscated by the commonwealth. Pittsburgh, having been surveyed, was still left to them. In the spring of 1784, Tench Francis, the agent of the Penns, was induced to lay out the manor into lots and offer them for sale. Though, for many years, the place was rather unpromising, it eventually became the chief town in that part of the West, a position it yet holds. In 1786, John Scull and Joseph Hall started the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the first paper published west of the mountains. In the initial number, appeared a lengthy article from the pen of H. H. Brackenridge,

afterward one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar. He had located in Pittsburgh in 1781. His letter gives a most hopeful prospect in store for the future city, and is a highly descriptive article of the Western country. It is yet preserved in the "Western Annals," and is well worth a perusal.

Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision was made by the British for their allies, especially the Six Nations. The question was ignored by the English, and was made a handle by the Americans in gaining them to their cause before the war had fully closed. The treaties made were regarded by the Indians as alliances only, and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing. This excited the whites, and for a while a war with that formidable confederacy was imminent. Better councils prevailed, and Congress wisely adopted the policy of acquiring their lands by purchase. In accordance with this policy, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations, in October, 1784. By this treaty, all lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the Ohio River, should be ceded to the United States. (They claimed west of this line by conquest.) The Six Nations were to be secured in the lands they inhabited, reserving only six miles square around Oswego fort for the support of the same. By this treaty, the indefinite claim of the Six Nations to the West was extinguished, and the question of its ownership settled.

It was now occupied by other Western tribes, who did not recognize the Iroquois claim, and who would not yield without a purchase. Especially was this the case with those Indians living in the northern part. To get possession of that country by the same process, the United States, through its commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st of January, 1785. The Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes were present, and, through their chiefs, sold their lands to the Government. The Wyandot and Delaware nations were given a reservation in the north part of Ohio, where they were to be protected. The others were allotted reservations in Michigan. To all was given complete control of their lands, allowing them to punish any white man attempting to settle thereon, and guaranteeing them in their rights.

By such means Congress gained Indian titles to the vast realms north of the Ohio, and, a few months later, that legislation was commenced that should determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlements.

To facilitate the settlement of lands thus acquired, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were: A surveyor or surveyors should be appointed from the States; and a geographer, and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and east and west. The starting-place was to be on the Ohio River, at a point where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crossed it. This would give the first range, and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the Board of the Treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market, and so on with all the townships as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale. Each township was to be divided into thirty-six sections, or lots. Out of these sections, numbers 8, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the use of the Government, and lot No. 16, for the establishment of a common-school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Three townships on Lake Erie were reserved for the use of officers, men and others, refugees from Canada and from Nova Scotia, who were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestation, and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them.

Without waiting for the act of Congress, settlers had been pouring into the country, and, when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went into the Indian country at their peril, however, and when driven out by the Indians could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost.

The Indians on the Wabash made a treaty at Fort Finney, on the Miami, January 31, 1786, promising allegiance to the United States, and were allowed a reservation. This treaty did not include the Piankeshaws, as was at first intended. These, refusing to live peaceably, stirred up the Shawanees, who began a series of predatory excursions against the settlements. This led to an expedition against them and other restless tribes. Gen. Clarke commanded part of the army on that expedition,

but got no farther than Vincennes, when, owing to the discontent of his Kentucky troops, he was obliged to return. Col. Benjamin Logan, however, marched, at the head of four or five hundred mounted riflemen, into the Indian country, penetrating as far as the head-waters of Mad River. He destroyed several towns, much corn, and took about eighty prisoners. Among these, was the chief of the nation, who was wantonly slain, greatly to Logan's regret, who could not restrain his men. His expedition taught the Indians submission, and that they must adhere to their contracts.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the navigation of the Mississippi arose. Spain would not relinquish the right to control the entire southern part of the river, allowing no free navigation. She was secretly hoping to cause a revolt of the Western provinces, especially Kentucky, and openly favored such a move. She also claimed, by conquest, much of the land on the east side of the river. The slow movements of Congress; the failure of Virginia to properly protect Kentucky, and the inherent restlessness in some of the Western men, well-nigh precipitated matters, and, for a while, serious results were imminent. The Kentuckians, and, indeed, all the people of the West, were determined the river should be free, and even went so far as to raise a regiment, and forcibly seize Spanish property in the West. Great Britain stood ready, too, to aid the West should it succeed, providing it would make an alliance with her. But while the excitement was at its height, Washington counseled better ways and patience. The decisive tone of the new republic, though almost overwhelmed with a burden of debt, and with no credit, debarred the Spanish from too forcible measures to assert their claims, and held back the disloyal ones from attempting a revolt.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their lands, and now the United States were ready to fulfill their promises of land grants, to the soldiers who had preserved the nation. This did much to heal the breach in the West, and restore confidence there; so that the Mississippi question was overlooked for a time, and Kentucky forgot her animosities.

The cession of their claims was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East; companies whose object was to settle the Western country, and, at the same time, enrich the founders of the companies. Some of these companies had been formed in the old colonial days, but the recent war had put a stop to all their proceedings. Congress would not recognize their claims, and new companies, under old names, were the result. By such means, the Ohio Company emerged from the past, and, in 1786, took an active existence.

Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and since then a government surveyor, who had been west as far as Pittsburgh, revived the question. He was prevented from prosecuting his surveys by hostile Indians, and returned to Massachusetts. He broached a plan to Gen. Rufus Putnam, as to the renewal of their memorial of 1783, which resulted in the publication of a plan, and inviting all those interested, to meet in February in their respective counties, and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch-of-grapes Tavern." in Boston, on the first of March, 1786. On the day appointed, eleven persons appeared, and by the 3d of March an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions under it began at once. The leading features of the plan were: "A fund of $1,000,000, mainly in Continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the Western country; there were to be 1,000 shares of $1,000 each, and upon each share $10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated to the charges of making a settlement, and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date, the Company was organized."*

By the time this Company was organized, all claims of the colonies in the coveted territory were done away with by their deeds of cession, Connecticut being the last.

While troubles were still existing south of the Ohio River, regarding the navigation of the Mississippi, and many urged the formation of a separate, independent State, and while Congress and Washington were doing what they could to allay the feeling north of the Ohio, the New England associates were busily engaged, now that a Company was formed, to obtain the land they wished to purchase. On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose Gen. Parsons, Gen. Putnam and the Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, Directors for the Company. The last selection was quite a fitting one for such an enterprise. Dr. Cutler was

* Historical Collections.

an accomplished scholar, an excellent gentleman, and a firm believer in freedom. In the choice of him as the agent of the Company, lies the fact, though unforeseen, of the beginning of anti-slavery in America. Through him the famous "compact of 1787," the true corner-stone of the Northwest, originated, and by him was safely passed. He was a good "wire-puller," too, and in this had an advantage. Mr. Hutchins was at this time the geographer for the United States, and was, probably, the best-posted man in America regarding the West. Dr. Cutler learned from him that the most desirable portions were on the Muskingum River, north of the Ohio, and was advised by him to buy there if he could.

Congress wanted money badly, and many of the members favored the plan. The Southern members, generally, were hostile to it, as the Doctor would listen to no grant which did not embody the New England ideas in the charter. These members were finally won over, some bribery being used, and some of their favorites made officers of the Territory, whose formation was now going on. This took time, however, and Dr. Cutler, becoming impatient, declared they would purchase from some of the States, who held small tracts in various parts of the West. This intimation brought the tardy ones to time, and, on the 23d of July, Congress authorized the Treasury Board to make the contract. On the 26th, Messrs. Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of the Company, stated in writing their conditions; and on the 27th, Congress referred their letter to the Board, and an order of the same date was obtained. Of this Dr. Cutler's journal says:

"By this grant we obtained near five millions of acres of land, amounting to $3,500,000; 1,500,000 acres for the Ohio Company, and the remainder for a private speculation, in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this peculation, similar terms and advantages for the Ohio Company could not have been obtained."

Messrs. Cutler and Sargent at once closed a verbal contract with the Treasury Board, which was executed in form on the 27th of the next October.*

By this contract, the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line, drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, direct to the Scioto, was sold to the Ohio associates and their secret copartners, for $1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies.

The whole tract was not, however, paid for nor taken by the Company—even their own portion of a million and a half acres, and extending west to the eighteenth range of townships, was not taken; and in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase proper were fixed as follows: the Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant 750,000 acres, besides reservations; this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the Company might enter into at once. In addition to this, 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers; both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the purchase as before mentioned.

While these things were progressing, Congress was bringing into form an ordinance for the government and social organization of the Northwest Territory. Virginia made her cession in March, 1784, and during the month following the plan for the temporary government of the newly acquired territory came under discussion. On the 19th of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike from the plan reported by Mr. Jefferson, the emancipationist of his day, a provision for the prohibition of slavery north of the Ohio after the year 1800. The motion prevailed. From that day till the 23d, the plan was discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously with the exception of South Carolina. The South would have slavery, or defeat every measure. Thus this hideous monster early began to assert himself. By the proposed plan, the Territory was to have been divided into States by parallels of latitude and meridian lines. This division, it was thought, would make ten States, whose names were as follows, beginning at the northwest corner, and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisus, Assenispia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.*

A more serious difficulty existed, however, to this plan, than its catalogue of names—the number of States and their boundaries. The root of the evil was in the resolution passed by Congress in October,

* Land Laws.

* Spark's Washington.

1780, which fixed the size of the States to be formed from the ceded lands, at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. The terms of that resolution being called up both by Virginia and Massachusetts, further legislation was deemed necessary to change them. July 7, 1786, this subject came up in Congress, and a resolution passed in favor of a division into not less than three nor more than five States. Virginia, at the close of 1788, assented to this proposition, which became the basis upon which the division should be made. On the 29th of September, Congress having thus changed the plan for dividing the Northwestern Territory into ten States, proceeded again to consider the terms of an ordinance for the government of that region. At this juncture, the genius of Dr. Cutler displayed itself. A graduate in medicine, law and divinity; an ardent lover of liberty; a celebrated scientist, and an accomplished, portly gentleman, of whom the Southern senators said they had never before seen so fine a specimen from the New England colonies, no man was better prepared to form a government for the new Territory, than he. The Ohio Company was his real object. He was backed by them, and enough Continental money to purchase more than a million acres of land. This was augmented by other parties until, as has been noticed, he represented over five million acres. This would largely reduce the public debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded to the General Government. Jefferson's policy was to provide for the national credit, and still check the growth of slavery. Here was a good opportunity. Massachusetts owned the Territory of Maine, which she was crowding into market. She opposed the opening of the Northwest. This stirred Virginia. The South caught the inspiration and rallied around the Old Dominion and Dr. Cutler. Thereby he gained the credit and good will of the South, an auxiliary he used to good purpose. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested in the Ohio Company. Thus the Doctor, using all the arts of the lobbyist, was enabled to hold the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any statute-book. Jefferson gave it the term, "Articles of Compact," and rendered him valuable aid in its construction. This "Compact" preceded the Federal Constitution, in both of which are seen Jefferson's master-mind. Dr. Cutler followed closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. The prominent features were: The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every sixteenth section. (That gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education.) A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that would nullify pre-existing contracts.

The compact further declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

The Doctor planted himself firmly on this platform, and would not yield. It was that or nothing. Unless they could make the land desirable, it was not wanted, and, taking his horse and buggy, he started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. His influence succeeded. On the 13th of July, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted. Every member from the South voted for it; only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voted against the measure; but as the vote was made by States, his vote was lost, and the "Compact of 1787" was beyond repeal. Thus the great States of the Northwest Territory were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. This act was the opening step for freedom in America. Soon the South saw their blunder, and endeavored, by all their power, to repeal the compact. In 1803, Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported the ordinance was a compact and could not be repealed. Thus it stood, like a rock, in the way of slavery, which still, in spite of these provisions, endeavored to plant that infernal institution in the West. Witness the early days of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But the compact could not be violated; New England ideas could not be put down, and her sons stood ready to defend the soil of the West from that curse.

The passage of the ordinance and the grant of land to Dr. Cutler and his associates, were soon followed by a request from John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, for the country between the Miamis. Symmes had visited that part of the West in 1786, and, being pleased with the valleys of the Miamis, had applied to the Board of the Treasury for their purchase, as soon as they were open to settlement. The Board was empowered to act by Congress, and, in 1788, a contract was signed, giving him the country he desired. The terms of his

purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. His application was followed by others, whose success or failure will appear in the narrative.

The New England or Ohio Company was all this time busily engaged perfecting its arrangements to occupy its lands. The Directors agreed to reserve 5,760 acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum for a city and commons, for the old ideas of the English plan of settling a country yet prevailed. A meeting of the Directors was held at Bracket's tavern, in Boston, November 23, 1787, when four surveyors, and twenty-two attendants, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths and common workmen, numbering in all forty persons, were engaged. Their tools were purchased, and wagons were obtained to transport them across the mountains. Gen. Rufus Putnam was made superintendent of the company, and Ebenezer Sproat, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, from Massachusetts, and R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, as surveyors. At the same meeting, a suitable person to instruct them in religion, and prepare the way to open a school when needed, was selected. This was Rev. Daniel Storey, who became the first New England minister in the Northwest.

The Indians were watching this outgrowth of affairs, and felt, from what they could learn in Kentucky, that they would be gradually surrounded by the whites. This they did not relish, by any means, and gave the settlements south of the Ohio no little uneasiness. It was thought best to hold another treaty with them. In the mean time, to insure peace, the Governor of Virginia, and Congress, placed troops at Venango, Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and at Miami, Vincennes, Louisville, and Muskingum, and the militia of Kentucky were held in readiness should a sudden outbreak occur. These measures produced no results, save insuring the safety of the whites, and not until January, 1789, was Clarke able to carry out his plans. During that month, he held a meeting at Fort Harmar,* at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the New England Colony expected to locate.

The hostile character of the Indians did not deter the Ohio Company from carrying out its plans. In the winter of 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam and forty-seven pioneers advanced to the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and began building a boat for transportation down the Ohio in the spring. The boat was the largest craft that had ever descended the river, and, in allusion to their Pilgrim Fathers, it was called the Mayflower. It was 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, and estimated at 50 tons burden. Truly a formidable affair for the time. The bows were raking and curved like a galley, and were strongly timbered. The sides were made bullet-proof, and it was covered with a deck roof. Capt. Devol, the first shipbuilder in the West, was placed in command. On the 2d of April, the Mayflower was launched, and for five days the little band of pioneers sailed down the Monongahela and the Ohio, and, on the 7th, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. There, opposite Fort Harmar, they chose a location, moored their boat for a temporary shelter, and began to erect houses for their occupation.

Thus was begun the first English settlement in the Ohio Valley. About the 1st of July, they were re-enforced by the arrival of a colony from Massachusetts. It had been nine weeks on the way. It had hauled its wagons and driven its stock to Wheeling, where, constructing flat-boats, it had floated down the river to the settlement.

In October preceding this occurrence, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed Governor of the Territory by Congress, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong Judges. Subsequently Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and Mr. Symmes was given the vacancy. None of these were on the ground when the first settlement was made, though the Judges came soon after. One of the first things the colony found necessary to do was to organize some form of government, whereby difficulties might be settled, though to the credit of the colony it may be said, that during the first three months of its existence but one difference arose, and that was settled by a compromise.* Indeed, hardly a better set of men for the purpose could have been selected. Washington wrote concerning this colony:

"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there

*Fort Harmar was built in 1785, by a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. John Doughty. It was named in honor of Col. Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Maj. Doughty was attached. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, a temporary structure built in 1778. When Marietta was founded it was the military post of that part of the country, and was for many years an important station.

*"Western Monthly Magazine."

never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the Directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares. As yet, the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum;" but the name Marietta was now formally given it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the blockhouses stood was called *Campus Martius;* Square No. 19, *Capitolium;* Square No. 61, *Cecilia,* and the great road running through the covert-way, *Sacra Via.** Surely, classical scholars were not scarce in the colony.

On the Fourth, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the Judges, and a public demonstration held. Five days after, the Governor arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government, under the first of which the whole power was under the Governor and the three Judges. This form was at once recognized on the arrival of St. Clair. The first law established by this court was passed on the 25th of July. It established and regulated the militia of the Territory. The next day after its publication, appeared the Governor's proclamation erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. Marietta was, of course, the county seat, and, from that day, went on prosperously. On September 2, the first court was held with becoming ceremonies. It is thus related in the *American Pioneer:*

"The procession was formed at the Point (where the most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The High Sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the Supreme Judges; the Governor and clergyman; the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

"They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole countermarched, and the Judges (Putnam and Tupper) took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh yes!' that a court is open for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.

"Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equaled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest, as well as the most splendid, period of the Revolutionary war."

Many Indians were gathered at the same time to witness the (to them) strange spectacle, and for the purpose of forming a treaty, though how far they carried this out, the *Pioneer* does not relate.

The progress of the settlement was quite satisfactory during the year. Some one writing a letter from the town says:

"The progress of the settlement is sufficiently rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are constantly coming faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering. Our first ball was opened about the middle of December, at which were fifteen ladies, as well accomplished in the manner of polite circles as any I have ever seen in the older States. I mention this to show the progress of society in this new world, where, I believe, we shall vie with, if not excel, the old States in every accomplishment necessary to render life agreeable and happy."

The emigration westward at this time was, indeed, exceedingly large. The commander at Fort Harmar reported 4,500 persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have stopped there, had the associates been prepared to receive them. The settlement was free from Indian depredations until January, 1791, during which interval it daily increased in numbers and strength.

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locator could enter an entire section should he desire to do so. The price was to be 60⅔ cents per acre till May, 1788; then, till November, $1; and

* "Carey's Museum," Vol. 4.

after that time to be regulated by the demand for land. Each purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years, or forfeit one-sixth of the land to whoever would settle thereon and remain seven years. Military bounties might be taken in this, as in the purchase of the associates. For himself, Symmes reserved one township near the mouth of the Miami. On this he intended to build a great city, rivaling any Eastern port. He offered any one a lot on which to build a house, providing he would remain three years. Continental certificates were rising, owing to the demand for land created by these two purchases, and Congress found the burden of debt correspondingly lessened. Symmes soon began to experience difficulty in procuring enough to meet his payments. He had also some trouble in arranging his boundary with the Board of the Treasury. These, and other causes, laid the foundation for another city, which is now what Symmes hoped his city would one day be.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an interest in Symmes' purchase, and located, among other tracts, the sections upon which Cincinnati has since been built. Retaining one-third of this purchase, he sold the balance to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each getting the same share. These three, about August, agreed to lay out a town on their land. It was designated as opposite the mouth of the Licking River, to which place it was intended to open a road from Lexington, Ky. These men little thought of the great emporium that now covers the modest site of this town they laid out that summer. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, and was of a somewhat poetic nature, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it Losantiville,* "which, being interpreted," says the "Western Annals," "means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. This may well put to the blush the *Campus Martius* of the Marietta scholars, and the *Fort Solon* of the Spaniards."

Meanwhile, Symmes was busy in the East, and, by July, got thirty people and eight four-horse wagons under way for the West. These reached Limestone by September, where they met Mr. Stites, with several persons from Redstone. All came to Symmes' purchase, and began to look for homes.

Symmes' mind was, however, ill at rest. He could not meet his first payment on so vast a realm, and there also arose a difference of opinion between him and the Treasury Board regarding the Ohio boundary. Symmes wanted all the land between the two Miamis, bordering on the Ohio, while the Board wished him confined to no more than twenty miles of the river. To this proposal he would not agree, as he had made sales all along the river. Leaving the bargain in an unsettled state, Congress considered itself released from all its obligations, and, but for the representations of many of Symmes' friends, he would have lost all his money and labor. His appointment as Judge was not favorably received by many, as they thought that by it he would acquire unlimited power. Some of his associates also complained of him, and, for awhile, it surely seemed that ruin only awaited him. But he was brave and hopeful, and determined to succeed. On his return from a visit to his purchase in September, 1788, he wrote Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, one of his best friends and associates, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar the acre in its present state."

A good many changes were made in his original contract, growing out of his inability to meet his payments. At first, he was to have not less than a million acres, under an act of Congress passed in October, 1787, authorizing the Treasury Board to contract with any one who could pay for such tracts, on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, whose fronts should not exceed one-third of their depth.

Dayton and Marsh, Symmes' agents, contracted with the Board for one tract on the Ohio, beginning twenty miles up the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami, and to run back for quantity between the Miami and a line drawn from the Ohio, parallel to the general course of that river. In 1791, three years after Dayton and Marsh made the contract, Symmes found this would throw the purchase too far back from the Ohio, and applied to Congress to let him have all between the Miamies, running back so as to include 1,000,000 acres, which that body, on April 12, 1792, agreed to do. When the lands were surveyed, however, it was found that a line drawn from the head of the Little Miami due west to the Great Miami, would include south of it less than six hundred thousand acres. Even this Symmes could not pay for, and when his patent was issued in September, 1794, it

*Judge Burnett, in his notes, disputes the above account of the origin of the city of Cincinnati. He says the name "Losantiville" was determined on, but not adopted, when the town was laid out. This version is probably the correct one, and will be found fully given in the detailed history of the settlements.

gave him and his associates 248,540 acres, exclusive of reservations which amounted to 63,142 acres. This tract was bounded by the Ohio, the two Miamis and a due east and west line run so as to include the desired quantity. Symmes, however, made no further payments, and the rest of his purchase reverted to the United States, who gave those who had bought under him ample preemption rights.

The Government was able, also, to give him and his colonists but little aid, and as danger from hostile Indians was in a measure imminent (though all the natives were friendly to Symmes), settlers were slow to come. However, the band led by Mr. Stites arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and locating themselves near the mouth of the Little Miami, on a tract of 10,000 acres which Mr. Stites had purchased from Symmes, formed the second settlement in Ohio. They were soon afterward joined by a colony of twenty-six persons, who assisted them to erect a block-house, and gather their corn. The town was named Columbia. While here, the great flood of January, 1789, occurred, which did much to ensure the future growth of Losantiville, or more properly, Cincinnati. Symmes City, which was laid out near the mouth of the Great Miami, and which he vainly strove to make the city of the future, Marietta and Columbia, all suffered severely by this flood, the greatest, the Indians said, ever known. The site of Cincinnati was not overflowed, and hence attracted the attention of the settlers. Denman's warrants had designated his purchase as opposite the mouth of the Licking; and that point escaping the overflow, late in December the place was visited by Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Denman, and about fourteen others, who left Maysville to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore;" but, says Symmes in May, 1789, "Perseverance triumphing over difficulty, and they landed safe on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." The settlers of Losantiville built a few log huts and block-houses, and proceeded to improve the town. Symmes, noticing the location, says: "Though they placed their dwellings in the most marked position, yet they suffered nothing from the freshet." This would seem to give credence to Judge Burnett's notes regarding the origin of Cincinnati, who states the settlement was made at this time, and not at the time mentioned when Mr. Filson named the town. It is further to be noticed, that, before the town was located by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Filson had been killed by the Miami Indians, and, as he had not paid for his one-third of the site, the claim was sold to Mr. Ludlow, who thereby became one of the original owners of the place. Just what day the town was laid out is not recorded. All the evidence tends to show it must have been late in 1788, or early in 1789.

While the settlements on the north side of the Ohio were thus progressing, south of it fears of the Indians prevailed, and the separation sore was kept open. The country was, however, so torn by internal factions that no plan was likely to succeed, and to this fact, in a large measure, may be credited the reason it did not secede, or join the Spanish or French faction, both of which were intriguing to get the commonwealth. During this year the treasonable acts of James Wilkinson came into view. For a while he thought success was in his grasp, but the two governments were at peace with America, and discountenanced any such efforts. Wilkinson, like all traitors, relapsed into nonentity, and became mistrusted by the governments he attempted to befriend. Treason is always odious.

It will be borne in mind, that in 1778 preparations had been made for a treaty with the Indians, to secure peaceful possession of the lands owned in the West. Though the whites held these by purchase and treaty, yet many Indians, especially the Wabash and some of the Miami Indians, objected to their occupation, claiming the Ohio boundary as the original division line. Clarke endeavored to obtain, by treaty at Fort Harmar, in 1778, a confirmation of these grants, but was not able to do so till January, 9, 1789. Representatives of the Six Nations, and of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Sacs, met him at this date, and confirmed and extended the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, the one in 1784, the other in 1785. This secured peace with the most of them, save a few of the Wabash Indians, whom they were compelled to conquer by arms. When this was accomplished, the borders were thought safe, and Virginia proposed to withdraw her aid in support of Kentucky. This opened old troubles, and the separation dogma came out afresh. Virginia offered to allow the erection of a separate State, providing Kentucky would assume part of the old debts. This the young commonwealth would not

do, and sent a remonstrance. Virginia withdrew the proposal, and ordered a ninth convention, which succeeded in evolving a plan whereby Kentucky took her place among the free States of the Union.

North of the Ohio, the prosperity continued. In 1789, Rev. Daniel Story, who had been appointed missionary to the West, came out as a teacher of the youth and a preacher of the Gospel. Dr. Cutler had preceded him, not in the capacity of a minister, though he had preached; hence Mr. Story is truly the first missionary from the Protestant Church who came to the Ohio Valley in that capacity. When he came, in 1789, he found nine associations on the Ohio Company's purchase, comprising two hundred and fifty persons in all; and, by the close of 1790, eight settlements had been made: two at Belpre (belle prairie), one at Newbury, one at Wolf Creek, one at Duck Creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' Creek, one at Anderson's Bottom, and one at Big Bottom. An extended sketch of all these settlements will be found farther on in this volume.

Symmes had, all this time, strenuously endeavored to get his city—called Cleves City—favorably noticed, and filled with people. He saw a rival in Cincinnati. That place, if made military headquarters to protect the Miami Valley, would outrival his town, situated near the bend of the Miami, near its mouth. On the 15th of June, Judge Symmes received news that the Wabash Indians threatened the Miami settlements, and as he had received only nineteen men for defense, he applied for more. Before July, Maj. Doughty arrived at the "Slaughter House"—as the Miami was sometimes called, owing to previous murders that had, at former times, occurred therein. Through the influence of Symmes, the detachment landed at the North Bend, and, for awhile, it was thought the fort would be erected there. This was what Symmes wanted, as it would secure him the headquarters of the military, and aid in getting the headquarters of the civil government. The truth was, however, that neither the proposed city on the Miami—North Bend, as it afterward became known, from its location—or South Bend, could compete, in point of natural advantages, with the plain on which Cincinnati is built. Had Fort Washington been built elsewhere, after the close of the Indian war, nature would have asserted her advantages, and insured the growth of a city, where even the ancient and mysterious dwellers of the Ohio had reared the earthen walls of one of their vast temples. Another fact is given in relation to the erection of Fort Washington at Losantiville, which partakes somewhat of romance. The Major, while waiting to decide at which place the fort should be built, happened to make the acquaintance of a black-eyed beauty, the wife of one of the residents. Her husband, noticing the affair, removed her to Losantiville. The Major followed; he told Symmes he wished to see how a fort would do there, but promised to give his city the preference. He found the beauty there, and on his return Symmes could not prevail on him to remain. If the story be true, then the importance of Cincinnati owes its existence to a trivial circumstance, and the old story of the ten years' war which terminated in the downfall of Troy, which is said to have originated owing to the beauty of a Spartan dame, was re-enacted here. Troy and North Bend fell because of the beauty of a woman; Cincinnati was the result of the downfall of the latter place.

About the first of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, descended the Ohio River from Marietta to Fort Washington. There he established the county of Hamilton, comprising the immense region of country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami; appointed a corps of civil and military officers, and established a Court of Quarter Sessions. Some state that at this time, he changed the name of the village of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in allusion to a society of that name which had recently been formed among the officers of the Revolutionary army, and established it as the seat of justice for Hamilton. This latter fact is certain; but as regards changing the name of the village, there is no good authority for it. With this importance attached to it, Cincinnati began at once an active growth, and from that day Cleves' city declined. The next summer, frame houses began to appear in Cincinnati, while at the same time forty new log cabins appeared about the fort.

On the 8th of January, the Governor arrived at the falls of the Ohio, on his way to establish a government at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. From Clarkesville, he dispatched a messenger to Major Hamtramck, commander at Vincennes, with speeches to the various Indian tribes in this part of the Northwest, who had not fully agreed to the treaties. St. Clair and Sargent followed in a few days, along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where he organized the county of Knox, comprising all the

country along the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash, and made Vincennes the county seat. Then they proceeded across the lower part of Illinois to Kaskaskia, where he established the county of St. Clair (so named by Sargent), comprising all the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Thus the Northwest was divided into three counties, and courts established therein. St. Clair called upon the French inhabitants at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, to show the titles to their lands, and also to defray the expense of a survey. To this latter demand they replied through their priest, Pierre Gibault, showing their poverty, and inability to comply. They were confirmed in their grants, and, as they had been good friends to the patriot cause, were relieved from the expense of the survey.

While the Governor was managing these affairs, Major Hamtramck was engaged in an effort to conciliate the Wabash Indians. For this purpose, he sent Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant, and a true friend of America, among them to carry messages sent by St. Clair and the Government, and to learn their sentiments and dispositions. Gamelin performed this important mission in the spring of 1790 with much sagacity, and, as the French were good friends of the natives, he did much to conciliate these half-hostile tribes. He visited the towns of these tribes along the Wabash and as far north and east as the Miami village, Ke-ki-ong-ga—St. Mary's—at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers (Fort Wayne).

Gamelin's report, and the intelligence brought by some traders from the Upper Wabash, were conveyed to the Governor at Kaskaskia. The reports convinced him that the Indians of that part of the Northwest were preparing for a war on the settlements north of the Ohio, intending, if possible, to drive them south of it; that river being still considered by them as the true boundary. St. Clair left the administration of affairs in the Western counties to Sargent, and returned at once to Fort Washington to provide for the defense of the frontier.

The Indians had begun their predatory incursions into the country settled by the whites, and had committed some depredations. The Kentuckians were enlisted in an attack against the Scioto Indians. April 18, Gen. Harmar, with 100 regulars, and Gen. Scott, with 230 volunteers, marched from Limestone, by a circuitous route, to the Scioto, accomplishing but little. The savages had fled.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1795—HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN—ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN—WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A GREAT deal of the hostility at this period was directly traceable to the British. They yet held Detroit and several posts on the lakes, in violation of the treaty of 1783. They alleged as a reason for not abandoning them, that the Americans had not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty regarding the collection of debts. Moreover, they did all they could to remain at the frontier and enjoy the emoluments derived from the fur trade. That they aided the Indians in the conflict at this time, is undeniable. Just *how*, it is difficult to say. But it is well known the savages had all the ammunition and fire-arms they wanted, more than they could have obtained from American and French renegade traders. They were also well supplied with clothing, and were able to prolong the war some time. A great confederation was on the eve of formation. The leading spirits were Cornplanter, Brant, Little Turtle and other noted chiefs, and had not the British, as Brant said, "encouraged us to the war, and promised us aid, and then, when we were driven away by the Americans, shut the doors of their fortresses against us and refused us food, when they saw us nearly conquered, we would have effected our object."

McKee, Elliott and Girty were also actively engaged in aiding the natives. All of them were in the interest of the British, a fact clearly proven by the Indians themselves, and by other traders.

St. Clair and Gen. Harmar determined to send an expedition against the Maumee towns, and secure that part of the country. Letters were sent to the militia officers of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling on them for militia to co-operate with the regular troops in the campaign. According to the plan of the campaign,

300 militia were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash; 700 were to rendezvous at Fort Washington to join the regular army against the Maumee towns.

While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for the campaign, three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from the Wabash, was led by Gen. Harmar. He had in his army about fourteen hundred men, regulars and militia. These two parts of the army could not be made to affiliate, and, as a consequence, the expedition did little beyond burning the villages and destroying corn. The militia would not submit to discipline, and would not serve under regular officers. It will be seen what this spirit led to when St. Clair went on his march soon after.

The Indians, emboldened by the meager success of Harmar's command, continued their depredadations against the Ohio settlements, destroying the community at Big Bottom. To hold them in check, and also punish them, an army under Charles Scott went against the Wabash Indians. Little was done here but destroy towns and the standing corn. In July, another army, under Col. Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. Becoming entangled in extensive morasses on the river, the army became endangered, but was finally extricated, and accomplished no more than either the other armies before it. As it was, however, the three expeditions directed against the Miamis and Shawanees, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, only aroused them to more desperate efforts to defend their country and to harass their invaders. To accomplish this, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawanees and the Delawares, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and Buckongahelas, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes of the Northwest, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. Pontiac had tried that before, even when he had open allies among the French. The Indians now had secret allies among the British, yet, in the end, they did not succeed. While they were preparing for the contest, St. Clair was gathering his forces, intending to erect a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee valleys, to the lakes, and thereby effectually hold the savages in check. Washington warmly seconded this plan, and designated the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers as an important post. This had been a fortification almost from the time the English held the valley, and only needed little work to make it a formidable fortress. Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War, also favored the plan, and gave instructions concerning it. Under these instructions, St. Clair organized his forces as rapidly as he could, although the numerous drawbacks almost, at times, threatened the defeat of the campaign. Through the summer the arms and accouterments of the army were put in readiness at Fort Washington. Many were found to be of the poorest quality, and to be badly out of repair. The militia came poorly armed, under the impression they were to be provided with arms. While waiting in camp, habits of idleness engendered themselves, and drunkenness followed. They continued their accustomed freedom, disdaining to drill, and refused to submit to the regular officers. A bitter spirit broke out between the regular troops and the militia, which none could heal. The insubordination of the militia and their officers, caused them a defeat afterward, which they in vain attempted to fasten on the busy General, and the regular troops.

The army was not ready to move till September 17. It was then 2,300 strong. It then moved to a point upon the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. After its completion, they moved on forty-four miles farther, and, on the 12th of October, began the erection of Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County. On the 24th, the army again took up its line of march, through a wilderness, marshy and boggy, and full of savage foes. The army rapidly declined under the hot sun; even the commander was suffering from an indisposition. The militia deserted, in companies at a time, leaving the bulk of the work to the regular troops. By the 3d of November, the army reached a stream twelve yards wide, which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. Upon the banks of that stream, the army, now about fourteen hundred strong, encamped in two lines. A slight protection was thrown up as a safeguard against the Indians, who were known to be in the neighborhood. The General intended to attack them next day, but, about half an hour before sunrise, just after the militia had been dismissed from parade, a sudden attack was made upon them. The militia were thrown

into confusion, and disregarded the command of the officers. They had not been sufficiently drilled, and now was seen, too late and too plainly, the evil effects of their insubordination. Through the morning the battle waged furiously, the men falling by scores. About nine o'clock the retreat began, covered by Maj. Cook and his troops. The retreat was a disgraceful, precipitate flight, though, after four miles had been passed, the enemy returned to the work of scalping the dead and wounded, and of pillaging the camp. Through the day and the night their dreadful work continued, one squaw afterward declaring "her arm was weary scalping the white men." The army reached Fort Jefferson a little after sunset, having thrown away much of its arms and baggage, though the act was entirely unnecessary. After remaining here a short time, it was decided by the officers to move on toward Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Washington.

The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the Americans ever suffered from the Indians. It was greater than even Braddock's defeat. His army consisted of 1,200 men and 86 officers, of whom 714 men and 63 officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of 1,400 men and 86 officers, of whom 890 men and 16 officers were killed or wounded. The comparative effects of the two engagements very inadequately represent the crushing effect of St. Clair's defeat. An unprotected frontier of more than a thousand miles in extent was now thrown open to a foe made merciless, and anxious to drive the whites from the north side of the Ohio. Now, settlers were scattered along all the streams, and in all the forests, exposed to the cruel enemy, who stealthily approached the homes of the pioneer, to murder him and his family. Loud calls arose from the people to defend and protect them. St. Clair was covered with abuse for his defeat, when he really was not alone to blame for it. The militia would not be controlled. Had Clarke been at their head, or Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, the result might have been different. As it was, St. Clair resigned; though ever after he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Congress.

Four days after the defeat of St. Clair, the army, in its straggling condition, reached Fort Washington, and paused to rest. On the 9th, St. Clair wrote fully to the Secretary of War. On the 12th, Gen. Knox communicated the information to Congress, and on the 26th, he laid before the President two reports, the second containing suggestions regarding future operations. His suggestions urged the establishment of a strong United States Army, as it was plain the States could not control the matter. He also urged a thorough drill of the soldiers. No more insubordination could be tolerated. General Wayne was selected by Washington as the commander, and at once proceeded to the task assigned to him. In June, 1792, he went to Pittsburgh to organize the army now gathering, which was to be the ultimate argument with the Indian confederation. Through the summer he was steadily at work. "Train and discipline them for the work they are meant for," wrote Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made good marksmen." In December, the forces, now recruited and trained, gathered at a point twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, called Legionville, the army itself being denominated the Legion of the United States, divided into four sub-legions, and provided with the proper officers. Meantime, Col. Wilkinson succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington, and sent out a force to examine the field of defeat, and bury the dead. A shocking sight met their view, revealing the deeds of cruelty enacted upon their comrades by the savage enemy.

While Wayne's army was drilling, peace measures were pressed forward by the United States with equal perseverance. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and partially secured from the general confederacy. They were wary, however, and, expecting aid from the British, held aloof. Brant did not come, as was hoped, and it was plain there was intrigue somewhere. Five independent embassies were sent among the Western tribes, to endeavor to prevent a war, and win over the inimical tribes. But the victories they had won, and the favorable whispers of the British agents, closed the ears of the red men, and all propositions were rejected in some form or other. All the embassadors, save Putnam, suffered death. He alone was able to reach his goal—the Wabash Indians—and effect any treaty. On the 27th of December, in company with Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, he reached Vincennes, and met thirty-one chiefs, representing the Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Illinois, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Kickapoos and Eel River Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace with them.

The fourth article of this treaty, however, contained a provision guaranteeing to the Indians their lands, and when the treaty was laid before Congress, February 13, 1793, that body, after much discussion, refused on that account to ratify it.

A great council of the Indians was to be held at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, when the assembled nations were to discuss fully their means of defense, and determine their future line of action. The council met in October, and was the largest Indian gathering of the time. The chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were there. The representatives of the seven nations of Canada, were in attendance. Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the New York (Six Nations) Indians repaired thither. "Besides these," said Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them. There were three men from the Gora nation; it took them a whole season to come; and," continued he, "twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada were there." The question of peace or war was long and earnestly debated. Their future was solemnly discussed, and around the council fire native eloquence and native zeal shone in all their simple strength. One nation after another, through their chiefs, presented their views. The deputies of the Six Nations, who had been at Philadelphia to consult the "Thirteen Fires," made their report. The Western boundary was the principal question. The natives, with one accord, declared it must be the Ohio River. An address was prepared, and sent to the President, wherein their views were stated, and agreeing to abstain from all hostilities, until they could meet again in the spring at the rapids of the Maumee, and there consult with their white brothers. They desired the President to send agents, "who are men of honesty, not proud land-jobbers, but men who love and desire peace." The good work of Penn was evidenced here, as they desired that the embassadors "be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker."

The armistice they had promised was not, however, faithfully kept. On the 6th of November, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry at Fort St. Clair, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hamilton, was attacked. The commander, Maj. Adair, was an excellent officer, well versed in Indian tactics, and defeated the savages.

This infraction of their promises did not deter the United States from taking measures to meet the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee "when the leaves were fully out." For that purpose, the President selected as commissioners, Charles Carroll and Charles Thompson, but, as they declined the nomination, he appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, the 1st of March, 1793, to attend the convention, which, it was thought best, should be held at the Sandusky outpost. About the last of April, these commissioners left Philadelphia, and, late in May, reached Niagara, where they remained guests of Lieut. Gov. Simcoe, of the British Government. This officer gave them all the aid he could, yet it was soon made plain to them that he would not object to the confederation, nay, even rather favored it. They speak of his kindness to them, in grateful terms. Gov. Simcoe advised the Indians to make peace, but not to give up any of their lands. That was the pith of the whole matter. The British rather claimed land in New York, under the treaty of 1783, alleging the Americans had not fully complied with the terms of that treaty, hence they were not as anxious for peace and a peaceful settlement of the difficult boundary question as they sometimes represented.

By July, "the leaves were fully out," the conferences among the tribes were over, and, on the 15th of that month, the commissioners met Brant and some fifty natives. In a strong speech, Brant set forth their wishes, and invited them to accompany him to the place of holding the council. The Indians were rather jealous of Wayne's continued preparations for war, hence, just before setting out for the Maumee, the commissioners sent a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that all warlike demonstrations cease until the result of their mission be known.

On 21st of July, the embassy reached the head of the Detroit River, where their advance was checked by the British authorities at Detroit, compelling them to take up their abode at the house of Andrew Elliott, the famous renegade, then a British agent under Alexander McKee. McKee was attending the council, and the commissioners addressed him a note, borne by Elliott, to inform him of their arrival, and asking when they could be received. Elliott returned on the 29th, bringing with him a deputation of twenty chiefs from the council. The next day, a conference was held, and the chief of the Wyandots, Sa-wagh-da-wunk, presented to the commissioners, in writing, their explicit demand in regard to the boundary, and their purposes and powers. "The Ohio must be the boundary," said he, "or blood will flow."

The commissioners returned an answer to the proposition brought by the chiefs, recapitulating the treaties already made, and denying the Ohio as the boundary line. On the 16th of August, the council sent them, by two Wyandot runners, a final answer, in which they recapitulated their

former assertions, and exhibited great powers of reasoning and clear logic in defense of their position. The commissioners reply that it is impossible to accept the Ohio as the boundary, and declare the negotiation at an end.

This closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate with the Indians, and there remained of necessity no other mode of settling the dispute but war. Liberal terms had been offered them, but nothing but the boundary of the Ohio River would suffice. It was the only condition upon which the confederation would lay down its arms. "Among the rude statesmen of the wilderness, there was exhibited as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race, as ever won applause among civilized men. The white man had, ever since he came into the country, been encroaching on their lands. He had long occupied the regions beyond the mountains. He had crushed the conspiracy formed by Pontiac, thirty years before. He had taken possession of the common hunting-ground of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. He was now laying out settlements and building forts in the heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which now was all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them, that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end be made to the continual aggressions of the whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of their council."*

They did not know the strength of the whites, and based their success on the victories already gained. They hoped, nay, were promised, aid from the British, and even the Spanish had held out to them assurances of help when the hour of conflict came.

The Americans were not disposed to yield even to the confederacy of the tribes backed by the two rival nations, forming, as Wayne characterized it, a "hydra of British, Spanish and Indian hostility." On the 16th of August, the commissioners received the final answer of the council. The 17th, they left the mouth of the Detroit River, and the 23d, arrived at Fort Erie, where they immediately dispatched messengers to Gen. Wayne to inform him of the issue of the negotiation. Wayne had spent the winter of 1792–93, at Legionville, in collecting and organizing his army. April 30, 1793, the army moved down the river and encamped at a point, called by the soldiers "Hobson's choice," because from the extreme height of the river they were prevented from landing elsewhere. Here Wayne was engaged, during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting roads, and collecting supplies for the army. He was ready for an immediate campaign in case the council failed in its object.

While here, he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, detailing the circumstances, and suggesting the probable course he should follow. He remained here during the summer, and, when apprised of the issue, saw it was too late to attempt the campaign then. He sent the Kentucky militia home, and, with his regular soldiers, went into winter quarters at a fort he built on a tributary of the Great Miami. He called the fort Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. During the winter, he sent a detachment to visit the scene of St. Clair's defeat. They found more than six hundred skulls, and were obliged to "scrape the bones together and carry them out to get a place to make their beds." They buried all they could find. Wayne was steadily preparing his forces, so as to have everything ready for a sure blow when the time came. All his information showed the faith in the British which still animated the doomed red men, and gave them a hope that could end only in defeat.

The conduct of the Indians fully corroborated the statements received by Gen. Wayne. On the 30th of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under command of Maj. McMahon, was attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery by a force of more than one thousand Indians under charge of Little Turtle. They were repulsed and badly defeated, and, the next day, driven away. Their mode of action, their arms and ammunition, all told plainly of British aid. They also expected to find the cannon lost by St. Clair November 4, 1791, but which the Americans had secured. The 26th of July, Gen. Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined Gen. Wayne at Fort Greenville, and, two days after, the legion moved forward. The 8th of August, the army reached the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, and at once proceeded to erect Fort Defiance, where the waters meet. The Indians had abandoned

* Annals of the West.

their towns on the approach of the army, and were congregating further northward.

While engaged on Fort Defiance, Wayne received continual and full reports of the Indians—of their aid from Detroit and elsewhere; of the nature of the ground, and the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable. From all he could learn, and considering the spirits of his army, now thoroughly disciplined, he determined to march forward and settle matters at once. Yet, true to his own instincts, and to the measures of peace so forcibly taught by Washington, he sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawanees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace, offering terms of friendship.

Unwilling to waste time, the troops began to move forward the 15th of August, and the next day met Miller with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Auglaize the Indians would decide for peace or war. Wayne knew too well the Indian character, and answered the message by simply marching on. The 18th, the legion had advanced forty-one miles from Auglaize, and, being near the long-looked-for foe, began to take some measures for protection, should they be attacked. A slight breastwork, called Fort Deposit, was erected, wherein most of their heavy baggage was placed. They remained here, building their works, until the 20th, when, storing their baggage, the army began again its march. After advancing about five miles, they met a large force of the enemy, two thousand strong, who fiercely attacked them. Wayne was, however, prepared, and in the short battle that ensued they were routed, and large numbers slain. The American loss was very slight. The horde of savages were put to flight, leaving the Americans victorious almost under the walls of the British garrison, under Maj. Campbell. This officer sent a letter to Gen. Wayne, asking an explanation of his conduct in fighting so near, and in such evident hostility to the British. Wayne replied, telling him he was in a country that did not belong to him, and one he was not authorized to hold, and also charging him with aiding the Indians. A spirited correspondence followed, which ended in the American commander marching on, and devastating the Indian country, even burning McKee's house and stores under the muzzles of the English guns.

The 14th of September, the army marched from Fort Defiance for the Miami village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. It reached there on the 17th, and the next day Gen. Wayne selected a site for a fort. The 22d of October, the fort was completed, and garrisoned by a detachment under Maj. Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne. The 14th of October, the mounted Kentucky volunteers, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were started to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged. The 28th of October, the legion marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where Gen. Wayne at once established his headquarters.

The campaign had been decisive and short, and had taught the Indians a severe lesson. The British, too, had failed them in their hour of need, and now they began to see they had a foe to contend whose resources were exhaustless. Under these circumstances, losing faith in the English, and at last impressed with a respect for American power, after the defeat experienced at the hands of the "Black Snake," the various tribes made up their minds, by degrees, to ask for peace. During the winter and spring, they exchanged prisoners, and made ready to meet Gen. Wayne at Greenville, in June, for the purpose of forming a definite treaty, as it had been agreed should be done by the preliminaries of January 24.

During the month of June, 1795, representatives of the Northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and, the 16th of the month, Gen. Wayne met in council the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians, and the conferences, which lasted till August 10, began. The 21st of June, Buckongahelas arrived; the 23d, Little Turtle and other Miamis; the 13th of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs; and the 18th, Blue Jacket, and thirteen Shawanees and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by the English, especially by McKee, Girty and Brant, even after the preliminaries of January 24, and while Mr. Jay was perfecting his treaty. They had, however, all determined to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires," and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and the leading chiefs prevented it, and, the 30th of July, the treaty was agreed to which should bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the 3d of August, it was engrossed, and, having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, it was finally acted upon the 7th, and the presents from

the United States distributed. The basis of this treaty was the previous one made at Fort Harmar. The boundaries made at that time were re-affirmed; the whites were secured on the lands now occupied by them or secured by former treaties; and among all the assembled nations, presents, in value not less than one thousand pounds, were distributed to each through its representatives, many thousands in all. The Indians were allowed to remove and punish intruders on their lands, and were permitted to hunt on the ceded lands.

"This great and abiding peace document was signed by the various tribes, and dated August 3, 1795. It was laid before the Senate December 9, and ratified the 22d. So closed the old Indian wars in the West." *

* Annals of the West."

CHAPTER VIII.

JAY'S TREATY—THE QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS AND NATIONAL SUPREMACY—EXTENSION OF OHIO SETTLEMENTS—LAND CLAIMS—SPANISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WHILE these six years of Indian wars were in progress, Kentucky was admitted as a State, and Pinckney's treaty with Spain was completed. This last occurrence was of vital importance to the West, as it secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, charging only a fair price for the storage of goods at Spanish ports. This, though not all that the Americans wished, was a great gain in their favor, and did much to stop those agitations regarding a separation on the part of Kentucky. It also quieted affairs further south than Kentucky, in the Georgia and South Carolina Territory, and put an end to French and Spanish intrigue for the Western Territory. The treaty was signed November 24, 1794. Another treaty was concluded by Mr. John Jay between the two governments, Lord Greenville representing the English, and Mr. Jay, the Americans. The negotiations lasted from April to November 19, 1795, when, on that day, the treaty was signed and duly recognized. It decided effectually all the questions at issue, and was the signal for the removal of the British troops from the Northwestern outposts. This was effected as soon as the proper transfers could be made. The second article of the treaty provided that, "His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1796, and all the proper measures shall be taken, in the interval, by concert, between the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts; the United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts.

"All settlers and all traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there or to remove with all, or any part, of their effects, or retain the property thereof at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper; they shall make or declare their election one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue therein after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects to His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States."

The Indian war had settled all fears from that source; the treaty with Great Britain had established the boundaries between the two countries and secured peace, and the treaty with Spain had secured the privilege of navigating the Mississippi, by paying only a nominal sum. It had also bound the people of the West together, and ended the old separation question. There was no danger from that now. Another difficulty arose, however, relating to the home rule, and the organization of

the home government. There were two parties in the country, known as Federalist and Anti-Federalist. One favored a central government, whose authority should be supreme; the other, only a compact, leaving the States supreme. The worthlessness of the old colonial system became, daily, more apparent. While it existed no one felt safe. There was no prospect of paying the debt, and, hence, no credit. When Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, offered his financial plan to the country, favoring centralization, it met, in many places, violent opposition. Washington was strong enough to carry it out, and gave evidence that he would do so. When, therefore, the excise law passed, and taxes on whisky were collected, an open revolt occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the "Whisky Insurrection." It was put down, finally, by military power, and the malcontents made to know that the United States was a government, not a compact liable to rupture at any time, and by any of its members. It taught the entire nation a lesson. Centralization meant preservation. Should a "compact" form of government prevail, then anarchy and ruin, and ultimate subjection to some foreign power, met their view. That they had just fought to dispel, and must it all go for naught? The people saw the rulers were right, and gradually, over the West, spread a spirit antagonistic to State supremacy. It did not revive till Jackson's time, when he, with an iron hand and iron will, crushed out the evil doctrine of State supremacy. It revived again in the late war, again to be crushed. It is to be hoped that ever thus will be its fate. "The Union is inseparable," said the Government, and the people echoed the words.

During the war, and while all these events had been transpiring, settlements had been taking place upon the Ohio, which, in their influence upon the Northwest, and especially upon the State, as soon as it was created, were deeply felt. The Virginia and the Connecticut Reserves were at this time peopled, and, also, that part of the Miami Valley about Dayton, which city dates its origin from that period.

As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion north of the Ohio were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon as that was done, surveying began again. Nathaniel Massie was among the foremost men in the survey of this tract, and locating the lands, laid off a town about twelve miles above Maysville. The place was called Manchester, and yet exists. From this point, Massie continued through all the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country, and prepare it for settlers.

Connecticut had, as has been stated, ceded her lands, save a tract extending one hundred and twenty miles beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Of this Connecticut Reserve, so far as the Indian title was extinguished, a survey was ordered in October, 1786, and an office opened for its disposal. Part was soon sold, and, in 1792, half a million of acres were given to those citizens of Connecticut who had lost property by the acts of the British troops during the Revolutionary war at New London, New Haven and elsewhere. These lands thereby became known as "Fire lands" and the "Sufferer's lands," and were located in the western part of the Reserve. In May, 1795, the Connecticut Legislature authorized a committee to dispose of the remainder of the Reserve. Before autumn the committee sold it to a company known as the Connecticut Land Company for $1,200,000, and about the 5th of September quit-claimed the land to the Company. The same day the Company received it, it sold 3,000,000 acres to John Morgan, John Caldwell and Jonathan Brace, in trust. Upon these quit-claim titles of the land all deeds in the Reserve are based. Surveys were commenced in 1796, and, by the close of the next year, all the land east of the Cuyahoga was divided into townships five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city of the Reserve was named. That township and five others were reserved for private sale; the balance were disposed of by lottery, the first drawing occurring in February, 1798.

Dayton resulted from the treaty made by Wayne. It came out of the boundary ascribed to Symmes, and for a while all such lands were not recognized as sold by Congress, owing to the failure of Symmes and his associates in paying for them. Thereby there existed, for a time, considerable uneasiness regarding the title to these lands. In 1799, Congress was induced to issue patents to the actual settlers, and thus secure them in their preemption.

Seventeen days after Wayne's treaty, St. Clairs Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow contracted with Symmes for the seventh and eighth

ranges, between Mad River and the Little Miami. Three settlements were to be made: one at the mouth of Mad River, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and another on Mad River. On the 21st of September, 1795, Daniel C. Cooper started to survey and mark out a road in the purchase, and John Dunlap to run its boundaries, which was completed before October 4. On November 4, Mr. Ludlow laid off the town of Dayton, which, like land in the Connecticut Reserve, was sold by lottery.

A gigantic scheme to purchase eighteen or twenty million acres in Michigan, and then procure a good title from the Government—who alone had such a right to procure land—by giving members of Congress an interest in the investment, appeared shortly after Wayne's treaty. When some of the members were approached, however, the real spirit of the scheme appeared, and, instead of gaining ground, led to the exposure, resulting in the reprimanding severely of Robert Randall, the principal mover in the whole plan, and in its speedy disappearance.

Another enterprise, equally gigantic, also appeared. It was, however, legitimate, and hence successful. On the 20th of February, 1795, the North American Land Company was formed in Philadelphia, under the management of such patriots as Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf. This Company purchased large tracts in the West, which it disposed of to actual settlers, and thereby aided greatly in populating that part of the country.

Before the close of 1795, the Governor of the Territory, and his Judges, published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were adopted at Cincinnati during June, July and August of that year. They were known as the Maxwell code, from the name of the publisher, but were passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes, made previous to the fourth year of James the First, should be in full force within the Territory. "Of the system as a whole," says Mr. Case, "with its many imperfections, it may be doubted that any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good and applicable to all."

The Union had now safely passed through its most critical period after the close of the war of independence. The danger from an irruption of its own members; of a war or alliance of its Western portion with France and Spain, and many other perplexing questions, were now effectually settled, and the population of the Territory began rapidly to increase. Before the close of the year 1796, the Northwest contained over five thousand inhabitants, the requisite number to entitle it to one representative in the national Congress.

Western Pennsylvania also, despite the various conflicting claims regarding the land titles in that part of the State, began rapidly to fill with emigrants. The "Triangle" and the "Struck District" were surveyed and put upon the market under the act of 1792. Treaties and purchases from the various Indian tribes, obtained control of the remainder of the lands in that part of the State, and, by 1796, the State owned all the land within its boundaries. Towns were laid off, land put upon the market, so that by the year 1800, the western part of the Keystone State was divided into eight counties, viz., Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango and Armstrong.

The ordinance relative to the survey and disposal of lands in the Northwest Territory has already been given. It was adhered to, save in minor cases, where necessity required a slight change. The reservations were recognized by Congress, and the titles to them all confirmed to the grantees. Thus, Clarke and his men, the Connecticut Reserve, the Refugee lands, the French inhabitants, and all others holding patents to land from colonial or foreign governments, were all confirmed in their rights and protected in their titles.

Before the close of 1796, the upper Northwestern posts were all vacated by the British, under the terms of Mr. Jay's treaty. Wayne at once transferred his headquarters to Detroit, where a county was named for him, including the northwestern part of Ohio, the northeast of Indiana, and the whole of Michigan.

The occupation of the Territory by the Americans gave additional impulse to emigration, and a better feeling of security to emigrants, who followed closely upon the path of the army. Nathaniel Massie, who has already been noticed as the founder of Manchester, laid out the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, in 1796. Before the close of the year, it contained several stores, shops, a tavern, and was well populated. With the increase of settlement and the security guaranteed by the treaty of Greenville, the arts of civilized life began to appear, and their influence upon pioneers, especially those born on the frontier,

began to manifest itself. Better dwellings, schools, churches, dress and manners prevailed. Life began to assume a reality, and lost much of that recklessness engendered by the habits of a frontier life.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Scioto Valleys were filling with people. Cincinnati had more than one hundred log cabins, twelve or fifteen frame houses and a population of more than six hundred persons. In 1796, the first house of worship for the Presbyterians in that city was built.

Before the close of the same year, Manchester contained over thirty families; emigrants from Virginia were going up all the valleys from the Ohio; and Ebenezer Zane had opened a bridle-path from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, across the country, by Chillicothe, to Limestone, Ky. The next year, the United States mail, for the first time, traversed this route to the West. Zane was given a section of land for his path. The population of the Territory, estimated at from five to eight thousand, was chiefly distributed in lower valleys, bordering on the Ohio River. The French still occupied the Illinois country, and were the principal inhabitants about Detroit.

South of the Ohio River, Kentucky was progressing favorably, while the "Southwestern Territory," ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1790, had so rapidly populated that, in 1793, a Territorial form of government was allowed. The ordinance of 1787, save the clause prohibiting slavery, was adopted, and the Territory named Tennessee. On June 6, 1796, the Territory contained more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and was admitted into the Union as a State. Four years after, the census showed a population of 105,602 souls, including 13,584 slaves and persons of color. The same year Tennessee became a State, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the Redstone Paper Mill, four miles east of Brownsville, it being the first manufactory of the kind west of the Alleghanies.

In the month of December, 1796, Gen. Wayne, who had done so much for the development of the West, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, was attacked with sickness and died in a cabin near Erie, in the north part of Pennsylvania. He was nearly fifty-one years old, and was one of the bravest officers in the Revolutionary war, and one of America's truest patriots. In 1809, his remains were removed from Erie, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, to the Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, and an elegant monument erected on his tomb by the Pennsylvania Cincinnati Society.

After the death of Wayne, Gen. Wilkinson was appointed to the command of the Western army. While he was in command, Carondelet, the Spanish governor of West Florida and Louisiana, made one more effort to separate the Union, and set up either an independent government in the West, or, what was more in accord with his wishes, effect a union with the Spanish nation. In June, 1797, he sent Power again into the Northwest and into Kentucky to sound the existing feeling. Now, however, they were not easily won over. The home government was a certainty, the breaches had been healed, and Power was compelled to abandon the mission, not, however, until he had received a severe reprimand from many who saw through his plan, and openly exposed it. His mission closed the efforts of the Spanish authorities to attempt the dismemberment of the Union, and showed them the coming downfall of their power in America. They were obliged to surrender the posts claimed by the United States under the treaty of 1795, and not many years after, sold their American possessions to the United States, rather than see a rival European power attain control over them.

On the 7th of April, 1798, Congress passed an act, appointing Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, Governor of the Territory of the Mississippi, formed the same day. In 1801, the boundary between America and the Spanish possessions was definitely fixed. The Spanish retired from the disputed territory, and henceforward their attempts to dissolve the American Union ceased. The seat of the Mississippi Territory was fixed at Loftus Heights, six miles north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

The appointment of Sargent to the charge of the Southwest Territory, led to the choice of William Henry Harrison, who had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne in 1794, and whose character stood very high among the people of the West, to the Secretaryship of the Northwest, which place he held until appointed to represent that Territory in Congress.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FORMATION OF STATES—MARIETTA SETTLEMENT—OTHER SETTLEMENTS—SETTLEMENTS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL VALLEYS—FURTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE RESERVE AND ELSEWHERE.

THE ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as there were 5,000 persons in the Territory, it was entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair gave notice by proclamation, that the required population existed, and directed that an election be held on the third Monday in December, to choose representatives. These representatives were required, when assembled, to nominate ten persons, whose names were sent to the President of the United States, who selected five, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed them for the legislative council. In this mode the Northwest passed into the second grade of a Territorial government.

The representatives, elected under the proclamation of St. Clair, met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President. On the 2d of March, he selected from the list of candidates, the names of Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The next day the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory was a reality.

The Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, September 16, but, for want of a quorum, was not organized until the 24th of that month. The House of Representatives consisted of nineteen members, of whom seven were from Hamilton County, four from Ross—erected by St. Clair in 1798; three from Wayne—erected in 1796; two from Adams—erected in 1797; one from Jefferson—erected in 1797; one from Washington—erected in 1788; and one from Knox—Indiana Territory. None seem to have been present from St. Clair County (Illinois Territory).

After the organization of the Legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed the two houses in the Representatives' Chamber, recommending such measures as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country and would advance the safety and prosperity of the people.

The Legislature continued in session till the 19th of December, when, having finished their business, they were prorogued by the Governor, by their own request, till the first Monday in November, 1800. This being the first session, there was, of necessity, a great deal of business to do. The transition from a colonial to a semi-independent form of government, called for a general revision as well as a considerable enlargement of the statute-book. Some of the adopted laws were repealed, many others altered and amended, and a long list of new ones added to the code. New offices were to be created and filled, the duties attached to them prescribed, and a plan of ways and means devised to meet the increased expenditures, occasioned by the change which had now occurred.

As Mr. Burnet was the principal lawyer in the Council, much of the revision, and putting the laws into proper legal form, devolved upon him. He seems to have been well fitted for the place, and to have performed the laborious task in an excellent manner.

The whole number of acts passed and approved by the Governor, was thirty-seven. The most important related to the militia, the administration of justice, and to taxation. During the session, a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the council, but rejected by the Legislature, thus interdicting this demoralizing feature of the disposal of lands or for other purposes. The example has always been followed by subsequent legislatures, thus honorably characterizing the Assembly of Ohio, in this respect, an example Kentucky and several other States might well emulate.

Before the Assembly adjourned, they issued a congratulatory address to the people, enjoining them to "Inculcate the principles of humanity, benevolence. honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity and charity, and all the social affections." At the same time, they issued an address to the President, expressing entire confidence in the wisdom and purity of his government, and their warm attachment to the American Constitution.

The vote on this address proved, however, that the differences of opinion agitating the Eastern States had penetrated the West. Eleven Representatives voted for it, and five against it.

One of the important duties that devolved on this Legislature, was the election of a delegate to Congress. As soon as the Governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a person to fill that position excited general attention. Before the meeting of the Legislature public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who eventually were the only candidates. On the 3d of October, the two houses met and proceeded to a choice. Eleven votes were cast for Harrison, and ten for St. Clair. The Legislature prescribed the form of a certificate of the election, which was given to Harrison, who at once resigned his office as Secretary of the Territory, proceeded to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session.

"Though he represented the Territory but one year," says Judge Burnett, in his notes, "he obtained some important advantages for his constituents. He introduced a resolution to sub-divide the surveys of the public lands, and to offer them for sale in smaller tracts; he succeeded in getting that measure through both houses, in opposition to the interest of speculators, who were, and who wished to be, the retailers of the land to the poorer classes of the community. His proposition became a law, and was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the Territory. It put in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

The first session, as has been noticed, closed December 19. Gov. St. Clair took occasion to enumerate in his speech at the close of the session, eleven acts, to which he saw fit to apply his veto. These he had not, however, returned to the Assembly, and thereby saved a long struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the Territory. Of the eleven acts enumerated, six related to the formation of new counties. These were mainly disproved by St Clair, as he always sturdily maintained that the power to erect new counties was vested alone in the Executive. This free exercise of the veto power, especially in relation to new counties, and his controversy with the Legislature, tended only to strengthen the popular discontent regarding the Governor, who was never fully able to regain the standing he held before his inglorious defeat in his campaign against the Indians.

While this was being agitated, another question came into prominence. Ultimately, it settled the powers of the two branches of the government, and caused the removal of St. Clair, then very distasteful to the people. The opening of the present century brought it fully before the people, who began to agitate it in all their assemblies.

The great extent of the Territory made the operations of government extremely uncertain, and the power of the courts practically worthless. Its division was, therefore, deemed best, and a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter. This committee, the 3d of March, 1800, reported upon the subject that, "In the three western counties, there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes in five years. The immunity which offenders experience, attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and, at the same time, deters useful and virtuous citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as criminal cases. The supplying to vacant places such necessary officers as may be wanted, such as clerks, recorders and others of like kind, is, from the impossibility of correct notice and information, utterly neglected. This Territory is exposed as a frontier to foreign nations, whose agents can find sufficient interest in exciting or fomenting insurrection and discontent, as thereby they can more easily divert a valuable trade in furs from the United States, and also have a part thereof on which they border, which feels so little the cherishing hand of their proper government, or so little dreads its energy, as to render their attachment perfectly uncertain and ambiguous.

"The committee would further suggest, that the law of the 3d of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said Territory, and directing the laying-out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who are interested in the provisions of said laws, which require the immediate attention of this Legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee, that it is expedient

that a division of said Territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada." *

The recommendations of the committee were favorably received by Congress, and, the 7th of May, an act was passed dividing the Territory. The main provisions of the act are as follows:

"That, from and after the 4th of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

"There shall be established within the said Territory a government, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed July 13, 1797." †

The act further provided for representatives, and for the establishment of an assembly, on the same plan as that in force in the Northwest, stipulating that until the number of inhabitants reached five thousand, the whole number of representatives to the General Assembly should not be less than seven, nor more than nine; apportioned by the Governor among the several counties in the new Territory.

The act further provided that "nothing in the act should be so construed, so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana Territory, from and after the aforesaid 4th of July next.

"Whenever that part of the territory of the United States, which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently, the boundary line between such State and the Indiana Territory."

* American State Papers.
† Land Laws.

It was further enacted, "that, until it shall be otherwise enacted by the legislatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto River, shall be the seat of government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincent's, on the Wabash River, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory." *

St. Clair was continued as Governor of the old Territory, and William Henry Harrison appointed Governor of the new.

Connecticut, in ceding her territory in the West to the General Government, reserved a portion, known as the Connecticut Reserve. When she afterward disposed of her claim in the manner narrated, the citizens found themselves without any government on which to lean for support. At that time, settlements had begun in thirty-five of the townships into which the Reserve had been divided; one thousand persons had established homes there; mills had been built, and over seven hundred miles of roads opened. In 1800, the settlers petitioned for acceptance into the Union, as a part of the Northwest; and, the mother State releasing her judiciary claims, Congress accepted the trust, and granted the request. In December, of that year, the population had so increased that the county of Trumbull was erected, including the Reserve. Soon after, a large number of settlers came from Pennsylvania, from which State they had been driven by the dispute concerning land titles in its western part. Unwilling to cultivate land to which they could only get a doubtful deed, they abandoned it, and came where the titles were sure.

Congress having made Chillicothe the capital of the Northwest Territory, as it now existed, on the 3d of November the General Assembly met at that place. Gov. St. Clair had been made to feel the odium cast upon his previous acts, and, at the opening of this session, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the censure cast upon him. He had endeavored to do his duty in all cases, he said, and yet held the confidence of the President and Congress. He still held the office, notwithstanding the strong dislike against him.

At the second session of the Assembly, at Chillicothe, held in the autumn of 1801, so much outspoken enmity was expressed, and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and the Assembly, that a law was passed, removing the capital to Cincinnati

* Land Laws.

again. It was not destined, however, that the Territorial Assembly should meet again anywhere. The unpopularity of the Governor caused many to long for a State government, where they could choose their own rulers. The unpopularity of St. Clair arose partly from the feeling connected with his defeat; in part from his being connected with the Federal party, fast falling into disrepute; and, in part, from his assuming powers which most thought he had no right to exercise, especially the power of subdividing the counties of the Territory.

The opposition, though powerful out of the Assembly, was in the minority there. During the month of December, 1801, it was forced to protest against a measure brought forward in the Council, for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such a manner as to make the Scioto, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river and the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, the limits of the most eastern State, to be formed from the Territory. Had this change been made, the formation of a State government beyond the Ohio would have been long delayed. Against it, Representatives Worthington, Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow, recorded their protest. Not content with this, they sent Thomas Worthington, who obtained a leave of absence, to the seat of government, on behalf of the objectors, there to protest, before Congress, against the proposed boundary. While Worthington was on his way, Massie presented, the 4th of January, 1802, a resolution for choosing a committee to address Congress in respect to the proposed State government. This, the next day, the House refused to do, by a vote of twelve to five. An attempt was next made to procure a census of the Territory, and an act for that purpose passed the House, but the Council postponed the consideration of it until the next session, which would commence at Cincinnati, the fourth Monday of November.

Meanwhile, Worthington pursued the ends of his mission, using his influence to effect that organization, "which, terminating the influence of tyranny," was to "meliorate the circumstances of thousands, by freeing them from the domination of a despotic chief." His efforts were successful, and, the 4th of March, a report was made to the House in favor of authorizing a State convention. This report was based on the assumption that there were now over sixty thousand inhabitants in the proposed boundaries, estimating that emigration had increased the census of 1800, which gave the Territory forty-five thousand inhabitants, to that number. The convention was to ascertain whether it were expedient to form such a government, and to prepare a constitution if such organization were deemed best. In the formation of the State, a change in the boundaries was proposed, by which all the territory north of a line drawn due east from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie was to be excluded from the new government about to be called into existence.

The committee appointed by Congress to report upon the feasibility of forming the State, suggested that Congress reserve out of every township sections numbered 8, 11, 26 and 29, for their own use, and that Section 16 be reserved for the maintenance of schools. The committee also suggested, that, "religion, education and morality being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Various other recommendations were given by the committee, in accordance with which, Congress, April 30, passed the resolution authorizing the calling of a convention. As this accorded with the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of the Northwest, no opposition was experienced; even the Legislature giving way to this embryo government, and failing to assemble according to adjournment.

The convention met the 1st of November. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their national politics, and had been opposed to the change of boundaries proposed the year before. Before proceeding to business, Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them in his official character. This proposition was resisted by several of the members; but, after a motion, it was agreed to allow him to speak to them as a citizen. St. Clair did so, advising the postponement of a State government until the people of the original eastern division were plainly entitled to demand it, and were not subject to be bound by conditions. This advice, given as it was, caused Jefferson instantly to remove St. Clair, at which time his office ceased.* "When the vote was taken," says Judge Burnet, "upon doing what

* After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home. Pennsylvania, learning of his distress, granted him an annuity of $350, afterward raised to $600. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

he advised them not to do, but one of thirty-three (Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County) voted with the Governor."

On one point only were the proposed boundaries of the new State altered.

"To every person who has attended to this subject, and who has consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, Lake Michigan was believed to be, and was represented by all the maps of that day as being, very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. I have seen the map in the Department of State which was before the committee of Congress who framed and reported the ordinance for the government of the Territory. On that map, the southern boundary of Michigan was represented as being above the forty-second degree of north latitude. And there was a pencil line, said to have been made by the committee, passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which struck the strait not far below the town of Detroit. The line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of our State; and, on the principles by which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, it would seem that the map, and the line referred to, should be conclusive evidence of our boundary, without reference to the real position of the lakes.

"When the convention sat, in 1802, the understanding was, that the old maps were nearly correct, and that the line, as defined in the ordinance, would terminate at some point on the strait above the Maumee Bay. While the convention was in session, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with one of the members, told him that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map of the country which he had seen, placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. This information excited some uneasiness, and induced the convention to modify the clause describing the north boundary of the new State, so as to guard against its being depressed below the most northern cape of the Maumee Bay."*

With this change and some extension of the school and road donations, the convention agreed to the proposal of Congress, and, November 29, their agreement was ratified and signed, as was also the constitution of the State of Ohio—so named from its river, called by the Shawanees Ohio, meaning beautiful—forming its southern boundary. Of this nothing need be said, save that it bore the marks of true democratic feeling—of full faith in the people. By them, however, it was never voted for. It stood firm until 1852, when it was superseded by the present one, made necessary by the advance of time.

The General Assembly was required to meet at Chillicothe, the first Tuesday of March, 1803. This change left the territory northwest of the Ohio River, not included in the new State, in the Territories of Indiana and Michigan. Subsequently, in 1816, Indiana was made a State, and confined to her present limits. Illinois was made a Territory then, including Wisconsin. In 1818, it became a State, and Wisconsin a Territory attached to Michigan. This latter was made a State in 1837, and Wisconsin a separate Territory, which, in 1847, was made a State. Minnesota was made a Territory the same year, and a State in 1857, and the five contemplated States of the territory were complete.

Preceding pages have shown how the territory north of the Ohio River was peopled by the French and English, and how it came under the rule of the American people. The war of the Revolution closed in 1783, and left all America in the hands of a new nation. That nation brought a change. Before the war, various attempts had been made by residents in New England to people the country west of the Alleghanies. Land companies were formed, principal among which were the Ohio Company, and the company of which John Cleves Symmes was the agent and chief owner. Large tracts of land on the Scioto and on the Ohio were entered. The Ohio Company were the first to make a settlement. It was organized in the autumn of 1787, November 27. They made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men to set out for the West under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the Company. Early in the winter they advanced to the Youghiogheny River, and there built a strong boat, which they named "Mayflower." It was built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, and, when completed, was placed under his command. The boat was launched April 2, 1788, and the band of pioneers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, began their voyage. The 7th of the month, they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum,

* Historical Transactions of Ohio.—JUDGE BURNETT.

their destination, opposite Fort Harmar,* erected in the autumn of 1785, by a detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, and, at the date of the Mayflower's arrival in possession of a company of soldiers. Under the protection of these troops, the little band of men began their labor of laying out a town, and commenced to erect houses for their own and subsequent emigrants' occupation. The names of these pioneers of Ohio, as far as can now be learned, are as follows:

Gen. Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Winthrop Sargeant (Secretary of the Territory), Judges Parsons and Varnum, Capt. Dana, Capt. Jonathan Devol, Joseph Barker, Col. Battelle, Maj. Tyler, Dr. True, Capt. Wm. Gray, Capt. Lunt, the Bridges, Ebenezer and Thomas Cory, Andrew McClure, Wm. Mason, Thomas Lord, Wm. Gridley, Gilbert Devol, Moody Russels, Deavens, Oakes, Wright, Clough, Green, Shipman, Dorance, the Masons, and others, whose names are now beyond recall.

On the 19th of July, the first boat of families arrived, after a nine-weeks journey on the way. They had traveled in their wagons as far as Wheeling, where they built large flat-boats, into which they loaded their effects, including their cattle, and thence passed down the Ohio to their destination. The families were those of Gen. Tupper, Col. Ichabod Nye, Col. Cushing, Maj. Coburn, and Maj. Goodale. In these titles the reader will observe the preponderance of military distinction. Many of the founders of the colony had served with much valor in the war for freedom, and were well prepared for a life in the wilderness.

They began at once the construction of houses from the forests about the confluence of the rivers, guarding their stock by day and penning it by night. Wolves, bears and Indians were all about them, and, here in the remote wilderness, they were obliged to always be on their guard. From the ground where they obtained the timber to erect their houses, they soon produced a few vegetables, and when the families arrived in August, they were able to set before them food raised for the first time by the hand of American citizens in the Ohio Valley. One of those who came in August, was Mr. Thomas Guthrie, a settler in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who brought a bushel of wheat, which he sowed on a plat of ground cleared by himself, and from which that fall he procured a small crop of wheat, the first grown in the State of Ohio.

The Marietta settlement was the only one made that summer in the Territory. From their arrival until October, when Governor St. Clair came, they were busily employed making houses, and preparing for the winter. The little colony, of which Washington wrote so favorably, met on the 2d day of July, to name their newborn city and its public squares. Until now it had been known as "The Muskingum" simply, but on that day the name Marietta was formally given to it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The 4th of July, an ovation was held, and an oration delivered by James M. Varnum, who, with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong, had been appointed Judges of the Territory. Thus, in the heart of the wilderness, miles away from any kindred post, in the forests of the Great West, was the Tree of Liberty watered and given a hearty growth.

On the morning of the 9th of July, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 had provided for a form of government under the Governor and the three Judges, and this form was at once put into force. The 25th, the first law relating to the militia was published, and the next day the Governor's proclamation appeared, creating all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington, and the civil machinery was in motion. From that time forward, this, the pioneer settlement in Ohio, went on prosperously. The 2d of September, the first court in the Territory was held, but as it related to the Territory, a narrative of its proceedings will be found in the history of that part of the country, and need not be repeated here.

The 15th of July, Gov. St. Clair had published the ordinance of 1787, and the commissions of himself and the three Judges. He also assembled the people of the settlement, and explained to them the ordinance in a speech of considerable length. Three days after, he sent a notice to the Judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this important matter, and thus providing for their safety should trouble with the Indians arise, the

*The outlines of Fort Harmar formed a regular pentagon, embracing within the area about three-fourths of an acre. Its walls were formed of large horizontal timbers, and the bastions of large upright timbers about fourteen feet in height, fastened to each other by strips of timber, tree-nailed into each picket. In the rear of the fort Maj. Doughty laid out fine gardens. It continued to be occupied by United States troops until September 1790, when they were ordered to Cincinnati. A company, under Capt. Haskell, continued to make the fort their headquarters during the Indian war, occasionally assisting the colonists at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford against the Indians. When not needed by the troops, the fort was used by the people of Marietta.

Judges did not even reply to the Governor's letter, but sent him what they called a "project" of a law for dividing real estate. The bill was so loosely drawn that St. Clair immediately rejected it, and set about organizing the militia himself. He divided the militia into two classes, "Senior" and "Junior," and organized them by appointing their officers.

In the Senior Class, Nathan Cushing was appointed Captain; George Ingersol, Lieutenant, and James Backus, Ensign.

In the Junior Class, Nathan Goodale and Charles Knowls were made Captains; Watson Casey and Samuel Stebbins, Lieutenants, and Joseph Lincoln and Arnold Colt, Ensigns.

The Governor next erected the Courts of Probate and Quarter Sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargeant were made Justices of the Peace. The 30th of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed Justices, and given power to hold this court. They were, in fact, Judges of a Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed Clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sproat was appointed Sheriff of Washington County, and also Colonel of the militia; William Callis, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Rufus Putnam, Judge of the Probate Court, and R. J. Meigs, Jr., Clerk. Following these appointments, setting the machinery of government in motion, St. Clair ordered that the 25th of December be kept as a day of thanksgiving by the infant colony for its safe and propitious beginning.

During the fall and winter, the settlement was daily increased by emigrants, so much so, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding them lodging. During the coldest part of the winter, when ice covered the river, and prevented navigation, a delay in arrivals was experienced, only to be broken as soon as the river opened to the beams of a spring sun. While locked in the winter's embrace, the colonists amused themselves in various ways, dancing being one of the most prominent. At Christmas, a grand ball was held, at which there were fifteen ladies, "whose grace," says a narrator, "equaled any in the East." Though isolated in the wilderness, they knew a brilliant prospect lay before them, and lived on in a joyous hope for the future.

Soon after their arrival, the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort (Campus Martius), which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the interval, fortunately, no hostilities from the Indians were experienced, though they were abundant, and were frequent visitors to the settlement.

From a communication in the *American Pioneer*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the following description of Campus Martius is derived. As it will apply, in a measure, to many early structures for defense in the West, it is given entire:

"The fort was made in the form of a regular parallelogram, the sides of each being 180 feet. At each corner was erected a strong block-house, surmounted by a tower, and a sentry box. These houses were twenty feet square below and twenty-four feet square above, and projected six feet beyond the walls of the fort. The intermediate walls were made up with dwelling-houses, made of wood, whose ends were whip-sawed into timbers four inches thick, and of the requisite width and length. These were laid up similar to the structure of log houses, with the ends nicely dove-tailed together. The whole were two stories high, and covered with shingle roofs. Convenient chimneys were erected of bricks, for cooking, and warming the rooms. A number of the dwellings were built and owned by individuals who had families. In the west and south fronts were strong gateways; and over the one in the center of the front looking to the Muskingum River, was a belfry. The chamber beneath was occupied by Winthrop Sargeant, as an office, he being Secretary to the Governor, and performing the duties of the office during St. Clair's absence. This room projected over the gateway, like a block-house, and was intended for the protection of the gate beneath, in time of an assault. At the outer corner of each block-house was erected a bastion, standing on four stout timbers. The floor of the bastion was a little above the lower story of the block-house. They were square, and built up to the height of a man's head, so that, when he looked over, he stepped on a narrow platform or "banquet" running around the sides of the bulwark. Port-holes were made, for musketry as well as for artillery, a single piece of which was mounted in the southwest and northeast bastions. In these, the sentries were regularly posted every night, as more convenient than the towers; a door leading into them from the upper story of the block-houses. The lower room of the southwest block-house was occupied as a guard-house.

"Running from corner to corner of the block-houses was a row of palisades, sloping outward,

and resting on stout rails. Twenty feet in advance of these, was a row of very strong and large pickets, set upright in the earth. Gateways through these, admitted the inmates of the garrison. A few feet beyond the row of outer palisades was placed a row of abattis, made from the tops and branches of trees, sharpened and pointing outward, so that it would have been very difficult for an enemy to have penetrated within their outworks. The dwelling-houses occupied a space from fifteen to thirty feet each, and were sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty families, and did actually contain from two hundred to three hundred persons during the Indian war.

"Before the Indians commenced hostilities, the block-houses were occupied as follows: The southwest one, by the family of Gov. St. Clair; the northeast one as an office for the Directors of the Company. The area within the walls was one hundred and forty-four feet square, and afforded a fine parade ground. In the center, was a well eighty feet in depth, for the supply of water to the inhabitants, in case of a siege. A large sun-dial stood for many years in the square, placed on a handsome post, and gave note of the march of time.

"After the war commenced, a regular military corps was organized, and a guard constantly kept night and day. The whole establishment formed a very strong work, and reflected great credit on the head that planned it. It was in a manner impregnable to the attacks of Indians, and none but a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. The Indians possessed no such an armament.

"The garrison stood on the verge of that beautiful plain overlooking the Muskingum, on which are seated those celebrated remains of antiquity, erected probably for a similar purpose—the defense of the inhabitants. The ground descends into shallow ravines on the north and south sides; on the west is an abrupt descent to the river bottoms or alluvium, and the east passed out to a level plain. On this, the ground was cleared of trees beyond the reach of rifle shots, so as to afford no shelter to a hidden foe. Extensive fields of corn were grown in the midst of the standing girdled trees beyond, in after years. The front wall of palisades was about one hundred and fifty yards from the Muskingum River. The appearance of the fort from without was imposing, at a little distance resembling the military castles of the feudal ages. Between the outer palisades and the river were laid out neat gardens for the use of Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary, with the officers of the Company.

"Opposite the fort, on the shore of the river, was built a substantial timber wharf, at which was moored a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, for Gen. Putnam; a number of pirogues, and the light canoes of the country; and last, not least, the Mayflower, or 'Adventure Galley,' in which the first detachments of colonists were transported from the shores of the 'Yohiogany' to the banks of the Muskingum. In these, especially the canoes, during the war, most of the communications were carried on between the settlements of the Company and the more remote towns above on the Ohio River. Traveling by land was very hazardous to any but the rangers or spies. There were no roads, nor bridges across the creeks, and, for many years after the war had ceased, the traveling was nearly all done by canoes on the river."

Thus the first settlement of Ohio provided for its safety and comfort, and provided also for that of emigrants who came to share the toils of the wilderness.

The next spring, the influx of emigration was so great that other settlements were determined, and hence arose the colonies of Belpre, Waterford and Duck Creek, where they began to clear land, sow and plant crops, and build houses and stockades. At Belpre (French for "beautiful meadow"), were built three stockades, the upper, lower and middle, the last of which was called "Farmers' Castle," and stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite an island, afterward famous in Western history as Blennerhasset's Island, the scene of Burr's conspiracy. Among the persons settling at the upper stockade, were Capts. Dana and Stone, Col. Bent, William Browning, Judge Foster, John Rowse, Israel Stone and a Mr. Keppel. At the Farmers' Castle, were Cols. Cushing and Fisher, Maj. Haskell, Aaron Waldo Putnam, Mr. Sparhawk, and, it is believed, George and Israel Putnam, Jr. At the lower, were Maj. Goodale, Col. Rice, Esquire Pierce, Judge Israel Loring, Deacon Miles, Maj. Bradford and Mr. Goodenow. In the summer of 1789, Col. Ichabod Nye and some others, built a block-house at Newberry, below Belpre. Col. Nye sold his lot there to Aaron W. Clough, who, with Stephen Guthrie, Joseph Leavins, Joel Oakes, Eleazer Curtis, Mr. Denham J. Littleton and Mr. Brown, was located at that place.

"Every exertion possible," says Dr. Hildreth, who has preserved the above names and incidents,

"for men in these circumstances, was made to secure food for future difficulties. Col. Oliver, Maj. Hatfield White and John Dodge, of the Waterford settlement, began mills on Wolf Creek, about three miles from the fort, and got them running; and these, the first mills in Ohio, were never destroyed during the subsequent Indian war, though the proprietors removed their familes to the fort at Marietta. Col. E. Sproat and Enoch Shepherd began mills on Duck Creek, three miles from Marietta, from the completion of which they were driven by the Indian war. Thomas Stanley began mills farther up, near the Duck Creek settlement. These were likewise unfinished. The Ohio Company built a large horse mill near Campus Martius, and soon after a floating mill."

The autumn before the settlements at Belpre, Duck Creek and Waterford, were made, a colony was planted near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased from Symmes by Maj. Benjamin Stites. In the preceding pages may be found a history of Symmes' purchase. This colony may be counted the second settlement in the State. Soon after the colony at Marietta was founded, steps were taken to occupy separate portions of Judge Symmes' purchase, between the Miami Rivers. Three parties were formed for this purpose, but, owing to various delays, chiefly in getting the present colony steadfast and safe from future encroachments by the savages, they did not get started till late in the fall. The first of these parties, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, led by Maj. Stites, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and, constructing a log fort, began to lay out a village, called by them Columbia. It soon grew into prominence, and, before winter had thoroughly set in, they were well prepared for a frontier life. In the party were Cols. Spencer and Brown, Majs. Gano and Kibbey, Judges Goforth and Foster, Rev. John Smith, Francis Dunlavy, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, John Riley, and Mr. Hubbell.

All these were men of energy and enterprise, and, with their comrades, were more numerous than either of the other parties, who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. This village was also, at first, more flourishing; and, for two or three years, contained more inhabitants than any other in the Miami purchase.

The second Miami party was formed at Limestone, under Matthias Denham and Robert Patterson, and consisted of twelve or fifteen persons. They landed on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking River, the 24th of December, 1788. They intended to establish a station and lay out a town on a plan prepared at Limestone. Some statements affirm that the town was to be called "*L-os-anti-ville*," by a romantic school-teacher named Filson. However, be this as it may, Mr. Filson was, unfortunately for himself, not long after, slain by the Indians, and, with him probably, the name disappeared. He was to have one-third interest in the proposed city, which, when his death occurred, was transferred to Israel Ludlow, and a new plan of a city adopted. Israel Ludlow surveyed the proposed town, whose lots were principally donated to settlers upon certain conditions as to settlement and improvement, and the embryo city named Cincinnati. Gov. St. Clair very likely had something to do with the naming of the village, and, by some, it is asserted that he changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati, when he created the county of Hamilton the ensuing winter. The original purchase of the city's site was made by Mr. Denham. It included about eight hundred acres, for which he paid 5 shillings per acre in Continental certificates, then worth, in specie, about 5 shillings per pound, gross weight. Evidently, the original site was a good investment, could Mr. Denham have lived long enough to see its present condition.

The third party of settlers for the Miami purchase, were under the care of Judge Symmes, himself. They left Limestone, January 29, 1789, and were much delayed on their downward journey by the ice in the river. They reached the "Bend," as it was then known, early in February. The Judge had intended to found a city here, which, in time, would be the rival of the Atlantic cities. As each of the three settlements aspired to the same position, no little rivalry soon manifested itself. The Judge named his proposed city North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These three settlements antedated, a few months, those made near Marietta, already described. They arose so soon after, partly from the extreme desire of Judge Symmes to settle his purchase, and induce emigration here instead of on the Ohio Company's purchase. The Judge labored earnestly for this purpose and to further secure him in his title to the land he had acquired, all of which he had so far been unable to retain, owing to his inability to meet his payments.

All these emigrants came down the river in the flat-boats of the day, rude affairs, sometimes called

"Arks," and then the only safe mode of travel in the West.

Judge Symmes found he must provide for the safety of the settlers on his purchase, and, after earnestly soliciting Gen. Harmar, commander of the Western posts, succeeded in obtaining a detachment of forty-eight men, under Capt. Kearsey, to protect the improvements just commencing on the Miami. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788. Part was at once sent forward to guard Maj. Stites and his pioneers. Judge Symmes and his party started in January, and, about February 2, reached Columbia, where the Captain expected to find a fort erected for his use and shelter. The flood on the river, however, defeated his purpose, and, as he was unprepared to erect another, he determined to go on down to the garrison at the falls at Louisville. Judge Symmes was strenuously opposed to his conduct, as it left the colonies unguarded, but, all to no purpose; the Captain and his command, went to Louisville early in March, and left the Judge and his settlement to protect themselves. Judge Symmes immediately sent a strong letter to Maj. Willis, commanding at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlements, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was at once granted, and Ensign Luce, with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, sent. They were at the settlement but a short time, when they were attacked by Indians, and one of their number killed, and four or five wounded. They repulsed the savages and saved the settlers.

The site of Symmes City, for such he designed it should ultimately be called, was above the reach of water, and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. The city laid out by Symmes was truly magnificent on paper, and promised in the future to fulfill his most ardent hopes. The plat included the village, and extended across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami Rivers. Each settler on this plat was promised a lot if he would improve it, and in conformity to the stipulation, Judge Symmes soon found a large number of persons applying for residence. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of this provision and the protection of the military, the Judge was induced to lay out another village six or seven miles up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots, but the project failing, the village site was deserted, and converted into a farm.

During all the time these various events were transpiring, but little trouble was experienced with the Indians. They were not yet disposed to evince hostile feelings. This would have been their time, but, not realizing the true intent of the whites until it was too late to conquer them, they allowed them to become prepared to withstand a warfare, and in the end were obliged to suffer their hunting-grounds to be taken from them, and made the homes of a race destined to entirely supersede them in the New World.

By the means sketched in the foregoing pages, were the three settlements on the Miami made. By the time those adjacent to Marietta were well established, these were firmly fixed, each one striving to become the rival city all felt sure was to arise. For a time it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals, Columbia, North Bend or Cincinnati, would eventually become the chief seat of business.

In the beginning, Columbia, the eldest of the three, took the lead, both in number of its inhabitants and the convenience and appearance of its dwellings. For a time it was a flourishing place, and many believed it would become the great business town of the Miami country. That apparent fact, however, lasted but a short time. The garrison was moved to Cincinnati, Fort Washington built there, and in spite of all that Maj. Stites, or Judge Symmes could do, that place became the metropolis. Fort Washington, the most extensive garrison in the West, was built by Maj. Doughty, in the summer of 1789, and from that time the growth and future greatness of Cincinnati were assured.

The first house in the city was built on Front street, east of and near Main street. It was simply a strong log cabin, and was erected of the forest trees cleared away from the ground on which it stood. The lower part of the town was covered with sycamore and maple trees, and the upper with beech and oak. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, and their corners marked on the trees.

The settlements on the Miami had become sufficiently numerous to warrant a separate county, and, in January, 1790, Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary arrived in Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton, so named in honor of the illustrious statesman by that name. It included all the country north of the Ohio, between the Miamis, as far as a line running "due east from the

Standing Stone forks" of Big Miami to its intersection with the Little Miami. The erection of the new county, and the appointment of Cincinnati to be the seat of justice, gave the town a fresh impulse, and aided greatly in its growth.

Through the summer, but little interruption in the growth of the settlements occurred. The Indians had permitted the erection of defensive works in their midst, and could not now destroy them. They were also engaged in traffic with the whites, and, though they evinced signs of discontent at their settlement and occupation of the country, yet did not openly attack them. The truth was, they saw plainly the whites were always prepared, and no opportunity was given them to plunder and destroy. The Indian would not attack unless success was almost sure. An opportunity, unfortunately, came, and with it the horrors of an Indian war.

In the autumn of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as the Big Bottom. Here they built a block-house, on the east bank of the river, four miles above the mouth of Meigs Creek. They were chiefly young, single men, but little acquainted with Indian warfare or military rules. The savages had given signs that an attack on the settlement was meditated, and several of the knowing ones at the strongholds strenuously opposed any new settlements that fall, advising their postponement until the next spring, when the question of peace or war would probably be settled. Even Gen. Putnam and the Directors of the Ohio Company advised the postponement of the settlement until the next spring.

The young men were impatient and restless, and declared themselves able to protect their fort against any number of assailants. They might have easily done so, had they taken the necessary precautions; but, after they had erected a rude block-house of unchinked logs, they began to pass the time in various pursuits; setting no guard, and taking no precautionary measures, they left themselves an easy prey to any hostile savages that might choose to come and attack them.

About twenty rods from the block-house, and a little back from the bank of the river, two men, Francis and Isaac Choate, members of the company, had erected a cabin, and commenced clearing lots. Thomas Shaw, a hired laborer, and James Patten, another of the associates, lived with them. About the same distance below the block-house was an old "Tomahawk Improvement" and a small cabin, which two men, Asa and Eleazur Bullard, had fitted up and occupied. The Indian war-path, from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum, passed along the opposite shore of the river.

"The Indians, who, during the summer," says Dr. Hildreth, "had been hunting and loitering about the Wolf Creek and Plainfield settlements, holding frequent and friendly intercourse with the settlers, selling them venison and bear's meat in exchange for green corn and vegetables, had withdrawn and gone up the river, early in the autumn, to their towns, preparatory to going into winter quarters. They very seldom entered on any warlike expeditions during the cold weather. But they had watched the gradual encroachment of the whites and planned an expedition against them. They saw them in fancied security in their cabins, and thought their capture an easy task. It is said they were not aware of the Big Bottom settlement until they came in sight of it, on the opposite shore of the river, in the afternoon. From a high hill opposite the garrison, they had a view of all that part of the bottom, and could see how the men were occupied and what was doing about the block-house. It was not protected with palisades or pickets, and none of the men were aware or prepared for an attack. Having laid their plans, about twilight they crossed the river above the garrison, on the ice, and divided their men into two parties—the larger one to attack the block-house, the smaller one to capture the cabins. As the Indians cautiously approached the cabin they found the inmates at supper. Part entered, addressed the whites in a friendly manner, but soon manifesting their designs, made them all prisoners, tieing them with leather thongs they found in the cabin."

At the block-house the attack was far different. A stout Mohawk suddenly burst open the door, the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the foe, and while he held it open his comrades shot down those that were within. Rushing in, the deadly tomahawk completed the onslaught. In the assault, one of the savages was struck by the wife of Isaac Woods, with an ax, but only slightly injured. The heroic woman was immediately slain. All the men but two were slain before they had time to secure their arms, thereby paying for their failure to properly secure themselves, with their lives. The two excepted were John Stacy and his brother Philip, a lad sixteen years of age. John escaped to the roof,

where he was shot by the Indians, while begging for his life. The firing at the block-house alarmed the Bullards in their cabin, and hastily barring the door, and securing their arms and ammunition, they fled to the woods, and escaped. After the slaughter was over, the Indians began to collect the plunder, and in doing so discovered the lad Philip Stacy. They were about to dispatch him, but his entreaties softened the heart of one of the chiefs, who took him as a captive with the intention of adopting him into his family. The savages then piled the dead bodies on the floor, covered them with other portions of it not needed for that purpose, and set fire to the whole. The building, being made of green logs, did not burn, the flames consuming only the floors and roof, leaving the walls standing.

There were twelve persons killed in this attack, all of whom were in the prime of life, and valuable aid to the settlements. They were well provided with arms, and had they taken the necessary precautions, always pressed upon them when visited by the older ones from Marietta, they need not have suffered so terrible a fate.

The Indians, exultant over their horrible victory, went on to Wolf's mills, but here they found the people prepared, and, after reconnoitering the place, made their retreat, at early dawn, to the great relief of the inhabitants. Their number was never definitely known.

The news reached Marietta and its adjacent settlements soon after the massacre occurred, and struck terror and dismay into the hearts of all. Many had brothers and sons in the ill-fated party, and mourned their loss. Neither did they know what place would fall next. The Indian hostilities had begun, and they could only hope for peace when the savages were effectually conquered.

The next day, Capt. Rogers led a party of men over to the Big Bottom. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight to the poor borderers, as they knew not now how soon the same fate might befall themselves. The fire had so disfigured their comrades that but two, Ezra Putnam and William Jones, were recognized. As the ground was frozen outside, a hole was dug in the earth underneath the block-house floor, and the bodies consigned to one grave. No further attempt was made to settle here till after the peace of 1795.

The outbreak of Indian hostilities put a check on further settlements. Those that were established were put in a more active state of defense, and every preparation made that could be made for the impending crisis all felt sure must come. Either the Indians must go, or the whites must retreat. A few hardy and adventurous persons ventured out into the woods and made settlements, but even these were at the imminent risk of their lives, many of them perishing in the attempt.

The Indian war that followed is given fully in preceding pages. It may be briefly sketched by stating that the first campaign, under Gen Harmar, ended in the defeat of his army at the Indian villages on the Miami of the lake, and the rapid retreat to Fort Washington. St. Clair was next commissioned to lead an army of nearly three thousand men, but these were furiously attacked at break of day, on the morning of November 4, 1791, and utterly defeated. Indian outrages sprung out anew after each defeat, and the borders were in a continual state of alarm. The most terrible sufferings were endured by prisoners in the hands of the savage foe, who thought to annihilate the whites.

The army was at once re-organized, Gen. Anthony Wayne put in command by Washington, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. Though the savages had been given great aid by the British, in direct violation of the treaty of 1783, Gen. Wayne pursued them so vigorously that they could not withstand his army, and, the 20th of August, 1794, defeated them, and utterly annihilated their forces, breaking up their camps, and laying waste their country, in some places under the guns of the British forts. The victory showed them the hopelessness of contending against the whites, and led their chiefs to sue for peace. The British, as at former times, deserted them, and they were again alone, contending against an invincible foe. A grand council was held at Greenville the 3d day of August, 1795, where eleven of the most powerful chiefs made peace with Gen. Wayne on terms of his own dictation. The boundary established by the old treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River. He also purchased all the territory not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending, in all, about four-fifths of the State of Ohio. The line was long known as "The Greenville Treaty line." Upon these, and a few other minor conditions, the United States received the Indians under their protection, gave them a large number of presents, and practically closed the war with the savages.

The only settlement of any consequence made during the Indian war, was that on the plat of Hamilton, laid out by Israel Ludlow in December, 1794. Soon after, Darius C. Orcutt, John Green, William McClennan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy and William Hubert, located here. The town was laid out under the name of Fairfield, but was known only a short time by that name. Until 1801, all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the General Government; hence, until after that date, no improvements were made there. A single log cabin stood there until the sale of lands in April, 1801, when a company purchased the site of Rossville, and, in March, 1804, laid out that town, and, before a year had passed, the town and country about it was well settled.

The close of the war, in 1795, insured peace, and, from that date, Hamilton and that part of the Miami Valley grew remarkably fast. In 1803, Butler County was formed, and Hamilton made the county seat.

On the site of Hamilton, St. Clair built Fort Hamilton in 1791. For some time it was under the command of Maj. Rudolph, a cruel, arbitrary man, who was displaced by Gen. Wayne, and who, it is said, perished ignobly on the high seas, at the hands of some Algerine pirates, a fitting end to a man who caused, more than once, the death of men under his control for minor offenses.

On the return of peace, no part of Ohio grew more rapidly than the Miami Valley, especially that part comprised in Butler County.

While the war with the Indians continued, but little extension of settlements was made in the State. It was too perilous, and the settlers preferred the security of the block-house or to engage with the army. Still, however, a few bold spirits ventured away from the settled parts of the Territory, and began life in the wilderness. In tracing the histories of these settlements, attention will be paid to the *order* in which they were made. They will be given somewhat in detail until the war of 1812, after which time they become too numerous to follow.

The settlements made in Washington—Marietta and adjacent colonies—and Hamilton Counties have already been given. The settlement at Gallia is also noted, hence, the narration can be resumed where it ends prior to the Indian war of 1795. Before this war occurred, there were three small settlements made, however, in addition to those in Washington and Hamilton Counties. They were in what are now Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements, and were in a continual state of defense. The first of these, Adams, was settled in the winter of 1790–91 by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, near where Manchester now is. Gen. Massie determined to settle here in the Virginia Military Tract—in the winter of 1790, and sent notice throughout Kentucky and other Western settlements that he would give to each of the first twenty-five families who would settle in the town he proposed laying out, one in-lot, one out-lot and one hundred acres of land. Such liberal terms were soon accepted, and in a short time thirty families were ready to go with him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio River, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here Massie fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester. The little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, with block-houses at each angle for defense.

This was the first settlement in the bounds of the Virginia District, and the fourth one in the State. Although in the midst of a savage foe, now inflamed with war, and in the midst of a cruel conflict, the settlement at Manchester suffered less than any of its cotemporaries. This was, no doubt, due to the watchful care of its inhabitants, who were inured to the rigors of a frontier life, and who well knew the danger about them. "These were the Beasleys, Stouts, Washburns, Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Ellisons, Utts, McKenzies, Wades, and others, who were fully equal to the Indians in all the savage arts and stratagems of border war."

As soon as they had completed preparations for defense, the whole population went to work and cleared the lowest of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The soil of the island was very rich, and produced abundantly. The woods supplied an abundance of game, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The inhabitants thus found their simple wants fully supplied. Their nearest neighbors in the new Territory were at Columbia, and at the French settlement at Gallipolis; but with these, owing to the state of the country and the Indian war, they could hold little, if any, intercourse.

The station being established, Massie continued to make locations and surveys. Great precautions were necessary to avoid the Indians, and even the closest vigilance did not always avail, as the ever-watchful foe was always ready to spring upon the settlement, could an unguarded moment be observed. During one of the spring months, Gen. Massie, Israel Donalson, William Lytle and James Little, while out on a survey, were surprised, and Mr. Donalson captured, the others escaping at great peril. Mr. Donalson escaped during the march to the Indian town, and made his way to the town of Cincinnati, after suffering great hardships, and almost perishing from hunger. In the spring of 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the out-lots of the town. While doing so, an incident occurred, which shows the danger to which they were daily exposed. It is thus related in Howe's Collections:

"Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared an out-lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together, and set them on fire. The next morning, before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished the job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and, as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly toward him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, calling out, in broken English, 'How do? how do?' He instantly looked in their faces, and, to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless.

"The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint Creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask its father home; but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt, after completing his work. Dinner-time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him. His gun-rack was examined, and there hung his rifles and his pouch. Gen. Massie raised a party, made a circuit around the place, finding, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and the fact that Mr. Ellison was a prisoner now became apparent. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to the station. Early the next morning, preparations were made by Gen. Massie and his friends to continue the search. In doing this, they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not grown sufficiently to show plainly the trail made by the savages, who took the precaution to keep on high and dry ground, where their feet would make little or no impression. The party were, however, as unerring as a pack of hounds, and followed the trail to Paint Creek, when they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was useless.

"The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, where he was compelled to run the gantlet. As he was a large, and not very active, man, he received a severe flogging. He was then taken to Lower Sandusky, and again compelled to run the gantlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed by a British officer for $100. The officer proved a good friend to him. He sent him to Montreal, whence he returned home before the close of the summer, much to the joy of his family and friends, whose feelings can only be imagined."

"Another incident occurred about this time," says the same volume, "which so aptly illustrates the danger of frontier life, that it well deserves a place in the history of the settlements in Ohio. John and Asahel Edgington, with a comrade, started out on a hunting expedition toward Brush Creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near the site of Treber's tavern, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. They had good success in hunting, killing a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams alone. They fleeced the bears; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide, without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt, on a scaffold out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals, and returned to Manchester for pack-horses. No one returned to the camp with the Edgingtons. As it was late in December, few apprehended danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indian incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their camp, they alighted from their horses and were preparing to start a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them at a distance of not more than twenty paces. They had

evidently found the results of the white men's labor, and expected they would return for it, and prepared to waylay them. Asahel Edgington fell dead. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrible yells of the savages as they leaped from their place of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track for home at full speed. John was very active on foot, and now an opportunity offered which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding-place, they threw down their guns and took after him, yelling with all their power. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile, the savages stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. He exerted himself to his utmost, while the Indians strove with all their might to catch him. Finally, he began to gain on his pursuers, and, after a long race, distanced them and made his escape, safely reaching home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well-contested race. The big Shawanee chief, Capt. John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made, in narrating the particulars, said, "The white man who ran away was a smart fellow. The white man run; and I run. He run and run; at last, the white man run clear off from me."

The settlement, despite its dangers, prospered, and after the close of the war continued to grow rapidly. In two years after peace was declared, Adams County was erected by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, the next year court was held, and in 1804, West Union was made the county seat.

During the war, a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport, in Belmont County, by Capt. Joseph Belmont, a noted Delaware Revolutionary officer, who, because his State could furnish only one company, could rise no higher than Captain of that company, and hence always maintained that grade. He settled on a beautiful knoll near the present county seat, but erelong suffered from a night attack by the Indians, who, though unable to drive him and his companions from the cabin or conquer them, wounded some of them badly, one or two mortally, and caused the Captain to leave the frontier and return to Newark, Del. The attack was made in the spring of 1791, and a short time after, the Captain, having provided for the safety of his family, accepted a commission in St. Clair's army, and lost his life at the defeat of the General in November. Shortly after the Captain settled, a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. About two hundred and fifty yards below this fort, an old man, named Tato, was shot down at his cabin door by the Indians, just as he was in the act of entering the house. His body was pulled in by his daughter-in-law and grandson, who made an heroic defense. They were overpowered, the woman slain, and the boy badly wounded. He, however, managed to secrete himself and afterward escaped to the fort. The Indians, twelve or thirteen in number, went off unmolested, though the men in the fort saw the whole transaction and could have punished them. Why they did not was never known.

On Captina Creek in this same county, occurred, in May, 1794, the "battle of Captina," a famous local skirmish between some Virginians from Fort Baker, and a party of Indians. Though the Indians largely outnumbered the whites, they were severely punished, and compelled to abandon the contest, losing several of their bravest warriors.

These were the only settlements made until 1795, the close of the war. Even these, as it will be observed from the foregoing pages, were temporary in all cases save one, and were maintained at a great risk, and the loss of many valuable lives. They were made in the beginning of the war, and such were their experiences that further attempts were abandoned until the treaty of Greenville was made, or until the prospects for peace and safety were assured.

No sooner, however, had the prospect of quiet been established, than a revival of emigration began. Before the war it had been large, now it was largely increased.

Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was made at Greenville, in what is now Darke County, the 3d of August, 1795. The number of Indians present was estimated at 1,300, divided among the principal nations as follows: 180 Wyandots, 381 Delawares, 143 Shawanees, 45 Ottawas, 46 Chippewas, 240 Pottawatomies, 73 Miamis and Eel River, 12 Weas and Piankeshaws, and 10 Kickapoos and Kaskaskias. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, Buckongahelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Most of them had been tampered with by the British agents and traders, but all had been so thoroughly chastised by Wayne, and found that the British only used them as tools, that they were quite anxious to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires." By the treaty, former ones

were established, the boundary lines confirmed and enlarged, an exchange and delivery of prisoners effected, and permanent peace assured.

In the latter part of September, after the treaty of Greenville, Mr. Bedell, from New Jersey, selected a site for a home in what is now Warren County, at a place since known as "Bedell's Station," about a mile south of Union Village. Here he erected a block-house, as a defense against the Indians, among whom were many renegades as among the whites, who would not respect the terms of the treaty. Whether Mr. Bedell was alone that fall, or whether he was joined by others, is not now accurately known. However that may be, he was not long left to himself; for, ere a year had elapsed, quite a number of settlements were made in this part of the Territory. Soon after his settlement was made, Gen. David Sutton, Capt. Nathan Kelley and others began pioneer life at Deerfield, in the same locality, and, before three years had gone by, a large number of New Jersey people were established in their homes; and, in 1803, the county was formed from Hamilton. Among the early settlers at Deerfield, was Capt. Robert Benham, who, with a companion, in 1779, sustained themselves many days when the Captain had lost the use of his legs, and his companion his arms, from musket-balls fired by the hands of the Indians. They were with a large party commanded by Maj. Rodgers, and were furiously attacked by an immense number of savages, and all but a few slain. The event happened during the war of the Revolution, before any attempt was made to settle the Northwest Territory. The party were going down the Ohio, probably to the falls, and were attacked when near the site of Cincinnati. As mentioned, these two men sustained each other many days, the one having perfect legs doing the necessary walking, carrying his comrade to water, driving up game for him to shoot, and any other duties necessary; while the one who had the use of his arms could dress his companion's and his own wounds, kill and cook the game, and perform his share. They were rescued, finally, by a flat-boat, whose occupants, for awhile, passed them, fearing a decoy, but, becoming convinced that such was not the case, took them on down to Louisville, where they were nursed into perfect health.

A settlement was made near the present town of Lebanon, the county seat of Warren County, in the spring of 1796, by Henry Taylor, who built a mill one mile west of the town site, on Turtle Creek. Soon after, he was joined by Ichabod Corwin, John Osbourn, Jacob Vorhees, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Bonte and a Mr. Manning. When Lebanon was laid out, in 1803, the two-story log house built in 1797 by Ichabod Corwin was the only building on the plat. It was occupied by Ephraim Hathaway as a tavern. He had a black horse painted on an immense board for a sign, and continued in business here till 1810. The same year the town was laid out, a store was opened by John Huston, and, from that date, the growth of the county was very prosperous. Three years after, the *Western Star* was established by Judge John McLain, and the current news of the day given in weekly editions. It was one of the first newspapers established in the Territory, outside of Cincinnati.

As has been mentioned, the opening of navigation in the spring of 1796 brought a great flood of emigration to the Territory. The little settlement made by Mr. Bedell, in the autumn of 1795, was about the only one made that fall; others made preparations, and many selected sites, but did not settle till the following spring. That spring, colonies were planted in what are now Montgomery, Ross, Madison, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga Counties, while preparations were in turn made to occupy additional territory that will hereafter be noticed.

The settlement made in Montgomery County was begun early in the spring of 1796. As early as 1788, the land on which Dayton now stands was selected by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be named Venice. They agreed with Judge Symmes, whose contract covered the place, for the purchase of the lands. The Indian war which broke out at this time prevented an extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of the parent colonies, and the project was abandoned by the purchasers. Soon after the treaty of 1795, a new company, composed of Gens. Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Col. Israel Ludlow, purchased the land between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad River, of Judge Symmes, and, the 4th of November, laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement the ensuing spring, and donations of lots, with other privileges, were offered to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but during the winter most of them scattered in different directions, and only nineteen fulfilled their contracts. The first families who

made a permanent residence here, arrived on the first day of April, 1796, and at once set about establishing homes. Judge Symmes, however, becoming unable soon after to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the United States, and the settlers in and about Dayton found themselves without titles to their lands. Congress, however, came to the aid of all such persons, wherever they had purchased land of Symmes, and passed a pre-emption law, under which they could enter their lands at the regular government price. Some of the settlers entered their lands, and obtained titles directly from the United States; others made arrangements with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been the surveyor and agent of the first company of proprietors, and they assigned to him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular owner of the land.

When the State government was organized in 1803, Dayton was made the seat of justice for Montgomery County, erected the same year. At that time, owing to the title question, only five families resided in the place, the other settlers having gone to farms in the vicinity, or to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when its growth was more rapid until 1820, when it was again checked by the general depression of business. It revived in 1827, at the commencement of the Miami Canal, and since then its growth has always been prosperous. It is now one of the best cities in Ohio. The first canal boats from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton January 25, 1829, and the first one from Lake Erie the 24th of June, 1845. In 1825, a weekly line of stages was established between Columbus and Cincinnati, via Dayton. One day was occupied in coming from Cincinnati to Dayton.

On the 18th of September, 1808, the Dayton *Repertory* was established by William McClure and George Smith. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. Soon after, it was enlarged and changed from a weekly to a daily, and, ere long, found a number of competitors in the field.

In the lower part of Miamisburg, in this county, are the remains of ancient works, scattered about over the bottom. About a mile and a quarter southeast of the village, on an elevation more than one hundred feet above the level of the Miami, is the largest mound in the Northern States, excepting the mammoth mound at Grave Creek, on the Ohio, below Wheeling, which it nearly equals in dimensions. It is about eight hundred feet around the base, and rises to a height of nearly seventy feet. When first known it was covered with forest trees, whose size evidenced great age. The Indians could give no account of the mound. Excavations revealed bones and charred earth, but what was its use, will always remain a conjecture.

One of the most important early settlements was made cotemporary with that of Dayton, in what is now Ross County. The same spring, 1796, quite a colony came to the banks of the Scioto River, and, near the mouth of Paint Creek, began to plant a crop of corn on the bottom. The site had been selected as early as 1792, by Col. Nathaniel Massie* and others, who were so delighted with the country, and gave such glowing descriptions of it on their return—which accounts soon circulated through Kentucky—that portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Caneridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, determined to emigrate thither in a body. They were, in a measure, induced to take this step by their dislike to slavery, and a desire for freedom from its baleful influences and the uncertainty that existed regarding the validity of the land titles in that State. The Rev. Finley, as a preliminary step, liberated his slaves, and addressed to Col. Massie a letter of inquiry, in December, 1794, regarding the land on the Scioto, of which he and his people had heard such glowing accounts.

"The letter induced Col. Massie to visit Mr. Finley in the ensuing March. A large concourse of people, who wished to engage in the enterprise, assembled on the occasion, and fixed on a day to meet at the Three Islands, in Manchester, and proceed on an exploring expedition. Mr. Finley also wrote to his friends in Western Pennsylvania

* Nathaniel Massie was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763. In 1780, he engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as a surveyor. He was afterward made a Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in lands, the amounts graded by the danger attached to the survey. In 1791, he established the settlement at Manchester, and a year or two after, continued his surveys up the Scioto. Here he was continually in great danger from the Indians, but knew well how to guard against them, and thus preserved himself. In 1796, he established the Chillicothe settlement, and made his home in the Scioto Valley, being now an extensive land owner by reason of his long surveying service. In 1807, he and Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of Governor of Ohio. Meigs was elected, but Massie contested his eligibility to the office, on the grounds of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident, as required by the Constitution. Meigs was declared ineligible by the General Assembly, and Massie declared Governor. He, however, resigned the office at once, not desiring it. He was often Representative afterward. He died November 13, 1813.

informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.

"About sixty men met, according to appointment, who were divided into three companies, under Massie, Finley and Falenash. They proceeded on their route, without interruption, until they struck the falls of Paint Creek. Proceeding a short distance down that stream, they suddenly found themselves in the vicinity of some Indians who had encamped at a place, since called Reeve's Crossing, near the present town of Bainbridge. The Indians were of those who had refused to attend Wayne's treaty, and it was determined to give them battle, it being too late to retreat with safety. The Indians, on being attacked, soon fled with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the whites only, Joshua Robinson, was mortally wounded, and, during the action, a Mr. Armstrong, a prisoner among the savages, escaped to his own people. The whites gathered all their plunder and retreated as far as Scioto Brush Creek, where they were, according to expectation, attacked early the next morning. Again the Indians were defeated. Only one man among the whites, Allen Gilfillan, was wounded. The party of whites continued their retreat, the next day reached Manchester, and separated for their homes.

"After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and several of the old explorers again met at the house of Rev. Finley, formed a company, and agreed to make a settlement in the ensuing spring (1796), and raise a crop of corn at the mouth of Paint Creek. According to agreement, they met at Manchester about the first of April, to the number of forty and upward, from Mason and Bourbon Counties. Among them were Joseph McCoy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry, Bazil and Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel, Anthony and Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgrove, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson and James B. Finley, later a prominent local Methodist minister. On starting, they divided into two companies, one of which struck across the country, while the other came on in pirogues. The first arrived earliest on the spot of their intended settlement, and had commenced erecting log huts above the mouth of Paint Creek, at the 'Prairie Station,' before the others had come on by water. About three hundred acres of the prairie were cultivated in corn that season.

"In August, of this year—1796—Chillicothe* was laid out by Col. Massie in a dense forest. He gave a lot to each of the first settlers, and, by the beginning of winter, about twenty cabins were erected. Not long after, a ferry was established across the Scioto, at the north end of Walnut street. The opening of Zane's trace produced a great change in travel westward, it having previously been along the Ohio in keel-boats or canoes, or by land, over the Cumberland Mountains, through Crab Orchard, in Kentucky.

"The emigrants brought corn-meal in their pirogues, and after that was gone, their principal meal, until the next summer, was that pounded in hominy mortars, which meal, when made into bread, and anointed with bear's-oil, was quite palatable.

"When the settlers first came, whisky was $4.50 per gallon; but, in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, the Monongahela whisky-makers, having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in, in such quantities, that the cabins were crowded with it, and it soon fell to 50 cents. Men, women and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable and temperate became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that, for a time, it became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption. There was, however, a little leaven, which, in a few months, began to develop itself.

"In the spring of 1797, one Brannon stole a great coat, handkerchief and shirt. He and his wife absconded, were pursued, caught and brought back. Samuel Smith was appointed Judge, a jury impanneled, one attorney appointed by the Judge to manage the prosecution, and another the defense; witnesses were examined, the case argued, and the evidence summed up by the Judge. The jury, having retired a few moments, returned with a verdict of guilty, and that the culprit be sentenced according to the discretion of the Judge. The Judge soon announced that the criminal should have ten lashes on his naked back, or that he should sit on a bare pack-saddle on his pony, and that his wife, who was supposed to have had some agency in the theft, should lead the pony to every house in the village, and proclaim, 'This is

*Chillicothe appears to have been a favorite name among the Indians, as many localities were known by that name. Col. John Johnston says: "Chillicothe is the name of one of the principal tribes of the Shawanees. They would say, *Chil-i-cothe-otany*, i. e., Chillicothe town. The Wyandots would say, for Chillicothe town, *Tat-a-ra-ra, Do-tia*, or town at the leaning of the bank."

Brannon, who stole the great coat, handkerchief and shirt;' and that James B. Finley, afterward Chaplain in the State Penitentiary, should see the sentence faithfully carried out. Brannon chose the latter sentence, and the ceremony was faithfully performed by his wife in the presence of every cabin, under Mr. Finley's care, after which the couple made off. This was rather rude, but effective jurisprudence.

"Dr. Edward Tiffin and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Berkley County, Va., were brothers-in-law, and being moved by abolition principles, liberated their slaves, intending to remove into the Territory. For this purpose, Mr. Worthington visited Chillicothe in the autumn of 1797, and purchased several in and out lots of the town. On one of the former, he erected a two-story frame house, the first of the kind in the village. On his return, having purchased a part of a farm, on which his family long afterward resided, and another at the north fork of Paint Creek, he contracted with Mr. Joseph Yates, a millwright, and Mr. George Haines, a blacksmith, to come out with him the following winter or spring, and erect for him a grist and saw mill on his north-fork tract. The summer, fall and following winter of that year were marked by a rush of emigration, which spead over the high bank prairie, Pea-pea, Westfall and a few miles up Paint and Deer Creeks.

"Nearly all the first settlers were either regular members, or had been raised in the Presbyterian Church. Toward the fall of 1797, the leaven of piety retained by a portion of the first settlers began to diffuse itself through the mass, and a large log meeting-house was erected near the old graveyard, and Rev. William Speer, from Pennsylvania, took charge. The sleepers at first served as seats for hearers, and a split-log table was used as a pulpit. Mr. Speer was a gentlemanly, moral man, tall and cadaverous in person, and wore the cocked hat of the Revolutionary era.

"Thomas Jones arrived in February, 1798, bringing with him the first load of bar-iron in the Scioto Valley, and about the same time Maj. Elias Langham, an officer of the Revolution, arrived. Dr. Tiffin, and his brother, Joseph, arrived the same month from Virginia and opened a store not far from the log meeting-house. A store had been opened previously by John McDougal. The 17th of April, the families of Col. Worthington and Dr. Tiffin arrived, at which time the first marriage in the Scioto Valley was celebrated. The parties were George Kilgore and Elizabeth Cochran. The ponies of the attendants were hitched to the trees along the streets, which were not then cleared out, nearly the whole town being a wilderness. Joseph Yates, George Haines, and two or three others, arrived with the families of Tiffin and Worthington. On their arrival there were but four shingled roofs in town, on one of which the shingles were fastened with pegs. Col. Worthington's house was the only one having glass windows. The sash of the hotel windows was filled with greased paper.

"Col. Worthington was appointed by Gen. Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, surveyor of a large district of Congress lands, on the east side of the Scioto, and Maj. Langham and a Mr. Matthews, were appointed to survey the residue of the lands which afterward composed the Chillicothe land district.

"The same season, settlements were made about the Walnut Plains by Samuel McCulloh and others; Springer, Osbourn, Dyer, and Thomas and Elijah Chenowith, on Darly Creek; Lamberts and others on Sippo; on Foster's Bottom, the Fosters, Samuel Davis and others, while the following families settled in and about Chillicothe: John Crouse, William Keys, William Lamb, John Carlisle, John McLanberg, William Chandless, the Stoctons, Greggs, Bates and some others.

"Dr. Tiffin and his wife were the first Methodists in the Scioto Valley. He was a local preacher. In the fall, Worthington's grist and saw mills on the north fork of Paint Creek were finished, the first mills worthy the name in the valley.

"Chillicothe was the point from which the settlements diverged. In May, 1799, a post office was established here, and Joseph Tiffin made Postmaster. Mr. Tiffin and Thomas Gregg opened taverns; the first, under the sign of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was at the corner of Water and Walnut streets; and the last, under the sign of the 'Green Tree,' was on the corner of Paint and Water streets. In 1801, Nathaniel Willis moved in and established the *Scioto Gazette*, probably, the second paper in the Territory."*

In 1800, the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed, by law of Congress, from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The sessions of the Territorial Assembly for that and the next year were held in a small two-story, hewed-log house, erected in 1798, by Bazil Abrams. A wing was added to the main part, of two stories in

* Recollections of Hon. Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe—Howe's Annals of Ohio.

height. In the lower room of this wing, Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor of the Territory, kept his office, and in the upper room a small family lived. In the upper room of the main building a billiard table was kept. It was also made a resort of gamblers and disreputable characters. The lower room was used by the Legislature, and as a court room, a church or a school. In the war of 1812, the building was a rendezvous and barracks for soldiers, and, in 1840, was pulled down.

The old State House was commenced in 1800, and finished the next year for the accommodation of the Legislature and the courts. It is said to be the first public stone edifice erected in the Territory. Maj. William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, did the mason work, and William Guthrie, the carpenter. In 1801, the Territorial Legislature held their first session in it. In it was also held the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which began its sessions the first Monday in November, 1802. In March, 1803, the first State Legislature met in the house, and continued their sessions here until 1810. The sessions of 1810–11, and 1811–12, were held in Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe and held in the old State House till 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital of the State.

Making Chillicothe the State capital did much to enhance its growth. It was incorporated in 1802, and a town council elected. In 1807, the town had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches—both brick buildings—and over two hundred dwellings. The removal of the capital to Columbus checked its growth a little, still, being in an excellent country, rapidly filling with settlers, the town has always remained a prominent trading center.

During the war of 1812, Chillicothe was made a rendezvous for United States soldiers, and a prison established, in which many British prisoners were confined. At one time, a conspiracy for escape was discovered just in time to prevent it. The plan was for the prisoners to disarm the guard, proceed to jail, release the officers, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was fortunately disclosed by two senior British officers, upon which, as a measure of security, the officers and chief conspirators were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Two or three miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a beautiful elevation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Scioto, Thomas Worthington,* one of the most prominent and influential men of his day, afterward Governor of the State, in 1806, erected a large stone mansion, the wonder of the valley in its time. It was the most elegant mansion in the West, crowds coming to see it when it was completed. Gov. Worthington named the place Adena, "Paradise"—a name not then considered hyperbolical. The large panes of glass, and the novelty of papered walls especially attracted attention. Its architect was the elder Latrobe, of Washington City, from which place most of the workmen came. The glass was made in Pittsburgh, and the fireplace fronts in Philadelphia, the latter costing seven dollars per hundred pounds for transportation. The mansion, built as it was, cost nearly double the expense of such structures now. Adena was the home of the Governor till his death, in 1827.

Near Adena, in a beautiful situation, is Fruit Hill, the seat of Gen. Duncan McArthur,† and later of ex-Gov. William Allen. Like Adena, Fruit Hill is one of the noted places in the Scioto Valley. Many of Ohio's best men dwelt in the valley; men who have been an honor and ornament to the State and nation.

Another settlement, begun soon after the treaty of peace in 1795, was that made on the Licking River, about four miles below the present city of Newark, in Licking County. In the fall of 1798, John Ratliff and Elias Hughes, while prospecting on this stream, found some old Indian cornfields, and determined to locate. They were from Western Virginia, and were true pioneers, living mainly by hunting, leaving the cultivation of their small cornfields to their wives, much after the style of

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* Gov. Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769. He settled in Ohio in 1798. He was a firm believer in liberty and came to the Territory after liberating his slaves. He was one of the most efficient men of his day; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was sent on an important mission to Congress relative to the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was afterward a Senator to Congress, and then Governor. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, in which capacity he did much to advance the canals and railroads, and other public improvements. He remained in this office till his death.

† Gen. McArthur was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1782. When eight years of age, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harmar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with Gen. Massie, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the Legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a Colonel, and in 1808, a Major General of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1813 commissioned Brigadier General. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the Legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1830 elected Governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1836, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

their dusky neighbors. They were both inveterate Indian-haters, and never allowed an opportunity to pass without carrying out their hatred. For this, they were apprehended after the treaty; but, though it was clearly proven they had murdered some inoffensive Indians, the state of feeling was such that they were allowed to go unpunished.

A short time after their settlement, others joined them, and, in a few years, quite a colony had gathered on the banks of the Licking. In 1802, Newark was laid out, and, in three or four years, there were twenty or thirty families, several stores and one or two hotels.

The settlement of Granville Township, in this county, is rather an important epoch in the history of this part of the State. From a sketch published by Rev. Jacob Little in 1848, in Howe's Collections, the subjoined statements are taken:

"In 1804, a company was formed at Granville, Mass., with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the *Scioto Company*, was the third of that name which effected settlements in Ohio. The project met with great favor, and much enthusiasm was elicited, in illustration of which a song was composed and sung to the tune of 'Pleasant Ohio' by the young people in the house and at labor in the field. We annex two stanzas, which are more curious than poetical:

"'When rambling o'er these mountains
And rocks where ivies grow
Thick as the hairs upon your head,
'Mongst which you cannot go—
Great storms of snow, cold winds that blow,
We scarce can undergo—
Says I, my boys, we'll leave this place
For the pleasant Ohio.

"'Our precious friends that stay behind,
We're sorry now to leave;
But if they'll stay and break their shins,
For them we'll never grieve.
Adieu, my friends!—Come on, my dears,
This journey we'll forego,
And settle Licking Creek,
In yonder Ohio.'"

"The Scioto Company consisted of one hundred and fourteen proprietors, who made a purchase of twenty-eight thousand acres. In the autumn of 1805, two hundred and thirty-four persons, mostly from East Granville, Mass., came on to the purchase. Although they had been forty-two days on the road, their first business, on their arrival, having organized a church before they left the East, was to hear a sermon. The first tree cut was that by which public worship was held, which stood just in front of the Presbyterian church.

On the first Sabbath, November 16, although only about a dozen trees had been felled, they held divine service, both forenoon and afternoon, on that spot. The novelty of worshiping in the woods, the forest extending hundreds of miles each way; the hardships of the journey, the winter setting in, the thoughts of home, with all the friends and privileges left behind, and the impression that such must be the accommodations of a new country, all rushed on their minds, and made this a day of varied interest. When they began to sing, the echo of their voices among the trees was so different from what it was in the beautiful meeting-house they had left, that they could no longer restrain their tears. *They wept when they remembered Zion.* The voices of part of the choir were, for a season, suppressed with emotion.

"An incident occurred, which many said Mrs. Sigourney should have put into verse. Deacon Theophilus Reese, a Welsh Baptist, had, two or three years before, built a cabin, a mile and a half north, and lived all this time without public worship. He had lost his cattle, and, hearing a lowing of the oxen belonging to the Company, set out toward them. As he ascended the hills overlooking the town plot, he heard the singing of the choir. The reverberation of the sound from hill-tops and trees, threw the good man into a serious dilemma. The music at first seemed to be behind, then in the tree-tops, or in the clouds. He stopped, till, by accurate listening, he caught the direction of the sound; went on and passing the brow of the hill, he saw the audience sitting on the level below. He went home and told his wife that 'the promise of God is a bond'; a Welsh proverb, signifying that we have security, equal to a bond, that religion will prevail everywhere. He said: 'These must be good people. I am not afraid to go among them.' Though he could not understand English, he constantly attended the reading meeting. Hearing the music on that occasion made such an impression on his mind that, when he became old and met the first settlers, he would always tell over this story. The first cabin built was that in which they worshiped succeeding Sabbaths, and, before the close of the winter, they had a schoolhouse and a school. That church, in forty years, received more than one thousand persons into its membership.

"Elder Jones, in 1806, preached the first sermon in the log church. The Welsh Baptist

Church was organized in the cabin of David Thomas, September 4, 1808. April 21, 1827, the Granville members were organized into the Granville Church, and the corner-stone of their house of worship laid September 21, 1829. In the fall of 1810, the first Methodist sermon was preached here, and, soon after, a class organized. In 1824, a church was built. An Episcopal church was organized in May, 1827, and a church consecrated in 1838. In 1849, there were in this township 405 families, of whom 214 sustain family worship; 1431 persons over fourteen years of age, of whom over 800 belong to church. The town had 150 families, of whom 80 have family worship. In 1846, the township furnished 70 school teachers, of whom 62 prayed in school. In 1846, the township took 621 periodical papers, besides three small monthlies. The first temperance society west of the mountains was organized July 15, 1828, in this township; and, in 1831, the Congregational Church passed a by-law to accept no member who trafficked in or used ardent spirits."

It is said, not a settlement in the entire West could present so moral and upright a view as that of Granville Township; and nowhere could so perfect and orderly a set of people be found. Surely, the fact is argument enough in favor of the religion of Jesus.

The narrative of Mr. Little also states that, when Granville was first settled, it was supposed that Worthington would be the capital of Ohio, between which and Zanesville, Granville would make a great half-way town. At this time, wild animals, snakes and Indians abounded, and many are the marvelous stories preserved regarding the destruction of the animals and reptiles — the Indians being bound by their treaty to remain peaceful. Space forbids their repetition here. Suffice it to say that, as the whites increased, the Indians, animals and snakes disappeared, until now one is as much a curiosity as the other.

The remaining settlement in the southwestern parts of Ohio, made immediately after the treaty—fall of 1795 or year of 1796—was in what is now Madison County, about a mile north of where the village of Amity now stands, on the banks of the Big Darby. This stream received its name from the Indians, from a Wyandot chief, named Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the Union County line. In the fall of 1795, Benjamin Springer came from Kentucky and selected some land on the banks of the Big Darby, cleared the ground, built a cabin, and returned for his family. The next spring, he brought them out, and began his life here. The same summer he was joined by William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing and one or two others.

When Springer came, he found a white man named Jonathan Alder, who for fifteen years had been a captive among the Indians, and who could not speak a word of English, living with an Indian woman on the banks of Big Darby. He had been exchanged at Wayne's treaty, and, neglecting to profit by the treaty, was still living in the Indian style. When the whites became numerous about him his desire to find his relatives, and adopt the ways of the whites, led him to discard his squaw—giving her an unusual allowance—learn the English language, engage in agricultural pursuits, and become again civilized. Fortunately, he could remember enough of the names of some of his parents' neighbors, so that the identity of his relatives and friends was easily established, and Alder became a most useful citizen. He was very influential with the Indians, and induced many of them to remain neutral during the war of 1812. It is stated that in 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep into the community. They were strange animals to the Indians. One day when an Indian hunter and his dog were passing, the latter caught a sheep, and was shot by Mr. Ewing. The Indian would have shot Ewing in retaliation, had not Alder, who was fortunately present, with much difficulty prevailed upon him to refrain.

While the southern and southwestern parts of the State were filling with settlers, assured of safety by Wayne's victories, the northern and eastern parts became likewise the theater of activities. Ever since the French had explored the southern shores of the lake, and English traders had carried goods thither, it was expected one day to be a valuable part of the West. It will be remembered that Connecticut had ceded a large tract of land to the General Government, and as soon as the cession was confirmed, and land titles became assured, settlers flocked thither. Even before that time, hardy adventurers had explored some of the country, and pronounced it a "goodly land," ready for the hand of enterprise.

The first settlement in the Western Reserve, and, indeed, in the northern part of the State, was made at the mouth of Conneaut* Creek, in Ashtabula County, on the 4th of July, 1796. That

*Conneaut, in the Seneca language, signifies "many fish."

day, the first surveying party landed at the mouth of this creek, and, on its eastern bank, near the lake shore, in tin cups, pledged—as they drank the limpid waters of the lake—their country's welfare, with the ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling-pieces, discharging the required national salute.

The whole party, on this occasion, numbered fifty-two persons, of whom two were females (Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn) and a child, and all deserve a lasting place in the history of the State.

The next day, they began the erection of a large log building on the sandy beach on the east side of the stream. When done, it was named "Stow Castle," after one of the party. It was the dwelling, storehouse and general habitation of all the pioneers. The party made this their headquarters part of the summer, and continued busily engaged in the survey of the Reserve. James Kingsbury, afterward Judge, arrived soon after the party began work, and, with his family, was the first to remain here during the winter following, the rest returning to the East, or going southward. Through the winter, Mr. Kingsbury's family suffered greatly for provisions, so much so, that, during the absence of the head of the family in New York for provisions, one child, born in his absence, died, and the mother, reduced by her sufferings and solitude, was only saved by the timely arrival of the husband and father with a sack of flour he had carried, many weary miles, on his back. He remained here but a short time, removing to Cleveland, which was laid out that same fall. In the spring of 1798, Alexander Harper, William McFarland and Ezra Gregory, with their families, started from Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., and arrived the last of June, at their new homes in the Far West. The whole population on the Reserve then amounted to less than one hundred and fifty persons. These were at Cleveland, Youngstown and at Mentor. During the summer, three families came to Burton, and Judge Hudson settled at Hudson. All these pioneers suffered severely for food, and from the fever induced by chills. It took several years to become acclimated. Sometimes the entire neighborhood would be down, and only one or two, who could wait on the rest "between chills," were able to do anything. Time and courage overcame, finally.

It was not until 1798, that a permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Those who came there in 1796 went on with their surveys, part remaining in Cleveland, laid out that summer. Judge Kingsbury could not remain at Conneaut, and went nearer the settlements made about the Cuyahoga. In the spring of 1798, Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled here and remained. Up the stream they found some thirty Indian cabins, or huts, in a good state of preservation, which they occupied until they could erect their own. Soon after, they were joined by others, and, in a year or two, the settlement was permanent and prosperous.

The site of the present town of Austinburg in Ashtabula County was settled in the year 1799, by two families from Connecticut, who were induced to come thither, by Judge Austin. The Judge preceded them a short time, driving, in company with a hired man, some cattle about one hundred and fifty miles through the woods, following an old Indian trail, while the rest of the party came in a boat across the lake. When they arrived, there were a few families at Harpersburg; one or two families at Windsor, twenty miles southwest; also a few families at Elk Creek, forty miles northeast, and at Vernon, the same distance southeast. All these were in a destitute condition for provisions. In 1800, another family moved from Norfolk, Conn. In the spring of 1801, several families came from the same place. Part came by land, and part by water. During that season, wheat was carried to an old mill on Elk Creek, forty miles away, and in some instances, half was given for carrying it to mill and returning it in flour.

Wednesday, October 21, 1801, a church of sixteen members was constituted in Austinburg. This was the first church on the Reserve, and was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary there. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1802, Mr. Badger moved his family from Buffalo to this town, in the first wagon that ever came from that place to the Reserve. In 1803, noted revivals occurred in this part of the West, attended by the peculiar bodily phenomenon known as the "shakes" or "jerks."

The surveying party which landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796, soon completed their labors in this part of the Reserve, and extended them westward. By the first of September, they had explored the lake coast as far west as the outlet of the Cuyahoga* River, then considered

*Cuyahoga, in the Indian language, signifies "crooked."—*Howe's Collections.*

"The Indians called the river 'Cuyahoghan-uk,' 'Lake River.' It is, emphatically, a *Lake* river. It rises in lakes and empties into a lake."—*Atwater's History of Ohio.*

by all an important Western place, and one destined to be a great commercial mart. Time has verified the prophecies, as now the city of Cleveland covers the site.

As early as 1755, the mouth of the Cuyahoga River was laid down on the maps, and the French had a station here. It was also considered an important post during the war of the Revolution, and later, of 1812. The British, who, after the Revolution, refused to abandon the lake country west of the Cuyahoga, occupied its shores until 1790. Their traders had a house in Ohio City, north of the Detroit road, on the point of the hill near the river, when the surveyors arrived in 1796. Washington, Jefferson, and all statesmen of that day, regarded the outlet of the Cuyahoga as an important place, and hence the early attempt of the surveyors to reach and lay out a town here.

The corps of surveyors arrived early in September, 1796, and at once proceeded to lay out a town. It was named Cleveland, in honor of Gen. Moses Cleveland, the Land Company's agent, and for years a very prominent man in Connecticut, where he lived and died. By the 18th of October, the surveyors had completed the survey and left the place, leaving only Job V. Stiles and family, and Edward Paine, who were the only persons that passed the succeeding winter in this place. Their residence was a log cabin that stood on a spot of ground long afterward occupied by the Commercial Bank. Their nearest neighbors were at Conneaut, where Judge Kingsbury lived; at Fort McIntosh, on the south or east, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and at the mouth of the river Raisin, on the west.

The next season, the surveying party came again to Cleveland, which they made their headquarters. Early in the spring, Judge Kingsbury came over from Conneaut, bringing with him Elijah Gunn, who had a short time before joined him. Soon after, Maj. Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley came with their families. These were about all who are known to have settled in this place that summer. The next year, 1798, Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane and their families settled in Cleveland. Mr. Doane had been ninety-two days on his journey from Chatham, Conn. In the latter part of the summer and fall, nearly every person in the settlement was down with the bilious fever or with the ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons, of whom Seth, a lad sixteen years of age, was the only one able to care for them. Such was the severity of the fever, that any one having only the ague was deemed quite fortunate. Much suffering for proper food and medicines followed. The only way the Doane family was supplied for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who went daily, after having had one attack of the chills, to Judge Kingsbury's in Newburg—five miles away, where the Judge now lived—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a hand-mill, waited until a second attack of the chills passed over, and then returned. At one time, for several days, he was too ill to make the trip, during which turnips comprised the chief article of diet. Fortunately, Maj. Carter, having only the ague, was enabled with his trusty rifle and dogs to procure an abundance of venison and other wild game, His family, being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than many others. Their situation can hardly now be realized. "Destitute of a physician, and with few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. They substituted pills from the extract of the bitternut bark for calomel, and dogwood and cherry bark for quinine."

In November, four men, who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Penn., to obtain a winter's supply of flour. When below Euclid Creek, a storm drove them ashore, broke their boat, and compelled their return. During the winter and summer following, the settlers had no flour, except that ground in hand and coffee mills, which was, however, considered very good. Not all had even that. During the summer, the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles south of the lake shore, on the Pennsylvania State line, and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, leaving only Maj. Carter's family in Cleveland, all the rest leaving as soon as they were well enough. For fifteen months, the Major and his family were the only white persons left on the town site. During the spring, Wheeler W. Williams and Maj. Wyatt built the first grist-mill on the Reserve, on the site of Newburg. It was looked upon as a very valuable accession to the neighborhood. Prior to this, each family had its own hand-mill in one of the corners of the cabin. The old mill is thus described by a pioneer:

"The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick, and twenty in diame-

ter. The runner, or upper, was turned by hand, by a pole set in the top of it, near the outer edge. The upper end of the pole was inserted into a hole in a board fastened above to the joists, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person fed the corn into the eye—a hole in the center of the runner—while another turned. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately exchanged places."

In 1800, several settlers came to the town and a more active life was the result. From this time, Cleveland began to progress. The 4th of July, 1801, the first ball in town was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the hill-side. John and Benjamin Wood, and R. H. Blinn were managers; and Maj. Samuel Jones, musician and master of ceremonies. The company numbered about thirty, very evenly divided, for the times, between the sexes. "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than sweetened whisky, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon, that day, in Maj. Carter's cabin." The growth of the town, from this period on, remained prosperous. The usual visits of the Indians were made, ending in their drunken carousals and fights. Deer and other wild animals furnished abundant meat. The settlement was constantly augmented by new arrivals, so that, by 1814, Cleveland was incorporated as a town, and, in 1836, as a city. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and hence the merchandise of the lakes has always been attracted thither. Like Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it became the nucleus of settlements in this part of the State, and now is the largest city in Northern Ohio.

One of the earliest settlements made in the Western Reserve, and by some claimed as the first therein, was made on the site of Youngstown, Mahoning County, by a Mr. Young, afterward a Judge, in the summer of 1796. During this summer, before the settlements at Cuyahoga and Conneaut were made, Mr. Young and Mr. Wilcott, proprietors of a township of land in Northeastern Ohio, came to their possessions and began the survey of their land. Just when they came is not known. They were found here by Col. James Hillman, then a trader in the employ of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, "who had been forwarding goods across the country by pack-saddle horses since 1786, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence to be shipped on the schooner Mackinaw to Detroit. Col. Hillman generally had charge of all these caravans, consisting sometimes of ninety horses and ten men. They commonly crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning—called by the Indians "*Mahoni*" or "*Mahonick*," signifying the "lick" or "at the lick"—crossing it about three miles below the site of Youngstown, thence by way of the Salt Springs, over the sites of Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck and again at the mouth of Tinker's Creek, thence down the river to its mouth, where they had a log hut in which to store their goods. This hut was there when the surveyors came, but at the time unoccupied. At the mouth of Tinker's Creek were a few log huts built by Moravian Missionaries. These were used only one year, as the Indians had gone to the Tuscarawas River. These and three or four cabins at the Salt Springs were the only buildings erected by the whites prior to 1796, in Northeastern Ohio. Those at the Salt Springs were built at an early day for the accommodation of whites who came from Western Pennsylvania to make salt. The tenants were dispossessed in 1785 by Gen. Harmar. A short time after, one or two white men were killed by the Indians here. In 1788, Col. Hillman settled at Beavertown, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He went back to Pittsburgh soon after, however, owing to the Indian war, and remained there till its close, continuing in his business whenever opportunity offered. In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoning River, he discovered a smoke on the bank near the present town of Youngstown, and on going to the spot found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott, as before mentioned. A part of Col. Hillman's cargo consisted of whisky, a gallon or so of which he still had. The price of "fire-water" then was $1 per quart in the currency of the country, a deerskin being legal tender for $1, and a doeskin for 50 cents. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, and insisted on paying Hillman his customary price. Hillman urged that inasmuch as they were strangers in the country, civility required him to furnish the means for the entertainment. Young, however, insisted, and taking the deerskin used for his bed—the only one he had—

paid for his quart of whisky, and an evening's frolic was the result.

"Hillman remained a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town to celebrate the 4th, and then all returned, and Hillman erected a cabin on the site of Youngstown. It is not certain that they remained here at this time, and hence the priority of actual settlement is generally conceded to Conneaut and Cleveland. The next year, in the fall, a Mr. Brown and one other person came to the banks of the Mahoning and made a permanent settlement. The same season Uriah Holmes and Titus Hayes came to the same locality, and before winter quite a settlement was to be seen here. It proceeded quite prosperously until the wanton murder of two Indians occurred, which, for a time, greatly excited the whites, lest the Indians should retaliate. Through the efforts of Col. Hillman, who had great influence with the natives, they agreed to let the murderers stand a trial. They were acquitted upon some technicality. The trial, however, pacified the Indians, and no trouble came from the unwarranted and unfortunate circumstance, and no check in the emigration or prosperity of the colony occurred."*

As soon as an effective settlement had been established at Youngstown, others were made in the surrounding country. One of these was begun by William Fenton in 1798, on the site of the present town of Warren, in Trumbull County. He remained here alone one year, when he was joined by Capt. Ephraim Quimby. By the last of September, the next year, the colony had increased to sixteen, and from that date on continued prosperously. Once or twice they stood in fear of the Indians, as the result of quarrels induced by whisky. Sagacious persons generally saved any serious outbreak and pacified the natives. Mr. Badger, the first missionary on the Reserve, came to the settlement here and on the Mahoning, as soon as each was made, and, by his earnest labors, succeeded in forming churches and schools at an early day. He was one of the most efficient men on the Reserve, and throughout his long and busy life, was well known and greatly respected. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

The settlements given are about all that were made before the close of 1797. In following the narrative of these settlements, attention is paid to the chronological order, as far as this can be done. Like those settlements already made, many which are given as occurring in the next year, 1798, were actually begun earlier, but were only temporary preparations, and were not considered as made until the next year.

Turning again to the southern portion of Ohio, the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami Valleys come prominently into notice. Throughout the entire Eastern States they were still attracting attention, and an increased emigration, busily occupying their verdant fields, was the result. All about Chillicothe was now well settled, and, up the banks of that stream, prospectors were selecting sites for their future homes.

In 1797, Robert Armstrong, George Skidmore, Lucas Sullivant, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Dill, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Hara, John Brickell, Col. Culbertson, the Deardorfs, McElvains, Selles and others, came to what is now Franklin County, and, in August, Mr. Sullivant and some others laid out the town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite the site of Columbus. The country about this locality had long been the residence of the Wyandots, who had a large town on the city's site, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms. The locality had been visited by the whites as early as 1780, in some of their expeditions, and the fertility of the land noticed. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came and began a settlement, as has been noted. Soon after Franklinton was established, a Mr. Springer and his son-in-law, Osborn, settled on the Big Darby, and, in the summer of 1798, a scattering settlement was made on Alum Creek. About the same time settlers came to the mouth of the Gahannah, and along other water-courses. Franklinton was the point to which emigrants came, and from which they always made their permanent location. For several years there was no mill, nor any such commodity, nearer than Chillicothe. A hand-mill was constructed in Franklinton, which was commonly used, unless the settlers made a trip to Chillicothe in a canoe. Next, a horse-mill was tried; but not till 18[illegible], when Col. Kilbourne built a mill at Worthington, settled in 1803, could any efficient grinding be done. In 1789, a small store was opened in Franklinton, by James Scott, but, for seven or eight years, Chillicothe was the nearest post office. Often, when the neighbors wanted mail, one of their number was furnished money to pay the postage on any letters that might be waiting, and sent for the mail. At first, as in all new localities, a great deal of sickness, fever and ague, prevailed.

* Recollections of Col. Hillman.—*Howe's Annals.*

As the people became acclimated, this, however, disappeared.

The township of Sharon in this county has a history similar to that of Granville Township in Licking County. It was settled by a "Scioto Company," formed in Granby, Conn., in the winter of 1801–02, consisting at first of eight associates. They drew up articles of association, among which was one limiting their number to forty, each of whom must be unanimously chosen by ballot, a single negative being sufficient to prevent an election. Col. James Kilbourne was sent out the succeeding spring to explore the country and select and purchase a township for settlement. He returned in the fall without making any purchase, through fear that the State Constitution, then about to be formed, would tolerate slavery, in which case the project would have been abandoned. While on this visit, Col. Kilbourne compiled from a variety of sources the first map made of Ohio. Although much of it was conjectured, and hence inaccurate, it was very valuable, being correct as far as the State was then known.

"As soon as information was received that the constitution of Ohio prohibited slavery, Col. Kilbourne purchased the township he had previously selected, within the United States military land district, and, in the spring of 1803, returned to Ohio, and began improvements. By the succeeding December, one hundred settlers, mainly from Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass., arrived at their new home. Obeying to the letter the agreement made in the East, the first cabin erected was used for a schoolhouse and a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination; the first Sabbath after the arrival of the colony, divine service was held therein, and on the arrival of the eleventh family a school was opened. This early attention to education and religion has left its favorable impress upon the people until this day. The first 4th of July was uniquely and appropriately celebrated. Seventeen gigantic trees, emblematical of the seventeen States forming the Union, were cut, so that a few blows of the ax, at sunrise on the 4th, prostrated each successively with a tremendous crash, forming a national salute novel in the world's history."*

The growth of this part of Ohio continued without interruption until the establishment of the State capital at Columbus, in 1816. The town was laid out in 1812, but, as that date is considered remote in the early American settlements, its history will be left to succeeding pages, and there traced when the history of the State capital and State government is given.

The site of Zanesville, in Muskingum County, was early looked upon as an excellent place to form a settlement, and, had not hostilities opened in 1791, with the Indians, the place would have been one of the earliest settled in Ohio. As it was, the war so disarranged matters, that it was not till 1797 that a permanent settlement was effected.

The Muskingum country was principally occupied, in aboriginal times, by the Wyandots, Delawares, and a few Senecas and Shawanees. An Indian town once stood, years before the settlement of the country, in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, in Muskingum County, from which circumstance the place is often called "Old Town." Near Dresden, was a large Shawanee town, called Wakatomaca. The graveyard was quite large, and, when the whites first settled here, remains of the town were abundant. It was in this vicinity that the venerable Maj. Cass, father of Lewis Cass, lived and died. He owned 4,000 acres, given him for his military services.

The first settlers on the site of Zanesville were William McCulloh and Henry Crooks. The locality was given to Ebenezer Zane, who had been allowed three sections of land on the Scioto, Muskingum and Hockhocking, wherever the road crossed these rivers, provided other prior claims did not interfere, for opening "Zane's trace." When he located the road across the Muskingum, he selected the place where Zanesville now stands, being attracted there by the excellent water privileges. He gave the section of land here to his brother Jonathan Zane, and J. McIntire, who leased the ferry, established on the road over the Muskingum, to William McCulloh and Henry Crooks, who became thereby the first settlers. The ferry was kept about where the old upper bridge was afterward placed. The ferry-boat was made by fastening two canoes together with a stick. Soon after a flat-boat was used. It was brought from Wheeling, by Mr. McIntire, in 1797, the year after the ferry was established. The road cut out through Ohio, ran from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. Over this road the mail was carried, and, in 1798, the first mail ever carried wholly in Ohio was brought up from Marietta to McCulloh's cabin by Daniel Convers, where, by arrangement of the Postmaster General, it met a mail from Wheeling and one from Maysville.

*Howe's Collections.

McCulloh, who could hardly read, was authorized to assort the mails and send each package in its proper direction. For this service he received $30 per annum; but owing to his inability to read well, Mr. Convers generally performed the duty. At that time, the mails met here once a week. Four years after, the settlement had so increased that a regular post office was opened, and Thomas Dowden appointed Postmaster. He kept his office in a wooden building near the river bank.

Messrs. Zane and McIntire laid out a town in 1799, which they called Westbourn. When the post office was established, it was named Zanesville, and in a short time the village took the same name. A few families settled on the west side of the river, soon after McCulloh arrived, and as this locality grew well, not long after a store and tavern was opened here. Mr. McIntire built a double log cabin, which was used as a hotel, and in which Louis Philippe, King of France, was once entertained. Although the fare and accommodations were of the pioneer period, the honorable guest seems to have enjoyed his visit, if the statements of Lewis Cass in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe" may be believed.

In 1804, Muskingum County was formed by the Legislature, and, for a while, strenuous efforts made to secure the State capital by the citizens of Zanesville. They even erected buildings for the use of the Legislature and Governor, and during the session of 1810–11, the temporary seat of government was fixed here. When the permanent State capital was chosen in 1816, Zanesville was passed by, and gave up the hope. It is now one of the most enterprising towns in the Muskingum Valley.

During the summer of 1797, John Knoop, then living four miles above Cincinnati, made several expeditions up the Miami Valley and selected the land on which he afterward located. The next spring Mr. Knoop, his brother Benjamin, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus established a station in what is now Miami County, near the present town of Staunton Village. That summer, Mrs. Knoop planted the first apple-tree in the Miami* country. They all lived together for greater safety for two years, during which time they were occupied clearing their farms and erecting dwellings. During the summer, the site of Piqua was settled, and three young men located at a place known as "Freeman's Prairie." Those who settled at Piqua were Samuel Hilliard, Job Garard, Shadrac Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a Mr. Hunter. The last named came to the site of Piqua first in 1797, and selected his home. Until 1799, these named were the only ones in this locality; but that year emigration set in, and very shortly occupied almost all the bottom land in Miami County. With the increase of emigration, came the comforts of life, and mills, stores and other necessary aids to civilization, were ere long to be seen.

The site of Piqua is quite historic, being the theater of many important Indian occurrences, and the old home of the Shawanees, of which tribe Tecumseh was a chief. During the Indian war, a fort called Fort Piqua was built, near the residence of Col. John Johnston, so long the faithful Indian Agent. The fort was abandoned at the close of hostilities.

When the Miami Canal was opened through this part of the State, the country began rapidly to improve, and is now probably one of the best portions of Ohio.

About the same time the Miami was settled, a company of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were principally of German and Irish descent, located in Lawrence County, near the iron region. As soon as that ore was made available, that part of the State rapidly filled with settlers, most of whom engaged in the mining and working of iron ore. Now it is very prosperous.

Another settlement was made the same season, 1797, on the Ohio side of the river, in Columbiana County. The settlement progressed slowly for a while, owing to a few difficulties with the Indians. The celebrated Adam Poe had been here as early as 1782, and several localities are made locally famous by his and his brother's adventures.

In this county, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, the second paper-mill west of the Alleghanies was erected in 1805–6. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Ohio, and was named the Ohio Paper-Mill. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

One of the most noted localities in the State is comprised in Greene County. The Shawanee town, "Old Chillicothe," was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. This old Indian town was, in the annals of the West, a noted place, and is frequently noticed. It is first mentioned in 1773, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, who boldly advanced alone into the town and obtained the consent of

* The word Miami in the Indian tongue signified mother. The Miamis were the original owners of the valley by that name, and affirmed they were created there.

the Indians to go on to Kentucky and make his settlement at the falls of the Ohio. His audacious bravery gained his request. Daniel Boone was taken prisoner early in 1778, with twenty-seven others, and kept for a time at Old Chillicothe. Through the influence of the British Governor, Hamilton, who had taken a great fancy to Boone, he and ten others were sent to Detroit. The Indians, however, had an equal fancy for the brave frontiersman, and took him back to Chillicothe, and adopted him into their tribe. About the 1st of June he escaped from them, and made his way back to Kentucky, in time to prevent a universal massacre of the whites. In July, 1779, the town was destroyed by Col. John Bowman and one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, and the Indians dispersed.

The Americans made a permanent settlement in this county in 1797 or 1798. This latter year, a mill was erected in the confines of the county, which implies the settlement was made a short time previously. A short distance east of the mill two block-houses were erected, and it was intended, should it become necessary, to surround them and the mill with pickets. The mill was used by the settlers at "Dutch Station," in Miami County, fully thirty miles distant. The richness of the country in this part of the State attracted a great number of settlers, so that by 1803 the county was established, and Xenia laid out, and designated as the county seat. Its first court house, a primitive log structure, was long preserved as a curiosity. It would indeed be a curiosity now.

Zane's trace, passing from Wheeling to Maysville, crossed the Hockhocking* River, in Fairfield County, where Lancaster is now built. Mr. Zane located one of his three sections on this river, covering the site of Lancaster. Following this trace in 1797, many individuals noted the desirableness of the locality, some of whom determined to return and settle. "The site of the city had in former times been the home of the Wyandots, who had a town here, that, in 1790, contained over 500 wigwams and more than 1,000 souls. Their town was called *Tarhee*, or, in English, the *Crane-town*, and derived its name from the principal chief of that tribe. Another portion of the tribe then lived at Toby-town, nine miles west of Tarhe-town (now Royaltown), and was governed by an inferior chief called Toby. The chief's wigwam in Tarhe stood on the bank of the prairie, near a beautiful and abundant spring of water, whose outlet was the river. The wigwams of the Indians were built of the bark of trees, set on poles, in the form of a sugar-camp, with one square open, fronting a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe that day numbered about 500 warriors. By the treaty of Greenville, they ceded all their territory, and the majority, under their chief, removed to Upper Sandusky. The remainder lingered awhile, loath to leave the home of their ancestors, but as game became scarce, they, too, left for better hunting-grounds."*

In April, 1798, Capt. Joseph Hunter, a bold, enterprising man, settled on Zane's trace, on the bank of the prairie, west of the crossings, at a place since known as "Hunter's settlement." For a time, he had no neighbors nearer than the settlers on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. He lived to see the country he had found a wilderness, full of the homes of industry. His wife was the first white woman that settled in the valley, and shared with him all the privations of a pioneer life.

Mr. Hunter had not been long in the valley till he was joined by Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaefer, and a few others, who erected cabins and planted corn. The next year, the tide of emigration came in with great force. In the spring, two settlements were made in Greenfield Township, each settlement containing twenty or more families. One was called the Forks of the Hockhocking, the other, Yankeetown. Settlements were also made along the river below Hunter's, on Rush Creek, Raccoon and Indian Creeks, Pleasant Run, Felter's Run, at Tobeytown, Muddy Prairie, and on Clear Creek. In the fall, —1799—Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith built a log grist-mill at the Upper Falls of the Hockhocking, afterward known as Rock Mill. This was the first mill on this river. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established over the trace. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, in the settlements in this locality, was left at the cabin of Samuel Coates, who lived on the prairie at the crossings of the river.

* The word Hock-hock-ing in the Delaware language signifies *a bottle:* the Shawanees have it *Wea-tha-kugh-qua* sepe, ie; *bottle river.* John White in the American Pioneer says: "About seven miles northwest of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet. Above the fall for a short distance, the creek is very narrow and straight forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle. The whole, when seen from above, appears exactly in the shape of a bottle, and from this fact the Indians called the river Hock-hock-ing."—*Howe's Collections.*

* Lecture of George Sanderson.—*Howe's Collections.*

In the fall of the next year, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster, which, until 1805, was known as New Lancaster. The lots sold very rapidly, at $50 each, and, in less than one year, quite a village appeared. December 9, the Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory organized Fairfield County, and made Lancaster the county seat. The year following, the Rev. John Wright, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, came, and from that time on schools and churches were established and thereafter regularly maintained at this place.

Not far from Lancaster are immense mural escarpments of sandstone formation. They were noted among the aborigines, and were, probably, used by them as places of outlook and defense.

The same summer Fairfield County was settled, the towns of Bethel and Williamsburg, in Clermont County, were settled and laid out, and in 1800, the county was erected.

A settlement was also made immediately south of Fairfield County, in Hocking County, by Christian Westenhaver, a German, from near Hagerstown, Md. He came in the spring of 1798, and was soon joined by several families, who formed quite a settlement. The territory included in the county remained a part of Ross, Athens and Fairfield, until 1818, when Hocking County was erected, and Logan, which had been laid out in 1816, was made the county seat.

The country comprised in the county is rather broken, especially along the Hockhocking River. This broken country was a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians, who could easily hide in the numerous grottoes and ravines made by the river and its affluents as the water cut its way through the sandstone rocks.

In 1798, soon after Zane's trace was cut through the country, a Mr. Graham located on the site of Cambridge, in Guernsey County. His was then the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville, on the trace. He remained here alone about two years, when he was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Penn. Both these persons kept a tavern and ferry over Will's Creek. In April, 1803, Mr. Beymer was succeeded by John Beatty, who came from Loudon, Va. His family consisted of eleven persons. The Indians hunted in this vicinity, and were frequent visitors at the tavern. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were offered for sale, several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here on their way to the West. They were satisfied with the location and purchased many of the lots, and some land in the vicinity. They were soon followed by other families from the same place, all of whom settling in this locality gave the name to the county when it was erected in 1810.

A settlement was made in the central part of the State, on Darby Creek, in Union County, in the summer of 1798, by James and Joshua Ewing. The next year, they were joined by Samuel and David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough, and, in 1800, by George and Samuel Reed, Robert Snodgrass and Paul Hodgson.

"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan County, were destroyed by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains of a blacksmith's shop, with coal, cinders, iron-dross, etc. Jonathan Alder, formerly a prisoner among the Indians, says the shop was carried on by a renegade white man, named Butler, who lived among the Mingoes. Extensive fields had formerly been cultivated in the vicinity of the town."*

Soon after the settlement was established, Col. James Curry located here. He was quite an influential man, and, in 1820, succeeded in getting the county formed from portions of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and a part of the old Indian Territory. Marysville was made the county seat.

During the year 1789, a fort, called Fort Steuben, was built on the site of Steubenville, but was dismantled at the conclusion of hostilities in 1795. Three years after, Bezaleel Williams and Hon. James Ross, for whom Ross County was named, located the town of Steubenville about the old fort, and, by liberal offers of lots, soon attracted quite a number of settlers. In 1805, the town was incorporated, and then had a population of several hundred persons. Jefferson County was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1797, the year before Steubenville was laid out. It then included the large scope of country west of Pennsylvania; east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga; southwardly to the Muskingum, and east to the Ohio; including, in its territories, the cities of Cleveland, Canton, Steubenville and War-

* Howe's Collections.

ren. Only a short time, however, was it allowed to retain this size, as the increase in emigration rendered it necessary to erect new counties, which was rapidly done, especially on the adoption of the State government.

The county is rich in early history, prior to its settlement by the Americans. It was the home of the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who resided awhile at an old Mingo town, a few miles below the site of Steubenville, the place where the troops under Col. Williamson rendezvoused on their infamous raid against the Moravian Indians; and also where Col. Crawford and his men met, when starting on their unfortunate expedition.

In the Reserve, settlements were often made remote from populous localities, in accordance with the wish of a proprietor, who might own a tract of country twenty or thirty miles in the interior. In the present county of Geauga, three families located at Burton in 1798. They lived at a considerable distance from any other settlement for some time, and were greatly inconvenienced for the want of mills or shops. As time progressed, however, these were brought nearer, or built in their midst, and, ere long, almost all parts of the Reserve could show some settlement, even if isolated.

The next year, 1799, settlements were made at Ravenna, Deerfield and Palmyra, in Portage County. Hon. Benjamin Tappan came to the site of Ravenna in June, at which time he found one white man, a Mr. Honey, living there. At this date, a solitary log cabin occupied the sites of Buffalo and Cleveland. On his journey from New England, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, the founder of the Hudson settlement in Summit County. After many days of travel, they landed at a prairie in Summit County. Mr. Tappan left his goods in a cabin, built for the purpose, under the care of a hired man, and went on his way, cutting a road to the site of Ravenna, where his land lay. On his return for a second load of goods, they found the cabin deserted, and evidences of its plunder by the Indians. Not long after, it was learned that the man left in charge had gone to Mr. Hudson's settlement, he having set out immediately on his arrival, for his own land. Mr. Tappan gathered the remainder of his goods, and started back for Ravenna. On his way one of his oxen died, and he found himself in a vast forest, away from any habitation, and with one dollar in money. He did not falter a moment, but sent his hired man, a faithful fellow, to Erie, Penn., a distance of one hundred miles through the wilderness, with the compass for his guide, requesting from Capt. Lyman, the commander at the fort there, a loan of money. At the same time, he followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Col. James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox on credit, at a fair price. He returned to his load in a few days, found his ox all right, hitched the two together and went on. He was soon joined by his hired man, with the money, and together they spent the winter in a log cabin. He gave his man one hundred acres of land as a reward, and paid Col. Hillman for the ox. In a year or two he had a prosperous settlement, and when the county was erected in 1807, Ravenna was made the seat of justice.

About the same time Mr. Tappan began his settlement, others were commenced in other localities in this county. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day and his son Horatio, of Granby, Conn., and Moses Tibbals and Green Frost, of Granville, Mass., left their homes in a one-horse wagon, and, the 29th of May, arrived in what is now Deerfield Township. Theirs was the first wagon that had ever penetrated farther westward in this region than Canfield. The country west of that place had been an unbroken wilderness until within a few days. Capt. Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn., had hired some men to open a road to Township No. 1, in the Seventh Range, of which he was the owner. This road passed through Deerfield, and was completed to that place when the party arrived at the point of their destination. These emigrants selected sites, and commenced clearing the land. In July, Lewis Ely arrived from Granville, and wintered here, while those who came first, and had made their improvements, returned East. The 4th of March, 1800, Alva Day (son of Lewis Day), John Campbell and Joel Thrall arrived. In April, George and Robert Taylor and James Laughlin, from Pennsylvania, with their families, came. Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was of great convenience to the settlers. July 29, Lewis Day returned with his family and his brother-in-law, Maj. Rogers, who, the next year, also brought his family.

"Much suffering was experienced at first on account of the scarcity of provisions. They were chiefly supplied from the settlements east of the Ohio River, the nearest of which was Georgetown, forty miles away. The provisions were brought on pack-horses through the wilderness. August 22, Mrs. Alva Day gave birth to a child—a female—the first child born in the township.

November 7, the first wedding took place. John Campbell and Sarah Ely were joined in wedlock by Calvin Austin, Esq., of Warren. He was accompanied from Warren, a distance of twenty-seven miles, by Mr. Pease, then a lawyer, afterward a well-known Judge. They came on foot, there being no road; and, as they threaded their way through the woods, young Pease taught the Justice the marriage ceremony by oft repetition.

"In 1802, Franklin Township was organized, embracing all of Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summit Counties. About this time the settlement received accessions from all parts of the East. In February, 1801, Rev. Badger came and began his labors, and two years later Dr. Shadrac Bostwick organized a Methodist Episcopal church.* The remaining settlement in this county, Palmyra, was begun about the same time as the others, by David Daniels, from Salisbury, Conn. The next year he brought out his family. Soon after he was joined by E. N. and W. Bacon, E. Cutler, A. Thurber, A. Preston, N. Bois, J. T. Baldwin, T. and C. Gilbert, D. A. and S. Waller, N. Smith, Joseph Fisher, J. Tuttle and others.

"When this region was first settled, there was an Indian trail commencing at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and extending westward to Sandusky and Detroit. The trail followed the highest ground. Along the trail, parties of Indians were frequently seen passing, for several years after the whites came. It seemed to be the great aboriginal thoroughfare from Sandusky to the Ohio River. There were several large piles of stones on the trail in this locality, under which human skeletons have been discovered. These are supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies, as tradition says it is an Indian custom for each one to cast a stone on the grave of an enemy, whenever he passes by. These stones appear to have been picked up along the trail, and cast upon the heaps at different times.

"At the point where this trail crosses Silver Creek, Fredrick Daniels and others, in 1814, discovered, painted on several trees, various devices, evidently the work of Indians. The bark was carefully shaved off two-thirds of the way around, and figures cut upon the wood. On one of these was delineated seven Indians, equipped in a particular manner, one of whom was without a head. This was supposed to have been made by a party on their return westward, to give intelligence to their friends behind, of the loss of one of their party at this place; and, on making search, a human skeleton was discovered near by." *

The celebrated Indian hunter, Brady, made his remarkable leap across the Cuyahoga, in this county. The county also contains Brady's Pond, a large sheet of water, in which he once made his escape from the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name.

The locality comprised in Clark County was settled the same summer as those in Summit County. John Humphries came to this part of the State with Gen. Simon Kenton, in 1799. With them came six families from Kentucky, who settled north of the site of Springfield. A fort was erected on Mad River, for security against the Indians. Fourteen cabins were soon built near it, all being surrounded by a strong picket fence. David Lowery, one of the pioneers here, built the first flat-boat, to operate on the Great Miami, and, in 1800, made the first trip on that river, coming down from Dayton. He took his boat and cargo on down to New Orleans, where he disposed of his load of "five hundred venison hams and bacon."

Springfield was laid out in March, 1801. Griffith Foos, who came that spring, built a tavern, which he completed and opened in June, remaining in this place till 1814. He often stated that when emigrating West, his party were four days and a half getting from Franklinton, on the Scioto, to Springfield, a distance of forty-two miles. When crossing the Big Darby, they were obliged to carry all their goods over on horseback, and then drag their wagons across with ropes, while some of the party swam by the side of the wagon, to prevent its upsetting. The site of the town was of such practical beauty and utility, that it soon attracted a large number of settlers, and, in a few years, Springfield was incorporated. In 1811, a church was built by the residents for the use of all denominations.

Clark County is made famous in aboriginal history, as the birthplace and childhood home of the noted Indian, Tecumseh.† He was born in

* Howe's Collections.

* Howe's Collections.

†Tecumseh, or Tecumshe, was a son of Puckeshinwa, a member of the Kiscopoke tribe, and Methoataske, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawanee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio soon after their marriage. The father, Puckeshinwa, rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, the mother, Methoata-ke, returned to the south, where she died at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born about the year 1768. He early showed a passion for war, and, when only 27 years of age, was made a chief. The next year he removed to Deer Creek, in the vicinity of Urbana, and from there to the site of Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1798 he accepted the invitation of the Delawares in the vicinity of White River, Indiana, and from that time made

the old Indian town of Piqua, the ancient Piqua of the Shawanees, on the north side of Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield. The town was destroyed by the Kentucky Rangers under Gen. George Rogers Clarke in 1780, at the same time he destroyed "Old Chillicothe." Immense fields of standing corn about both towns were cut down, compelling the Indians to resort to the hunt with more than ordinary vigor, to sustain themselves and their wives and children. This search insured safety for some time on the borders. The site of Cadiz, in Harrison County, was settled in April, 1799, by Alexander Henderson and his family, from Washington County, Penn. When they arrived, they found neighbors in the persons of Daniel Peterson and his family, who lived near the forks of Short Creek, and who had preceded them but a very short time. The next year, emigrants began to cross the Ohio in great numbers, and in five or six years large settlements could be seen in this part of the State. The county was erected in 1814, and Cadiz, laid out in 1803, made the county seat.

While the settlers were locating in and about Cadiz, a few families came to what is now Monroe County, and settled near the present town of Beallsville. Shortly after, a few persons settled on the Clear Fork of the Little Muskingum, and a few others on the east fork of Duck Creek. The next season all these settlements received additions and a few other localities were also occupied. Before long the town of Beallsville was laid out, and in time became quite populous. The county was not erected until 1813, and in 1815 Woodsfield was laid out and made the seat of justice.

The opening of the season of 1800—the dawn of a new century—saw a vast emigration westward. Old settlements in Ohio received immense increase of emigrants, while, branching out in all directions like the *radii* of a circle, other settlements were constantly formed until, in a few years, all parts of the State knew the presence of the white man.

Towns sprang into existence here and there; mills and factories were erected; post offices and post-routes were established, and the comforts and conveniences of life began to appear.

With this came the desire, so potent to the mind of all American citizens, to rule themselves through representatives chosen by their own votes. Hitherto, they had been ruled by a Governor and Judges appointed by the President, who, in turn, appointed county and judicial officers. The arbitrary rulings of the Governor, St. Clair, had arrayed the mass of the people against him, and made the desire for the second grade of government stronger, and finally led to its creation.

CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—OHIO A STATE—THE STATE CAPITALS—LEGISLATION—THE "SWEEPING RESOLUTIONS"—TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

SETTLEMENTS increased so rapidly in that part of the Northwest Territory included in Ohio, during the decade from 1788 to 1798, despite the Indian war, that the demand for an election of a Territorial Assembly could not be ignored by Gov. St. Clair, who, having ascertained that 5,000 free males resided within the limits of the Territory, issued his proclamation October 29, 1798, directing the electors to elect representatives to a General Assembly. He ordered the election to be held on the third Monday in December, and directed the representatives to meet in Cincinnati January 22, 1799.

On the day designated, the representatives* assembled at Cincinnati, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President, who selected five to constitute the Legislative Council,

his home with them. He was most active in the war of 1812 against the Americans, and from the time he began his work to unite the tribes, his history is so closely identified therewith that the reader is referred to the history of that war in succeeding pages.

It may not be amiss to say that all stories regarding the manner of his death are considered erroneous. He was undoubtedly killed in the outset of the battle of the Thames in Canada in 1814, and his body secretly buried by the Indians.

*Those elected were: from Washington County, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; from Hamilton County, William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin; from St. Clair County (Illinois), Shadrach Bond; from Knox County (Indiana), John Small; from Randolph County (Illinois), John Edgar; from Wayne County, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Cahabert de Joncaire; from Adams County, Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Massie; from Jefferson County, James Pritchard; from Ross County, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findley and Edward Tiffin. The five gentlemen, except Vanderburgh, chosen as the Upper House were all from counties afterward included in Ohio.

or Upper House. These five were Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the 3d of March, the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the Territorial Government of Ohio*—or, more properly, the Northwest—was complete. As this comprised the essential business of this body, it was prorogued by the Governor, and the Assembly directed to meet at the same place September 16, 1799, and proceed to the enactment of laws for the Territory.

That day, the Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, but, for want of a quorum, did not organize until the 24th. The House consisted of nineteen members, seven of whom were from Hamilton County, four from Ross, three from Wayne, two from Adams, one from Jefferson, one from Washington and one from Knox. Assembling both branches of the Legislature, Gov. St. Clair addressed them, recommending such measures to their consideration as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country. The Council then organized, electing Henry Vanderburgh, President; William C. Schenck, Secretary; George Howard, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

The House also organized, electing Edward Tiffin, Speaker; John Reilly, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

This was the first legislature elected in the old Northwestern Territory. During its first session, it passed thirty bills, of which the Governor vetoed eleven. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, delegate to Congress. The Legislature continued in session till December 19, having much to do in forming new laws, when they were prorogued by the Governor, until the first Monday in November, 1800. The second session was held in Chillicothe, which had been designated as the seat of government by Congress, until a permanent capital should be selected.

May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana Territory, including all the country west of the Great Miami River to the Mississippi, and appointed William Henry Harrison its Governor. At the autumn session of the Legislature of the eastern, or old part of the Territory, William McMillan was elected to the vacancy caused by this act. By the organization of this Territory, the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, were taken out of the jurisdiction of the old Territory, and with them the representatives, Henry Vandenburgh, Shadrach Bond, John Small and John Edgar.

Before the time for the next Assembly came, a new election had occurred, and a few changes were the result. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen Speaker in the place of Henry Vanderburgh. There was considerable business at this session; several new counties were to be erected; the country was rapidly filling with people, and where the scruples of the Governor could be overcome, some organization was made. He was very tenacious of his power, and arbitrary in his rulings, affirming that he, alone, had the power to create new counties. This dogmatic exercise of his veto power, his rights as ruler, and his defeat by the Indians, all tended against him, resulting in his displacement by the President. This was done, however, just at the time the Territory came from the second grade of government, and the State was created.

The third session of the Territorial Legislature continued from November 24, 1801, to January 23, 1802, when it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, the fourth Monday in November, but owing to reasons made obvious by subsequent events, was never held, and the third session marks the decline of the Territorial government.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the Territory, and members of a constitutional convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial Governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the Territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the Fourth Territorial

*Ohio never existed as a Territory proper. It was known, both before and latter the division of the Northwest Territory, as the "Territory northwest of the Ohio River." Still, as the country comprised in its limits was the principal theater of action, the short resume given here is made necessary in the logical course of events. Ohio, as Ohio, never existed until the creation of the State in March, 1803.

Legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the 29th of November. The Constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay a perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

"We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States. Northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes;' in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."*—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the Constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming the State, the territory included therein was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest-settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State Legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section Sixth of the "Schedule" of the Constitution required an election for the various officers and Representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3. The Second Article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The Governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the Governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an Assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie, of the Senate. The Assembly appointed William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, President Judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States District Judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of Government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The First General Assembly found abundance of work

* The name of the State is derived from the river forming its southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Col. Johnston says: "The Shawanoese called the Ohio River '*Kis-ke-pi-la, Sepe, i. e.*, '*Eagle River.*' The Wyandots were in the country generations before the Shawanoese, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, '*O-he-zuh,*' and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the Wyandots: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful '*la belle river,*' being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "Beautiful."

to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President Judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The President Judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties, and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sicknesses caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the Constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were, have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking-up of one of the finest homes in the Western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz., the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the General Assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping Resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law-makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National Constitutions. The "Sweeping Resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the Legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "Sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had been officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the Constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State.

February 10, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The Constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong Legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the injustice of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the Assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This Assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findley, Joseph Darlington, Wyllys Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812–13, the Assembly accepted the proposals of Col. James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The Assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the Assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto. about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out, and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after, the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*The Western Intelligencer* and Columbus *Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started, and the old State House erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States Court House was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the West, is patterned somewhat after the national Capitol at Washington City.

From the close of the agitation of the "Sweeping Resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided, ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theater of operations was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS,

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory (1788 *to* 1802), *of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year* 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
(*a*) Arthur St. Clair	.....	July 13, 1788	Nov. 1802
*Charles Willing Byrd	Hamilton	Nov. 1802	March 3, 1803
(*b*) Edward Tiffin	Ross	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
(*c*) †Thomas Kirker	Adams	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
(*d*) Return Jonathan Meigs	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
†Othniel Looker	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
(*e*) Ethan Allen Brown	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
†Allen Trimble	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance	Champaign	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
(*f*) Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec, 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
‡Thomas W. Bartley	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley	Richland	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
(*g*) Seabury Ford	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
(*h*) Reuben Wood	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
(*j*) ¶ William Medill	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
(*k*) John Brough	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
§Charles Anderson	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox	Trumbull	Jan. 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
(*l*) Rutherford B. Hayes	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
(*m*) Thomas L. Young	Hamilton	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1880	

(*a*) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

*Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(*b*) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of U. S. Senator.

(*c*) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(*d*) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(*e*) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(*f*) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(*g*) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(*h*) Resigned July 15, 1853 to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(*j*) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(*k*) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting Governor.

‡ Acting Governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

¶ Acting Governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

§ Acting Governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(*l*) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(*m*) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE STATE—CANAL, RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS —DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES.

IN June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was Colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regular troops, under command of Col. Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June, the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Gov. Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march, or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had Gen. Harrison been in command no such results would have been the case, and the war would have probably ended at the outset.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky, invited Gen. Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the Northwest. Gov. Harrison had visited Gov. Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois Territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defense of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the 6th he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire Northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, Gen. Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of Gen. Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Col. John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from Gen. Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy

attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, Gen. Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisineway River, one of the head-waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred men being more or less frost bitten.

Gen. Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defense along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as Gen. Harrison heard the results of the Missisineway expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Gov. Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent Gen. Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian corn-fields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin River, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Col. Lewis, with 550 men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Col. Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to Gen. Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the 19th of January, with 250 men, and arrived on the evening of the 20th. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, surprised and defeated the American Army with a terrible loss. Gen. Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British General and his troops.

Those of the American Army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the 22d of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and nation. Gen. Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering States sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on the 28th of February, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared in the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defense of Maj. Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic Major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom Gen. Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American arms, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned

their stores, and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British Army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the West. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the Northwestern country. Gen. Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and Gen. Duncan McArthur was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. Gen. McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chillicothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic Coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the West, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from $2 to $1.25 per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of lands, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the Government. The general market was in New Orleans, whither goods were transported in flatboats built especially for this pupose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the West about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Penn., made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the Ætna, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated on the Western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the West. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the Western country during the decade succeeding the war. They had been and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio River could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton Canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the Assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati,

for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be adopted whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the Assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the river. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A Board of Canal Fund Commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Gov. Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie Canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee Canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about $6,000,000. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee Canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami River to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash Canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami Canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It is in the eastern part of Mercer County, and is about nine miles long by from two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and, during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer County, where the offense was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the West. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in Charlestown, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the West was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio," writes Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town

some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee River. The road extends westward into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio River up to the Little Miami River, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio River. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made."

Mr. Atwater notes also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous National road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the West. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River Railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but finally finding itself in debt about $15,000,000 for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the West, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Prof. Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "Hard Cider Campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the West, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures: its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The "Whig Party" strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. He lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying on the 9th of April, 1841, when John Tyler, the Vice President, succeeded him as Chief Executive of the nation.

The building of railroads; the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and

* Hon. E. D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad; but, about the same time we have the Little Miami Railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837. If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation ran rife, the people all infatuated with an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE STATE—WAR OF THE REBELLION—OHIO'S PART IN THE CONFLICT.

THE Mexican War grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian Territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon Territory on the Pacific Coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and $10,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the Fifteenth Infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third Regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made Colonel of the First; John B. Weller its Lieutenant Colonel; and L. Hamer Giddings, of Dayton, its Major. Thomas Hanna, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, started with the First as its Major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted disease and laid down his life. The regiment's Colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieut. Col. Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was United States Senator from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died at New Orleans.

The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieut. Col. William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Maj. William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third Regiment were, Col. Samuel R. Curtis; Lieut. Col. G. W. McCook and Maj. John Love. The first two are now dead; the Major lives in McConnellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the Government induced the Second Ohio Infantry to re-organize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen Colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel, and William H. Link, of Circleville, Major. Nearly all of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio companies of infantry, the Third Dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Col. Morgan, of the old Second, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth

United States Infantry, was made Major; but was afterward succeeded by —— Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the Colonel was severely wounded, and Maj. Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Col. Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The Constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the Constitution of 1802, and made a few changes necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of Lieutenant Governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This Constitution yet stands notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873–74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were rapidly filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent. A contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P. Chase; one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one the most important bureaus of the Government, and, finally, Chief Justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops. Mr. Chase, while Governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed 1,500 men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the 18th, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the 19th the *first* and *second* regiments were on their way to Washington City. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; *thirty* were gathering; the Government, not yet fully comprehending the nature of the rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Gov. Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their Legislature:

"In one part of the nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its Constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute, and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"'That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke;
* * * * * * * * *
And whereso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,
As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in.'

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio Legislature. The Union must be

preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum $450,000 were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and $50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the 6 per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Gov. Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing $500,000 for their arms and equipments, and $1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading Senators had been appointed Brigadier Generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure, nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the National service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three-years troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the National service the magnificent army of 310,654 actual soldiers, omitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers or sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the Provost Marshal General to the War Department. Pennsylvania gave not quite 28,000 more, while Illinois fell 48,000 behind; Indiana, 116,000 less;

Kentucky, 235,000, and Massachusetts, 164,000. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the National army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for 4,332 soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, 6,479 citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, some one said to President Lincoln, "They will never get through; they will all be captured, and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. *There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand Western men.*"

Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but that flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one, children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one General, one Lieutenant General, twenty Major Generals, twenty seven Brevet Major Generals, and thirty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Brevet Brigadier Generals. Her three war Governors were William Dennison, David Todd, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Her Senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National Cemetery, is inscribed these words:

"We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The Government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1880, the State is entering on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Nearly four years have elaped since the great Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods and everything pertaining to her welfare were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio

could produce. The State nobly stood the test and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the Centennial Commission extended invitations to the Governors of the several States to appoint an orator and name a day for his delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Gov. Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th, that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory —40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi, on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact

body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of Southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he would sooner settle than in this Western region." This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawanees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth and magnitude, as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had: In 1810, 230,760; in 1830, 937,903; in 1850, 1.980,329; in 1870, 2,665,260. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of

mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development; this is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food, produced in Ohio in 1870 was 134,938,413 bushels, and in 1874, there were 157,323,597 bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain, area 120,324 miles; amount of grain, 262,500,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 2,190 to 1; Austria—area 258,603 miles; amount of grain, 366,800,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,422 to 1; France—area 215,858 miles; amount of grain, 233,847,300 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,080 to 1. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, 40,000; amount of grain, 150,000,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 3,750. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles and produced 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had 3,750 bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe. As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than 150 to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woolen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces *one-fifth* of all the wool; *one-seventh* of all the cheese; *one-eighth* of all the corn, and *one-tenth* of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a *fourteenth* part of the population, and *one-eightieth* part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to $100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of $1,500,000,000, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by watercourses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland, in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of Western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Prof. Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first Geological Report of the State) says:

"The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull County in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very

little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only $2 per ton, this coal is worth $360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto River to some point north of the Mahoning River, in Trumbull County. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventeenth State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron, applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were 420,000 tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio Valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place *salt* among the necessaries of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, 3,500,000 bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and the mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resources in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison, the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses were: in 1850, $62.692.000; in 1860, $121,691,000; in 1870, $269,713,000.

The ratio of increase was over 100 per cent in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth

part; in 1870, one-twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached $400,000,000, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When, on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of $269,000,000 (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and $133 of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cincinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio Valley and the Upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to $500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds $700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the West. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghanies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The Constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, Section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The Constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The Governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was $2,672,827. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was 67 per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was $7,425,135. The number enrolled of schoolable age was 70 per cent, or 707,943.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the Bureau of Education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State, New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, 36 colleges, 258 teachers, 2,139 students, proportion, 1 in 124; in Pennsylvania, 27 colleges, 239 teachers, 2,359 students, proportion, 1 in 150; in New York, 26 colleges, 343 teachers, 2,764 students, proportion, 1 in 176; in the six New England States, 17 colleges, 252 teachers, 3,341 students, proportion, 1 in 105; in Illi-

nois, 24 colleges, 219 teachers, 1,701 students, proportion, 1 in 140.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad, general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a school. So that the State has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, of Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, 6,488; in the State of New York, 5,627: in the State of Pennsylvania, 5,984; in the State of Illinois, 4,298. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britain was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

1. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture

of the American Union; this, too, notwithstanding it has 800,000 in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufactures.

2. That Ohio has raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised 1,450 bushels per square mile, and 10 bushels to each person. Ohio raised 3,750 bushels per square mile and 50 bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the proportion of grain raised in Europe.

3. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

4. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

5. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on 42,000 miles of coast, and her 5,000 miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

6. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

7. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is 1 in 4.2; in Illinois, 1 in 4.3; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 4.8; in New York, 1 in 5.2; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1 in 8.7.

These proportions show that it is in the West, and not in the East, that education is now advancing; and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"*the world before them where to choose.*"

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, 6,400 churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

"With freedom to worship God."

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square

mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the West to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the West, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the West, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the Constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civis Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION*—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—NOTES—INSTITUTES AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL FUNDS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State Constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, Senator from Hamilton County, Ephraim Cutler, Representative from Washington County, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the County Commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made Township Clerks and County Auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Secretary of State.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the West attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit County, with Samuel Galloway as President; T. W. Harvey, Recording Secretary; M. D. Leggett, Corresponding Secretary; William Bowen, Treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This Association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since

* From the School Commissioners' Reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Maj. Austin Tupper, eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first Court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held in Marietta, April 29, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum Academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet (1878) standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum River, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and, at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800."—*Letter of A. T. Nye.*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England Associates is the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Belpre about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental faculties to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The Association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then Superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the Association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex officio relation of the Secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the Governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1868; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in Northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1845, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga Co., in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati, in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark, in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate $100 for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay 50 cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to institute instruction. For the year 1871, sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which 308 instructors and lecturers were employed, and 7,158 teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was $16,361.99, of which $10,127.13 was taken from the institute fund; $2,730.34, was contributed by members; $680, by county commissioners, and the balance, $1,371.50, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State Commissioners—1878—shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session 748 days; 416 instructors were employed; 11,466 teachers attended; $22,531.47 were received from all sources, and that the expenses were $19,587.51, or $1.71 per member. There was a balance on hand of $9,460.74 to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State Association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State Constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the General Assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a Senator from Cuyahoga County, Chairman of Senate Committee on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill the 29th of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State School Commissioner; the creation of a Township Board of Education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund, by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School*

Advocate, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each subdistrict. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the State Commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the Legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the Probate Judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created, with power to issue life certificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been 188 of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds, in 1865, amounted to $3,271,275.66. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of 6 per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School Fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School Fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military District, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School Fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military District, and 37,758 acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam Counties, appropriated for the use of the schools in the Western Reserve; Section 16, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School Fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of 4,000 acres situated in Tuscarawas County, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this Society to the United States in 1824. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of Section 16, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the beforementioned funds, a variable revenue is received

from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands ($25,720.07 allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than $6,000,000. The Ohio University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State University, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly $500,000. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of $300,000 was voted by the citizens of Franklin County, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum $111,000 was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and $112,000 for a college building, the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate schoolhouse sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the County Auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State Commissioner, by whom it reaches the Legislature.

Local directors control the subdistricts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing schoolhouses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically, the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE—AREA OF THE STATE—EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST—MARKETS—LIVE STOCK—NURSERIES, FRUITS, ETC.—CEREALS—ROOT AND CUCURBITACEOUS CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a resume of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

In the year 1800, the Territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At this date, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the Gov-

ernment amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land-owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the West, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the Western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent Western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the West was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the Westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the West, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The Captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto Valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the East and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of

endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ormish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland Counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark County, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto Valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye Course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at $600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheesemaking and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark County, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States Minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark County Plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark County. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed

a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum County. He had a sort of partnership agency from Gen. Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse," "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton County from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered $500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequaled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods, degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of today shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout Southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio River bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the East, partly to get scions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset's Island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the West. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny

Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the State, apple-seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came West about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio River for shipment, and thence found its way to the Southern and Eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the West. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so favorably known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Poland, Mahoning County, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull County, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the West, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the Western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—East or West—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the Western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the West. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on Western soil. He also brought the Ohio Everbearing Raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the West like those mentioned. In some cases fruits

indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the West, Ohio produces an amount equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated, and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and, by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Ceralia*. Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the South of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, Superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in Upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also

found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson Valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami Rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the Agricultural Report of 1857, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after Gen. Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the Court House now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther Northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic Coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as

food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the West speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic Coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the West, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow-points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plow-shares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron-pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who surely combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the Southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the Western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle

was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the Old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the West. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the West.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements

—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They, cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardy realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the Society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present Society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832–33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less number of years. Agricultural journals* were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross County held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington County reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross County fair. The Company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as

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*The *Western Tiller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years.

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont County, in 1833, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added, some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

the necessities of the Board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State Board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum River; Mr. Dille, Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State Society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for æsthetic culture. In all parts of the West, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the Western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—VARIATION IN OHIO—ESTIMATE IN DEGREES—RAINFALL—AMOUNT—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has became very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State is as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost every thing grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says; "A district bordering on the Southern and Western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extension of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie Slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the South, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the Observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsboro, Highland County—the one being 500, the other 1,000, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, 300 to 500 feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75°; the level and central portions 72° to 73°, and the lake border 70° to 72°. A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from 500 to 750 feet above the lake, or 850 to 1,200 feet above sea level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70°, 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72°, the winter 29°, and the year 50°. In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio River valley is about 35°, but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty localities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4°, an evenness of temperature not equaled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to 12 or 15 inches in a single month. For a year, the variation may be from a minimum of 22 or 25 inches, to a maximum of 50 or even 60 inches in the southern part of the State, and 45 to 48 inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of 48 inches, of former years, to 46 or 47 inches."

Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, 10 to 12 inches in the spring, 10 to 14 inches in the summer, and 8 to 10 inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having 10 inches, and the northern part 7 inches or less—an average of 8 or 9 inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of 30 inches on the lake, and 46 inches at the Ohio River. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer Counties, the fall is 40 inches, while the southwestern part is 42 and 44 inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes, have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborigines.

CHAPTER XVII.*

PUBLIC LANDS OF OHIO—THR MYSTERIES OF THE EARLY SURVEYS—THE NEW CONNECTICUT—ITS ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION.

TO the inexperienced student of the history of Ohio, nothing is more perplexing and unsatisfactory, than the account of its public lands. Held theoretically by the conflicting claims of colonies, each jealous of the other's prestige, and practically controlled by the determined assertion of his claim by the Indian, its territory came under the acknowledged control of the General Government in a fragmentary way, and in the early surveys it lacks that regular arrangement which marks the larger part of the old Northwestern Territory. But, to the early colonist, Ohio was the land of promise. The reports of the early explorers who had been sent to spy out the land were such as to stimulate the rapacity of greedy adventurers to the highest pitch, and Ohio became at once the center of attraction, not only to that class, but also to the pioneer settlements of the East. The spirit of land speculation was fostered by the system of royal charters and favoritism, and colonial officials were rapidly acquiring titles to large tracts of the fertile lands of the Northwest. Lord Dunmore, who represented the crown in Virginia, had made arrangements to secure a large portion of this territory, which were only frustrated by the precipitation of the Revolutionary struggle. In all these operations the rights or interests of the Indians were ignored. Might was the measure of the white man's right, and, in the face of formal treaties very favorable to the whites, the lands reserved to the natives were shamelessly bought and sold. Titles thus secured were obviously of no value if the integrity of solemn treaties were to be respected, but, so generally had the public mind been corrupted by the greed for gain, that this consideration offered no hindrance whatever to this sort of traffic in land titles. In 1776, however, the colonies having renounced their allegiance to the mother country, and having assumed a position as sovereign and independent States, a summary end was put to this speculation, and all persons were forbidden to locate in this territory, until its ownership and jurisdiction should be determined. Each State claimed the right of soil, the jurisdiction over the district of country embraced by the provisions of its charter, and the privilege of disposing of the land to subserve its own interests. The States, on the contrary, which had no such charter, insisted that that these lands ought to be appropriated for the benefit of all the States, as the title to them, if secured at all, would be by the expenditure of the blood and moneys of all alike. The treaty of peace with England was signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, and Congress at once became urgent in seconding this demand of the non charter-holding States. Under the charters held by the individual State, the General Government was powerless to fulfill its agreement with the troops, to grant land to each soldier of the war, and the general dissatisfaction occasioned by this state of things, formed a powerful influence which finally brought about a general cession of these unappropriated lands, held by the different States. In March, 1784, Virginia ceded her territory situated northwest of the River Ohio, reserving the tract now known as the Virginia Military Lands. In 1786, Connecticut ceded her territory, save the "Western Reserve;" reserved cessions were made by Massachusetts in 1785, and by New York in 1780.

When Ohio was admitted into the Federal Union in 1803, as an independent State, one of the terms of admission was, that the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, excepting those previously granted or sold, should vest in the United States. A large portion of the State, however, had been granted or sold to various individuals, companies and bodies politic before this, and subsequent dispositions of Ohio public lands have generally been in aid of some public State enterprise. The following are the names by which the principal bodies of land are designated, taking their titles from the different forms of transfer:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military Lands.
3. Ohio Company's Purchase.
4. Donation Tract.

*Compiled from Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, and a pamphlet by Judge W. W. Boynton, of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

5. Symmes' Purchase.
6. Refugee Tract.
7. French Grant.
8. Dohrman's Grant.
9. Moravian Lands.
10. Zane's Grant.
11. Maumee Road Lands.
12. Turnpike Lands.
13. Ohio Canal Lands.
14. School Lands.
15. College Lands.
16. Ministerial Lands.
17. Salt Sections.
18. Virginia Military Lands.
19. Western Reserve.
20. Fire Lands.

These grants, however, may properly be divided into three general classes—Congress Lands, the Virginia Reserve and the Connecticut Reserve; the former including all lands of the State, not known as the Virginia Military Land or the Western Reserve. Previous to any grants of this territory, the Indian title had to be acquired. Although the United States has succeeded to the rights acquired by the English from the Iroquois, there were numerous tribes that disputed the right of the dominant nation to cede this territory, and a treaty was accordingly made at Fort Stanwix, in 1784, and in the following year at Fort McIntosh, by which the Indians granted all east of a line drawn from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River to the Ohio, and all south of what subsequently became known as the Greenville Treaty line, or Indian boundary line. By this treaty, this line extended from the Portage, between the Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum, "thence down that branch, to the crossing above Fort Laurens, then westerly to the Portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which the fort stood, which was taken by the French in 1752; thence along said Portage to the Great Miami, or Omee River," whence the line was extended westward, by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River.

Congress Lands are so called because they are sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the General Government, conformably to such laws as are, or may be, from time to time, enacted by Congress. They are all regularly surveyed into townships of six miles square each, under the authority and at the expense of the National Government. All these lands, except Marietta and a part of Steubenville districts, are numbered as follows:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The seven Ranges, Ohio Company's Purchase, and Symmes' Purchase are numbered as here exhibited:

36	30	24	18	12	6
35	29	23	17	11	5
34	28	22	16	10	4
33	27	21	15	9	3
32	26	20	14	8	2
31	25	19	13	7	1

The townships are again subdivided into sections of one mile square. each containing 640 acres, by lines running parallel with the township and range lines. The sections are numbered in two different modes, as exhibited in the preceding figures or diagrams.

In addition to the foregoing division, the sections are again subdivided into four equal parts, called the northeast quarter-section, southeast quarter section, etc. And again by a law of Congress, which went into effect July, 1820, these quarter-sections are also divided by a north-and-

south line into two equal parts, called the east half quarter-section No. —, and west half quarter-section No. —, which contain eighty acres each. The minimum price was reduced by the same law from $2 to $1.25 per acre, cash down.

In establishing the township and sectional corners, a post was first planted at the point of intersection; then on the tree nearest the post, and standing within the section intended to be designated, was numbered with the marking iron the range, township, and number of the section, thus:

R	21		R	20	
T	4		T	4	
S	30	4	1	S	31
	—	—			
R	21	3	2	R	20
T	3			T	3
S	1			S	6

The quarter corners are marked 1—4 south, merely.

Section No. 16 of every township is perpetually reserved for the use of schools, and leased or sold out, for the benefit of schools, under the State government. All the others may be taken up either in sections, fractions, halves, quarters, or half-quarters.

For the purpose of selling out these lands, they were divided into eight several land districts, called after the names of the towns in which the land offices are kept, viz., Wooster, Steubenville, Zanesville, Marietta, Chillicothe, etc., etc.

In May, 1785, Congress passed an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of these lands. Under that ordinance, the *first seven ranges*, bounded on the north by a line drawn due west from the Pennsylvania State line, where it crosses the Ohio River, to the United States Military Lands, forty-two miles; and, on the west, by the same line drawn thence south to the Ohio River, at the southeast corner of Marietta Township, and on the east and south by the Ohio River, were surveyed in 1786–87, and in the latter year, and sales were effected at New York, to the amount of $72,974. In 1796, further portions of these lands were disposed of at Pittsburgh, to the amount of $43,446, and at Philadelphia, amounting to $5,-120. A portion of these lands were located under United States Military land warrants, and the rest was disposed of at the Steubenville Land Office, which was opened July 1, 1801.

United States Military Lands are so called from the circumstance of their having been appropriated, by an act of Congress of the 1st of June, 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. This tract of country, embracing these lands, is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the original seven ranges of townships, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto River, thence up said river to the Greenville treaty line, thence northeasterly with said line to old Fort Laurens, on the Tuscarawas River, thence due east to the place of beginning, including a tract of about 4,000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres of land. It is, of course, bounded on the north by the Greenville treaty line, east by the "seven ranges of townships," south by the Congress and Refugee lands, and west by the Scioto River.

These lands are surveyed into townships of five miles square; these townships were then again, originally, surveyed into quarter townships, of two and a half miles square, containing 4,000 acres each; and, subsequently, some of these quarter-townships were subdivided into forty lots, of 100 acres each, for the accommodation of those soldiers holding warrants for only 100 acres each. And again, after the time originally assigned for the location of these warrants had expired, certain quarter-townships, which had not then been located, were divided into sections of one mile square each, and sold by the General Government, like the main body of Congress lands.

The quarter-townships are numbered as exhibited in the accompanying figure, the top being considered north. The place of each township is ascertained by numbers and ranges, the same as Congress lands; the ranges being numbered from east to west, and the numbers from south to north.

2	1
3	4

Ohio Company's Purchase is a body of land containing about 1,500,000 acres; including, however, the donation tract, school lands, etc., lying along the Ohio River; and including Meigs, nearly all of Athens, and a considerable part of Washington and Gallia Counties. This tract was purchased by the General Government in the year 1787, by Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant, from the neighborhood of Salem, in Massachusetts, agents for the "Ohio Company," so called, which had then been formed in Massachusetts, for the purpose of a settlement in the Ohio country. Only 964,285 acres were ultimately paid for, and, of course, patented. This body of land was then apportioned out into 817 shares, of 1,173 acres each, and a town lot of one-third of an acre to each share. These shares were made

up to each proprietor in tracts, one of 640 acres, one of 262, one of 160, one of 100, one of 8, and another of 3 acres, besides the before-mentioned town lot. Besides every section 16, set apart, as elsewhere, for the support of schools, every Section 29 is appropriated for the support of religious institutions. In addition to which were also granted two six-mile square townships for the use of a college. But, unfortunately for the Ohio Company, owing to their want of topographical knowledge of the country, the body of land selected by them, with some partial exceptions, is the most hilly and sterile of any tract of similar extent in the State.

Donation Tract is a body of 100,000 acres, set off in the northern limits of the Ohio Company's tract, and granted to them by Congress, provided they should obtain one actual settler upon each hundred acres thereof, within five years from the date of the grant; and that so much of the 100,000 acres aforesaid, as should not thus be taken up, shall revert to the General Government.

This tract may, in some respects, be considered a part of the Ohio Company's purchase. It is situated in the northern limits of Washington County. It lies in an oblong shape, extending nearly seventeen miles from east to west, and about seven and a half north to south.

Symmes' Purchase is a tract of 311,682 acres of land in the southwestern quarter of the State, between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. It borders on the Ohio River a distance of twenty-seven miles, and extends so far back from the latter between the two Miamis as to include the quantity of land just mentioned. It was patented to John Cleves Symmes, in 1794, for 67 cents per acre. Every sixteenth section, or square mile, in each township, was reserved by Congress for the use of schools, and Sections 29 for the support of religious institutions, besides fifteen acres around Fort Washington, in Cincinnati. This tract of land is now one of the most valuable in the State.

Refugee Tract, a body of 100,000 acres of land, granted by Congress to certain individuals who left the British Provinces during the Revolutionary war and espoused the cause of freedom, is a narrow strip of country, four and a half miles broad from north to south, and extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles. It has the United States twenty ranges of military or army lands north, twenty-two ranges of Congress lands south. In the western borders of this tract is situated the town of Columbus.

French Grant is a tract of 24,000 acres of land, bordering upon the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. A short time after the Ohio Company's purchase began to be settled, an association was formed under the name of the Scioto Land Company. A contract was made for the purchase of a part of the lands included in the Ohio Company's purchases. Plats and descriptions of the land contracted for were made out, and Joel Barlow was sent as an agent to Europe to make sales of the lands for the benefit of the company; and sales were effected of a considerable part of the land to companies and individuals in France. On February 19, 1791, two hundred and eighteen of these purchasers left Havre de Grace, in France, and arrived in Alexandria, D. C., on the 3d of May following. On their arrival, they were told that the Scioto Company owned no land. The agent insisted that they did, and promised to secure them good titles thereto, which he did, at Winchester, Brownsville and Charleston (now Wellsburg). When they arrived at Marietta, about fifty of them landed. The rest of the company proceeded to Gallipolis, which was laid out about that time, and were assured by the agent that the place lay within their purchase. Every effort to secure titles to the lands they had purchased having failed, an application was made to Congress, and in March, 1795, the above grant was made to these persons. Twelve hundred acres additional, were afterward granted, adjoining the above-mentioned tract at its lower end, toward the mouth of the Little Scioto River.

Dohrman's Grant is one six-mile-square township of 23,040 acres, granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, formerly a wealthy Portuguese merchant in Lisbon, for and in consideration of his having, during the Revolutionary war, given shelter and aid to the American cruisers and vessels of war. It is located in the southeastern part of Tuscarawas County.

Moravian Lands are three several tracts of 4,000 acres each, originally granted by the old Continental Congress in July, 1787, and confirmed by act of Congress of June 1, 1796, to the Moravian brethren at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, in trust and for the use of the Christianized Indians living thereon. They are laid out in nearly square farms, on the Muskingum River, in what is now Tuscarawas County. They are called by the names of the Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem tracts.

Zane's Tracts are three several tracts of one mile

square each—one on the Muskingum River, which includes the town of Zanesville – one at the cross of the Hocking River, on which the town of Lancaster is laid out, and the third on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. They were granted by Congress to one Ebenezer Zane, in May, 1786, on condition that he should open a road through them, from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky.

There are also three other tracts, of one mile square each, granted to Isaac Zane, in the year 1802, in consideration of his having been taken prisoner by the Indians, when a boy, during the Revolutionary war, and living with them most of his life; and having during that time performed many acts of kindness and beneficence toward the American people. These tracts are situated in Champaign County, on King's Creek, from three to five miles northwest from Urbana.

The Maumee Road's Lands are a body of lands averaging two miles wide, lying along one mile on each side of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of about forty-six miles, and comprising nearly 60,000 acres. They were originally granted by the Indian owners, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808, to enable the United States to make a road on the line just mentioned. The General Government never moved into the business until February, 1823, when Congress passed an act making over the aforesaid lands to the State of Ohio, provided she should, within four years thereafter, make and keep in repair a good road throughout the aforesaid route of forty-six miles. This road the State government has already made, obtained possession, and sold most of the land.

Turnpike Lands are forty-nine sections, amounting to 31,360 acres, situated along the western side of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were originally granted by an act of Congress on March 3, 1827, and more specifically by a supplementary act the year following. The considerations for which these lands were granted were that the mail stages and all troops and property of the United States, which should ever be moved and transported along this road should pass free from toll.

The Ohio Canal Lands are granted by Congress to the State of Ohio, to aid in constructing her extensive canals. These lands comprise over one million of acres.

School Lands—By compact between the United States and the State of Ohio, when the latter was admitted into the Union, it was stipulated, for and in consideration that the State of Ohio should never tax the Congress lands until after they should have been sold five years, and in consideration that the public lands would thereby more readily sell, that the one-thirty-sixth part of all the territory included within the limits of the State should be set apart for the support of common schools therein. And for the purpose of getting at lands which should, in point of quality of soil, be on an average with the whole land in the country, they decreed that it should be selected by lots, in small tracts each, to wit: That it should consist of Section No. 16, let that section be good or bad, in every township of Congress land, also in the Ohio Company's and in Symmes' Purchases, all of which townships are composed of thirty-six sections each; and for the United States military lands and Connecticut Reserve, a number of quarter-townships, two and a half miles square each (being the smallest public surveys therein, then made), should be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury in different townships throughout the United States military tract, equivalent in quantity to the one-thirty-sixth part of those two tracts respectively; and, for the Virginia military tract, Congress enacted that a quantity of land equal to the one-thirty-sixth part of the estimated quantity of land contained therein, should be selected by lot, in what was then called the "New Purchase," in quarter-township tracts of three miles square each. Most of these selections were accordingly made, but in some instances, by the carelessness of the officers conducting the sales, or from some other cause, a few Sections 16 have been sold, in which case Congress, when applied to, has generally granted other lands in lieu thereof, as, for instance, no Section 16 was reserved in Montgomery Township, in which Columbus is situated, and Congress afterward granted therefor Section 21, in township cornering thereon to the southwest.

College Townships are three six-mile-square townships, granted by Congress; two of them to the Ohio Company, for the use of a college to be established within their purchase, and one for the use of the inhabitants of Symmes' Purchase.

Ministerial Lands—In both the Ohio Company and the Symmes' Purchase every Section 29 (equal to every one-thirty-sixth part of every township)

is reserved as a permanent fund for the support of a settled minister. As the purchasers of these two tracts came from parts of the Union where it was customary and deemed necessary to have a regular settled clergyman in every town, they therefore stipulated in this original purchase that a permanent fund in lands should thus be set apart for this purchase. In no other part of the State, other than these two purchases, are any lands set apart for this object.

The Connecticut Western Reserve and the Fire Lands are surveyed into townships of about five miles square each; and these townships are then subdivided into four quarters; and these quarter-townships are numbered as in the accompanying figure, the top being considered north. And for individual convenience, these are again subdivided, by private surveys, into lots of from fifty to five hundred acres each, to suit individual purchasers.

3	2
4	1

In its history, the Western Reserve is far more important than any other of the early arbitrary divisions of the State. It was peopled by a dominant class that brought to this wilderness social forms and habits of thought that had been fostered in the Puritan persecutions of England, and crystallized by nearly half a century of pioneer life in Connecticut, into a civilization that has not yet lost its distinctive characteristics. Dating their history back to the early part of the seventeenth century, the true descendant of the Puritan points with pride to the permanency of their traditions, to the progressive character of their institutions, and marks their influence in the commanding power of the schoolhouse and church.

The earliest measure which may be said to have affected the history of the Reserve, originated in 1609. In this year, James I, granted to a company called the London Company, a charter, under which the entire claim of Virginia to the soil northwest of the Ohio was asserted. It was clothed with corporate powers, with most of its members living in London. The tract of country embraced within this charter was immense. It commenced its boundaries at Point Comfort, on the Atlantic, and ran south 200 miles, and thence west across the continent to the Pacific; commencing again at Point Comfort, and running 200 miles north, and from this point northwest to the sea. This line ran through New York and Pennsylvania, crossing the eastern end of Lake Erie, and terminated in the Arctic Ocean. The vast empire lying between the south line, the east line, the diagonal line to the northwest, and the Pacific Ocean, was claimed by virtue of this charter. It included over half of the North American Continent. Notwithstanding the charter of the London Company included all the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Ohio, James I, on the 3d of November, 1620, by royal letters patent, granted to the Duke of Lenox and others, to be known as the Council of Plymouth, all the territory lying between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and bounded on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific. This description embraced a large tract of the lands granted to the Virginia or London Company. In 1630, a portion of the same territory was granted to the Earl of Warwick, and afterward confirmed to him by Charles I. In 1631, the Council of Plymouth, acting by the Earl of Warwick, granted to Lord Brook and Viscounts Say and Seal, what were supposed to be the same lands, although by a very imperfect description. In 1662, Charles II granted a charter to nineteen patentees, with such associates as they should from time to time elect. This association was made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut. This charter constituted the organic law of the State for upward of one hundred and fifty years. The boundaries were Massachusetts on the north, the sea on the south, Narragansett River or Bay on the east, and the South Sea (Pacific Ocean) on the west. This description embraced a strip of land upward of six miles wide, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including a part of New York and New Jersey, and all the territory now known as the Western Reserve.

In 1681, for the consideration of £16,000 and a fealty of two beaver skins a year, Charles II granted to William Penn a charter embracing within its limits the territory constituting the present State of Pennsylvania. This grant included a strip of territory running across the entire length of the State on the north, and upward of fifty miles wide, that was embraced within the Connecticut charter. Massachusetts, under the Plymouth Charter, claimed all the land between the forty-first and forty-fifth degrees, of north latitude. In 1664, Charles II ceded to his brother, the Duke of York, afterward James II, by letters patent, all the country between the St. Croix and the Delaware. After the overthrow of the gov-

ernment of "New Netherlands," then existing upon that territory, it was claimed that the grant of the Duke of York extended west into the Mississippi Valley.

Thus matters stood at the commencement of the Revolution. Virginia claimed all the territory northwest of the Ohio. Connecticut strenuously urged her titles to all lands lying between the parallels 41° and 42° 2′ of north latitude, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Pennsylvania, under the charter of 1681, had taken possession of the disputed land lying in that State, and had granted much of it to actual settlers. New York and Massachusetts were equally emphatic in the assertion of ownership to land between those lines of latitude. The contention between claimants under the Connecticut and Pennsylvania charters, on the Susquehanna, frequently resulted in bloodshed. The controversy between those two States was finally submitted to a Court of Commissioners, appointed by Congress, upon the petition of Pennsylvania, under the ninth article of the confederation, which gave Congress power to establish a Court of Commissioners, to settle disputed boundaries between States, in case of disagreement. The court decided in favor of Pennsylvania, and this decision terminated the controversy. The question of the title to lands lying west of Pennsylvania, was not involved in this adjudication, but remained a subject for future contention. A party sprung up during the war that disputed the title of the States asserting it, to lands outside of State limits, and which insisted upon the right of the States by whose common treasure, dominion was to be secured, to participate in the benefits and results arising from the joint and common effort for independence. This party was particularly strong in the smaller States. Those colonies that had not been the favored recipients of extensive land grants, were little inclined to acquiesce in claims, the justice of which they denied, and which could be secured to the claimants, only by the success of the Revolution.

There is little doubt, that the conflict in the early charters, respecting boundaries, grew out of the ignorance of the times in which they were granted, as to the breadth or inland extent of the American Continent. During the reign of James I, Sir Francis Drake reported, that, from the top of the mountains on the Isthmus of Panama, he had seen both oceans. This led to the supposition that the continent, from east to west, was of no considerable extent, and that the South Sea, by which the grants were limited on the west, did not lie very far from the Atlantic; and as late as 1740, the Duke of Newcastle addressed his letters to the "Island of New England." Hence it was urged as an argument against the claims of those States asserting title to Western lands, that the term, in the grants, of South Sea, being, by mutual mistake of the parties to the charter, an erroneous one—the error resulting from misinformation or want of certainty concerning the locality of that sea—the claiming State ought not to insist upon an ownership resting upon such a footing, and having its origin in such a circumstance. Popular feeling on the subject ran so high, at times, as to cause apprehension for the safety of the confederation. In 1780, Congress urged upon the States having claims to the Western country, the duty to make a surrender of a part thereof to the United States.

The debt incurred in the Revolutionary contest, the limited resources for its extinguishment, if the public domain was unavailable for the purpose, the existence of the unhappy controversy growing out of the asserted claims, and an earnest desire to accommodate and pacify conflicting interests among the States, led Congress, in 1784, to an impressive appeal to the States interested, to remove all cause for further discontent, by a liberal cession of their domains to the General Government, for the common benefit of all the States. The happy termination of the war found the public mind in a condition to be easily impressed by appeals to its patriotism and liberality. New York had, in 1780, ceded to the United States, the lands that she claimed, lying west of a line running south from the west bend of Lake Ontario; and, in 1785, Massachusetts relinquished her claim to the same lands —each State reserving the same 19,000 square miles of ground, and each asserting an independent title to it. This controversy between the two States was settled by an equal division between them, of the disputed ground. Virginia had given to her soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and of the war between France and England, a pledge of bounties payable in Western lands; and, reserving a sufficien amount of land to enable her to meet the pledge thus given, on the 1st of March, 1784, she relinquished to the United States, her title to all other lands lying northwest of the Ohio. On the 14th day of September, 1786, the delegates in Congress, from the State of Connecticut, being authorized and directed so to do, relinquished to the United States, all the right, title, interest, jurisdic-

tion and claim that she possessed to the lands lying west of a line running north from the 41° north latitude, to 42° 2′, and being 120 miles west of the western line of Pennsylvania. The territory lying west of Pennsylvania, for the distance of 120 miles, and between the above-named degrees of latitude, although not in terms reserved by the instrument of conveyance, was in fact reserved—not having been conveyed—and by reason thereof, was called the Western Reserve of Connecticut. It embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, all of Summit, save the townships of Franklin and Greene; the two northern tiers of townships of Mahoning; the townships of Sullivan, Troy and Ruggles, of Ashland; and the islands lying north of Sandusky, including Kelley's and Put-in-Bay.

During the Revolution, the British, aided by Benedict Arnold, made incursions in the heart of Connecticut, and destroyed a large amount of property in the towns of Greenwich, Norwalk, Fairfield, Danbury, New and East Haven, New London, Richfield and Groton. There were upward of 2,000 persons and families that sustained severe losses by the depredations of the enemy. On the 10th of May, 1792, the Legislature of that State set apart and donated to the suffering inhabitants of these towns, 500,000 acres of the west part of the lands of the Reserve, to compensate them for the losses sustained. These lands were to be bounded on the north by the shore of Lake Erie, south by the base line of the Reserve, west by its western line, and east by a line parallel with the western line of Pennsylvania, and so far from the west line of the Reserve as to include within the described limits the 500,000 acres. These are the lands now embraced within the counties of Huron and Erie, and the Township of Ruggles, in Ashland County. The islands were not included. The lands so given were called "Sufferers' Lands," and those to whom they were given were, in 1796, by the Legislature of Connecticut, incorporated by the name of the "Proprietors of the half-million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie." After Ohio had become an independent State, this foreign corporation was not found to work well here, not being subject to her laws, and, to relieve the owners of all embarrassment, on the 15th of April, 1803, the Legislature of this State conferred corporate power on the owners and proprietors of the "Half-million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie," in the county of Trumbull, called "Sufferers' Land." An account of the losses of the inhabitants had been taken in pounds, shillings and pence, and a price placed upon the lands, and each of the sufferers received land proportioned to the extent of his loss. These lands subsequently took the name of "Fire Lands," from the circumstance that the greater part of the losses suffered resulted from fire.

In 1795, the remaining portion of the Reserve was sold to Oliver Phelps and thirty-five others, who formed what became known as the "Connecticut Land Company." Some uneasiness concerning the validity of the title arose from the fact that, whatever interest Virginia, Massachusetts or New York may have had in the lands reserved, and claimed by Connecticut, had been transferred to the United States, and, if neither of the claiming States had title, the dominion and ownership passed to the United States by the treaty made with England at the close of the Revolution. This condition of things was not the only source of difficulty and trouble. The Reserve was so far from Connecticut as to make it impracticable for that State to extend her laws over the same, or ordain new ones for the government of the inhabitants; and, having parted with all interest in the soil, her right to provide laws for the people was not only doubted, but denied. Congress had provided by the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio; but to admit jurisdiction in the United States to govern this part of that territory, would cast grave doubt upon the validity of the company's title. It was therefore insisted that the regulations prescribed by that instrument for the government of the Northwest Territory had no operation or effect within the limits of the Reserve. To quiet apprehension, and to remove all cause of anxiety on the subject, Congress, on April 28, 1800, authorized the President to execute and deliver, on the part of the United States, letters patent to the Governor of Connecticut, whereby the United States released, for the uses named, all right and title to the soil of the Reserve, and confirmed it unto those who had purchased it from that State. The execution and delivery, however, of the letters patent were upon the condition that Connecticut should forever renounce and release to the United States entire and complete civil jurisdiction over the territory released. This condition was accepted, and thereupon Connecticut transferred her jurisdiction to the United States, and the

United States released her claim and title to the soil

While this controversy was going on, there was another contestant in the field, having the advantage of actual occupancy, and in no wise inclined to recognize a title adverse to his, nor yield, upon mere invitation, a possession so long enjoyed. This contestant was the Indian. By the treaty at Greenville in 1795, preceding treaties were confirmed, and the different tribes released their claims to all territory east of the line of the Cuyahoga River and south of the Indian boundary line. This left the larger part of the territory of the Western Reserve still in the hands of the savage. On July 4, 1805, a treaty was made at Fort Industry with the chiefs and warriors of the different nations settled in the northern and western sections of the State, by which the Indian title to all the lands of the Reserve, lying west of the Cuyahoga, was extinguished. By this treaty all the lands lying between the Cuyahoga and the Meridian, one hundred and twenty miles west of Pennsylvania, were ceded by the Indians for $20,000 in goods, and a perpetual annuity of $9,500, payable in goods at first cost. The latter clause has become a dead letter, because there is no one to claim it. Since this treaty, the title to the land of the Reserve has been set at rest.

The price for which this vast tract of land was sold to the Connecticut Land Company was $1,200,000, the subscriptions to the purchase fund ranging from $1,683, by Sylvanus Griswold, to $168,185, by Oliver Phelps. Each dollar subscribed to this fund entitled the subscriber to one twelve hundred thousandth part in common and undivided of the land purchased. Having acquired the title, the Company, in the following spring, commenced to survey the territory lying east of the Cuyahoga, and during the years of 1796 and 1797, completed it. The first surveying party arrived at Conneaut, in New Connecticut, July 4, 1796, and proceeded at once to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of American Independence. There were fifty persons in the party, under the lead of Gen. Moses Cleveland, of Canterbury, Conn. There will be found in Whittlesey's Early History of Cleveland an extract from the journal of Cleveland, describing the particulars of the celebration. Among other things noted by him was the following: "The day, memorable as the birthday of American Independence and freedom from British tyrrany, and commemorated by all good, freeborn sons of America, and memorable as the day on which the settlement of this new country was commenced, and (which) in time may raise her head among the most enlightened and improved States" — a prophecy already more than fulfilled.

For the purposes of the survey, a point where the 41st degree of north latitude intersected the western line of Pennsylvania, was found, and from this degree of latitude, as a base line, meridian lines, five miles apart, were run north to the lake. Lines of latitude were then run, five miles apart, thus dividing the territory into townships five miles square. It was not until after the treaty of 1805 that the lands lying west of the Cuyahoga were surveyed. The meridians and parallels were run out in 1806, by Abraham Tappan and his assistants. The base and western lines of the Reserve were run by Seth Pease, for the Government. The range of townships were numbered progressively west, from the western boundary of Pennsylvania. The first tier of townships, running north and south, lying along the border of Pennsylvania, is Range No. 1; the adjoining tier west is range No. 2, and so on throughout the twenty-four ranges. The township lying next north of the 41st parallel of latitude in each range, is Township No. 1 of that range. The township next north is No. 2, and so on progressively to the lake. It was supposed that there were 4,000,000 acres of land between Pennsylvania and the Fire Lands. If the supposition had proved true, the land would have cost 30 cents per acre; as it resulted, there were less than 3,000,000 acres. The miscalculation arose from the mistaken assumption that the south shore of Lake Erie bore more nearly west than it does, and also in a mistake made in the length of the east-and-west line. The distance west from the Pennsylvania line, surveyed in 1796–97, was only fifty-six miles, the survey ending at the Tuscarawas River. To reach the western limits of the Reserve a distance of sixty-four miles was to be made. Abraham Tappan and Anson Sessions entered into an agreement with the Land Company, in 1805, to complete the survey of the lands between the Fire Lands and the Cuyahoga. This they did in 1806, and, from the width of Range 19, it is very evident that the distance from the east to the west line of the Reserve is less than one hundred and twenty miles. This range of townships is gore-shaped, and is much less than five miles wide, circumstances leading the company to divide all below

Township 6 into tracts for the purpose of equalization. The west line of Range 19, from north to south, as originally run, bears to the west, and between it and Range 20, as indicated on the map, there is a strip of land, also gore-shaped, that was left in the first instance unsurveyed, the surveyors not knowing the exact whereabouts of the eastern line of the "half-million acres" belonging to the sufferers. In 1806, Amos Spafford, of Cleveland, and Almon Ruggles, of Huron, were agreed on by the two companies to ascertain and locate the line between the Fire Lands and the lands of the Connecticut Company. They first surveyed off the "half-million acres" belonging to the "sufferers," and, not agreeing with Seth Pease, who had run out the base and west lines, a dispute arose between the two companies, which was finally adjusted before the draft, by establishing the eastern line of the Fire Lands where it now is. This left a strip of land east of the Fire Lands, called surplus lands, which was included in range 19, and is embraced in the western tier of townships of Lorain County.

The mode of dividing the land among the individual purchasers, was a little peculiar, though evidently just. An equalizing committee accompanied the surveyors, to make such observations and take such notes of the character of the townships as would enable them to grade them intelligently, and make a just estimate and equalization of their value. The amount of purchase-money was divided into 400 shares of $3,000 a share. Certificates were issued to each owner, showing him to be entitled to such proportion of the entire land, as the amount he paid, bore to the purchase price of the whole. Four townships of the greatest value were first selected from that part of the Western Reserve, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and were divided into lots. Each township was divided into not less than 100 lots. The number of lots into which the four townships were divided, would, at least, equal the 400 shares, or a lot to a share, and each person or company of persons entitled to one or more shares of the Reserve—each share being one four-hundredth part of the Reserve—was allowed to participate in the draft that was determined upon for the division of the joint property. The committee appointed to select the four most valuable townships for such division, was directed to select of the remaining townships, a sufficient number, and of the best quality and greatest value, to be used for equalizing purposes. After this selection was made, they were to choose the best remaining township, and *this* township was the one, to the value of which all others were brought by the equalizing process of annexation, and if there were several of equal value with the one so selected, no annexations were to be made to them. The equalizing townships were cut up into parcels of various size and value, and these parcels were annexed to townships inferior in value to the *standard township*, and annexations of land from the equalizing townships, were made to the inferior townships, in quantity and quality, sufficient to make all equal in value to the standard adopted. When the townships had thus all been equalized, they were drawn by lot. There were ninety-three equalized parcels drawn east of the Cuyahoga, and forty-six on the west. The draft of the lands east of the river, took place prior to 1800, and of those west of that river, on the 4th day of April, 1807. In the first draft, it required an ownership of $12,903.23 of the original purchase money, to entitle the owner to a township; and in the second draft, it required an ownership of $26,087 in the original purchase-money, to entitle the owner to a township.

The same mode and plan were followed in each draft. The townships were numbered, and the numbers, on separate pieces of paper, placed in a box. The names of the proprietors who had subscribed, and were the owners of a sufficient amount of the purchase-money to entitle them to a township, were arranged in alphabetical order, and when it was necessary for several persons to combine, because not owning severally, a sufficient amount of the purchase-money, or number of shares, to entitle them to a township, the name of the person of the company that stood alphabetically first, was used to represent them in the draft, and in case the small owners were unable, from disagreement among themselves, to unite, a committee was appointed to select and class the proprietors, and those selected were required to associate themselves together, for the purpose of the draft. The township, or parcel of land, corresponding to the first number drawn from the box belonged to the person whose name stood first on the list, or to the persons whom he represented; and the second drawn belonged to the second person, and so down through the list. This was the mode adopted to sever the ownership in common, and to secure to each individual, or company of individuals, their interest in severalty. Soon after the conveyance to the land company, to avoid complications arising from the death of its members, and to facilitate the transmission of titles, the company conveyed the

entire purchase, in trust, to John Morgan, John Cadwell and Jonathan Brace; and as titles were wanted, either before or after the division by draft, conveyances were made to the purchasers by these trustees.

Little was known of this country at the time of its purchase by the Land Company. It was formerly inhabited by a nation of Indians called the Erigas or Eries, from which the lake took its name. This nation was at an early date destroyed by the Iroquois. In his "History of New France," published in 1744, in speaking of the south shore of Lake Erie, Charlevoix says: "All this shore is nearly unknown." An old French map, made in 1755, to be seen in the rooms of the Western Reserve Historical Society, in Cleveland, names the country between the Cuyahoga and Sandusky Rivers, as Cauahogue; and east of the Cuyahoga, as Gwahoga. This is also the name given to that river which is made to empty into Cuyahoga Bay; and the country designated as Cauahogue is indicated as the seat of war, the Mart of Trade, and the chief hunting grounds of the Six Nations of the lake. The earliest settlement was on the Reserve, at Warren, in 1798, though salt was made in Weathersfield, Mahoning County, as early as 1755, by whites, who made short sojourns there for that purpose. The number of settlers increased in this section until, in 1800, there were some sixteen families. In 1796, the first surveying party for the Land Company, landed at Conneaut, followed three years later by the first permanent settler. Then followed settlements in Geauga and Cuyahoga, in 1798; in Portage and Lake, in 1799; Summit, in 1800; Lorain, 1807, and Medina, in 1811. "The settlement of the Reserve commenced in a manner somewhat peculiar. Instead of beginning on one side of a county, and progressing gradually into the interior, as had usually been done in similar cases, the proprietors of the Reserve, being governed by different and separate views, began their improvements wherever their individual interests led them. Here we find many of the first settlers immersed in a dense forest, fifteen or twenty miles or more from the abode of any white inhabitants. In consequence of their scattered situation, journeys were sometimes to be performed of twenty or fifty miles, for the sole purpose of having the staple of an ox-yoke mended, or some other mechanical job, in itself trifling, but absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of business. These journeys had to be performed through the wilderness, at a great expense of time, and, in many cases, the only safe guide to direct their course, were the township lines made by the surveyors. The want of mills to grind the first harvest, was in itself a great evil. Prior to 1800, many families used a small hand-mill, properly called a sweat-mill, which took the hard labor of two hours to supply flour enough for one person a single day. About the year 1800, one or two grist-mills, operating by water-power, were erected. One of these was at Newburg, now in Cuyahoga Co. But the distance of many of the settlements from the mills, and the want of roads, often rendered the expense of grinding a single bushel equal to the value of two or three."* Speaking of the settlement of the Fire Lands, C. B. Squier, late of Sandusky City, says: "The largest sufferers, and, consequently, those who held the largest interest in the Fire Lands, purchased the rights of many who held smaller interests. The proprietors of these lands, anxious that their new territory should be settled, offered strong inducements for persons to settle in this then unknown region. It is quite difficult to ascertain who the first settlers were, upon these lands. As early, if not prior to the organization of the State, several persons had squatted upon the lands at the mouth of the streams and near the shore of the lake, led a hunter's life, and trafficked with the Indians. But they were a race of wanderers, and gradually disappeared before the regular progress of the settlements. Those devoted missionaries, the Moravians, made a settlement, which they called New Salem, as early as 1790, on Huron River, about two miles below Milan. The first regular settlers, however, were Col. Jerard Ward, who came in the spring of 1808, and Almon Ruggles and Jabez Wright, in succeeding autumn." The next year brought a large inflow of immigration, which spread over the greater portion of both Erie and Huron Counties, though the first settlement in Sandusky City was not made until 1817.

It was not until the year 1800 that civil government was organized on the Western Reserve. The Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory, under the ordinance of 1787, by proclamation in the following year, organized the county of Washington, and included within it all of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga; and in 1796, the year of the first occupation by the whites of the New Connecticut, the county of Wayne was erected, which included over one-half of Ohio, all of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga, with a part of Indiana, all of *Michigan*, and the Ameri-

*Judge Amzi Atwater.

can portion of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, with the county seat at Detroit. In 1797, Jefferson County was established, and the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, became a part of it, by restricting the limits of Washington. Connecticut and the Land Company refused to recognize the right of the General Government to make such disposition of the Reserve. The act of including this territory within the counties of Washington, Jefferson and Wayne, they declared to be unwarranted, and the power of Congress to prescribe rules for the government of the same, they denied, and from the opening settlement in 1796, until the transfer of jurisdiction to the General Government was complete, on May 30, 1800, the new settlers were entirely without municipal laws. There was no regulation governing the transmission of, or success to, property on the decease of the owner; no regulations of any kind securing the protection of rights, or the redress of wrongs. The want of laws for the government of the settlers was seriously felt, and as early as 1796, the company petitioned the Legislature of Connecticut to erect the Reserve into a county, with proper and suitable laws to regulate the internal policy of the territory for a limited period. This petition, however, was not granted, and for upward of four years the intercourse and conduct of the early settlers were regulated and restrained only by their New England sense of justice and right. But on the 10th of July, 1800, after Connecticut had released her jurisdiction to the United States, the Western Reserve was erected into a county, by the name of Trumbull, in honor of the Governor of Connecticut, by the civil authority of Ohio. At the election in the fall of that year, Edward Paine received thirty-eight votes out of the forty-two cast, for member of the Territorial Legislature. The election was held at Warren, the county seat, and was the first participation that the settlers had in the affairs of government here. During the same year the Court of Quarter Sessions, a tribunal that did not survive the Constitution of 1802, was established and organized, and by it the county was divided into eight organized townships. The township of Cleveland was one, and embraced a large portion of territory east of the Cuyahoga, but all the Reserve lying west of that river. On December 1, 1805, Geauga County was erected. It included within its limits, nearly all the present counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake and Cuyahoga. On February 10, 1807, there was a more general division into counties. That part of the Western Reserve lying west of the Cuyahoga and north of Township No. 4, was attached to Geauga, to be a part thereof until Cuyahoga should be organized. In the same year Ashtabula was erected out of Trumbull and Geauga, to be organized whenever its population would warrant it; also, all that part of Trumbull which lay west of the fifth range of townships, was erected into a county by the name of Portage, all of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga and south of Township No. 5, being attached to it. The county of Cuyahoga was formed out of Geauga, on the same date, February 10, 1807, to be organized whenever its population should be sufficient to require it, which occurred in 1810.

On February 8, 1809, Huron County was erected into a county, covering the Fire Lands, but to remain attached to Geauga and Portage, for the time being, for purposes of government. The eastern boundary of this county was subsequently, in 1811, moved forward to the Black River, but, in the year 1822, it was given its present boundaries, and, in 1838, Erie County was erected, dividing its territory. On the 18th of February, 1812, Medina was formed, and comprised all the territory between the eleventh range of townships and Huron County, and south of Township No. 5. It was attached to Portage, however, until January 14, 1818, when it received an independent organization. Lorain County was formed on the 26th day of December, 1822, from the outlying portions of Huron, Medina and Cuyahoga Counties. It was organized with an independent local administration, January 21, 1824. In 1840, were organized Summit County, on March 3, and Lake County on March 6; the former drawing from Medina and Portage, and taking two townships from Stark County, and the latter being formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga. In 1846, Ashland County was formed, taking three townships of the Reserve, on February 26, and Mahoning, on March 1, taking ten townships from Trumbull, leaving the boundaries of the Reserve as marked at present.

In the history of its social development, the Western Reserve is not less interesting or peculiar than in the beginning of its material interests. The history of the mother State was peculiar, and the Reserve, it was fondly hoped, would be a reproduction of the maternal features and graces, a New Connecticut. A chronicler* of the early

*Charles W. Elliott.

history of New England, writing of the New Haven Colony of 1637, says: "During the first year, little 'government' was needed or exercised. Each man was a lord to himself. On the 4th of June (1638), the settlers met in Mr. Neuman's barn, and bound themselves by a sort of Constitution. * * * They decided to make the Bible their law-book; but by and by new towns were made, and new laws were needed, and they had the good sense to make them. Their State was founded upon their church, thus expressed in their first compact, signed by one hundred and eleven persons: 'That church members only shall be free Burgesses, and that they only shall choose Magistrates and officers among themselves, to have the power of transacting all publique civil affairs of this plantation, of making and repealing laws, dividing of inheritances, deciding of differences that may arise, and doing all things or businesses of like nature.'" Twenty-seven years later, when circumstances made a union of the two Connecticut Colonies necessary, the greatest and most lasting objection on the part of the New Haven Colony was the lessening of the civil power of the church which would follow the union. In 1680, the Governor of the United Colonies, thus describes the community: "The people are strict Congregationalists. There are four or five Seven-day men, and about as many Quakers. We have twenty-six towns and twenty-one churches. Beggars and vagabonds are not suffered, but are bound out to service." These characteristics of Connecticut have been marked by all historians as well as the facts, that she "Early established and supported schools and colleges; her people have, from the outset, been industrious and honest; crime has not abounded; while talent and character, and courage and cleanliness, have been common through all her history." It was to reproduce these characteristics throughout the territory embraced within the provisions of her charter, that the mother State labored. For one hundred and thirty years she followed this purpose with an undeviating method. "One tract after another, sufficient for a municipal government, was granted to trusty men, who were to form a settlement of well-assorted families, with the church, the meeting house, the settled ministry of the Gospel, the school, the local magistracy, and the democratic town-meeting represented in the General Assembly. Under this method, self-governed towns in what is now a part of Pennsylvania, were once represented in the General Assembly at Hartford and New Haven."* It was with the hope of extending this method to the Reserve that Connecticut so strenuously asserted her jurisdiction to her Western lands; but in the years of rapid growth succeeding the war of the Revolution, the old method proved no longer practicable, and the parent surrendered her offspring to the hands of abler guardians. But there remained a field in which solicitous regard could find action, and the impress of her work in this direction is plainly apparent to this day. It was her method of "missions to the new settlements" which had become crystallized into a system about this time. Of the scope and character of this work, Rev. Leonard Bacon thus speaks: "At first, individual pastors, encouraged by their brethren, and obtaining permission from their churches, performed long and weary journeys on horseback into Vermont and the great wilderness of Central New York, that they might preach the Word and administer the ordinances of religion to such members of their flocks, and others, as had emigrated beyond the reach of ordinary New England privileges. By degrees the work was enlarged, and arrangements for sustaining it were systematized, till in the year 1798, the same year in which the settlement of the Reserve began, the pastors of Connecticut, in their General Association, instituted the Missionary Society of Connecticut. In 1802, one year after the jurisdiction of the old State over the Reserve was formally relinquished, the Trustees of the Missionary Society were incorporated. As early as 1800, only two years after the first few families from Connecticut had planted themselves this side of Northwestern Pennsylvania, the first missionary made his appearance among them. This was the Rev. Joseph Badger, the apostle of the Western Reserve—a man of large and various experience, as well as of native force, and of venerable simplicity in character and manners. In those days the work of the missionary to the new settlements was by no means the same with what is now called 'Home Missionary' work. Our modern Home Missionary has his station and his home; his business is to gather around himself a permanent congregation; his hope is to grow up with the congregation which he gathers, and the aid which he receives is given to help the church support its pastor. But the old-fashioned 'missionary to the new settlements,' was an itinerant. He had no station and no settled home. If he had a family, his work was continually calling

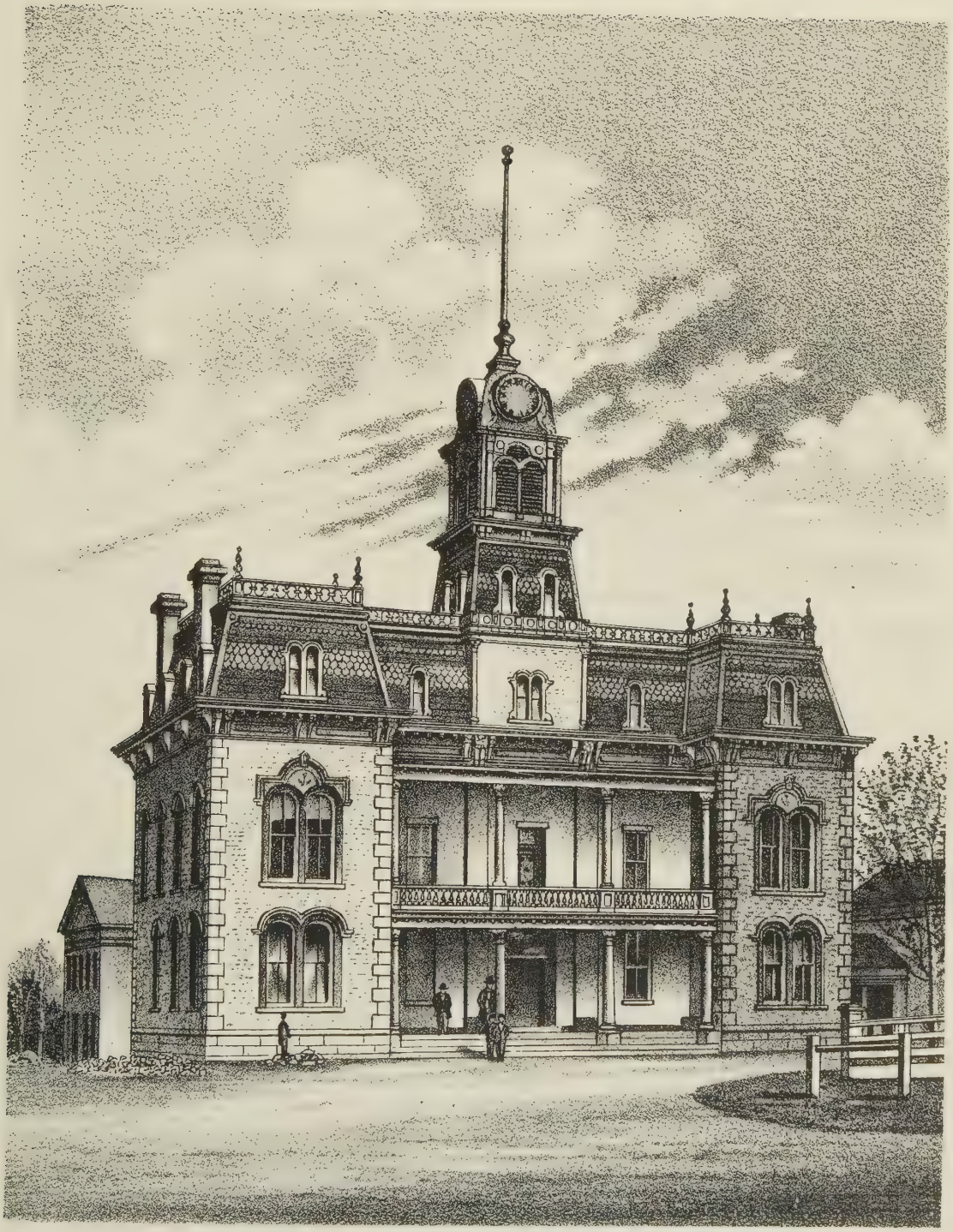
*Address by Leonard Bacon, D. D.

him away from them. He went from one little settlement to another—from one lonely cabin to another—preaching from house to house, and not often spending two consecutive Sabbaths in one place. The nature of the emigration to the wilderness, in those days, required such labors.

"It was soon felt that two missionaries were needed for the work among the scattered settlements. Accordingly, the Rev. Ezekiel J. Chapman was sent. He arrived on the Reserve at the close of the year 1801, and returned to Connecticut in April, 1803. His place was soon supplied by a young man ordained expressly to the work, the Rev. Thomas Robbins, who continued laboring in this field from November, 1803, till April, 1806. In a letter of his, dated June 8, 1805, I find the following statement: 'Since the beginning of the present year, I have been taking pains to make an actual enumeration of the families in this county.* The work I have just completed. There are one or more families in sixty-four towns. January 1, 1804, the number of families was about 800. The first of last January there were a little more than 1100, of which 450 are Yankees. There were twenty-four schools. There are seven churches, with a prospect that two more will be organized soon, and more than twenty places where the worship of God is regularly maintained on the Sabbath.'" Such was the beginning of an influence to which the people of the Reserve are principally indebted for the early and secure foundation of the church and school, and for that individuality which marks them as a peculiar and envied people in a great commonwealth made up of the chosen intellect and brawn of a whole nation.

Owing to the peculiar relation of the Reserve to the General Government in early years, the history of its public school fund is exceptional. By the ordinance of Congress in 1785, it was declared that Section 16 of every township should be reserved for the maintenance of public schools in the township. The ordinance of 1787, re-affirmed the policy thus declared. The provisions of these ordinances, in this respect, were not applicable to, nor operative over, the region of the Reserve, because of the fact that the United States did not own its soil; and, although the entire amount paid to Connecticut by the Land Company for the territory of the Reserve was set apart for, and devoted to, the maintenance of public schools in that State, no part of that fund was appropriated to purposes of education here. There was an inequality of advantages between the people of the Reserve and the remainder of the State, in that respect. This inequality was, however, in a measure removed in 1803, by an act of Congress, which set apart and appropriated to the Western Reserve, as an equivalent for Section 16, a sufficient quantity of land in the United States Military District, to compensate the loss of that section, in the lands lying east of the Cuyahoga. This amount was equal to one-thirty-sixth of the land of the reserve, to which the Indian title had before that time been extinguished. The Indian title to the lands of the Reserve west of the Cuyahoga, not then having been extinguished, the matter seemed to drop from public notice, and remain so until 1829. At this date, the Legislature, in a memorial to Congress, directed its attention to the fact, that, by the treaty of Fort Industry, concluded in 1805, the Indian title to the land west of the Cuyahoga, had been relinquished to the United States, and prayed in recognition of the fact, that an additional amount of land lying within the United States Military District, should be set apart for the use of the public schools of the Reserve, and equal in quantity to one thirty-sixth of the territory ceded to the United States by that treaty. The memorial produced the desired result. In 1834, Congress, in compliance with a request of the Legislature, granted such an additional amount of land to the Reserve for school purposes, as to equalize its distribution of lands for such purpose, and in furtherance of its object to carry into effect its determination to donate one thirty-sixth part of the public domain to the purposes of education. The lands first allotted to the Reserve for such purpose, were situated in the Counties of Holmes and Tuscarawas, and in 1831, were surveyed and sold, the proceeds arising from their sale as well as the funds arising from the sale of those subsequently appropriated, being placed and invested with other school funds of the State, and constitute one of the sources from which the people of the Reserve derive the means of supporting and maintaining their common schools.

*Trumbull County then included the whole of the Reserve.



MEDINA COUNTY COURT HOUSE

PART II.

HISTORY OF MEDINA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY*—MATERIAL RESOURCES—AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM—IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK, ETC.

THE relation of the physical features of a country to its history is an important one, and he who would learn the hidden causes that make or mar a nation at its birth must seek in these "the divinity that shapes its ends." Here is found the spring whence flow the forces that on their broader current wreck the ship of state, or bear it safely on to its appointed haven. In these physical features are stored those potent industrial possibilities that make the master and the slave among the nations. From the fertile soil comes fruit-ladened, peace-loving agriculture; from the rock-bound stores of mineral wealth springs the rude civilization of the Pacific slope, or the half-savage clashing of undisciplined capital and labor in the mining regions of Pennsylvania; from the river rises the commercial metropolis, which, "crowned with the glory of the mountains," and fed with the bounty of the plains, stands the chosen arbiter between the great forces that join to make a nation's greatness. The influence of this subtile power knows no bounds. Here it spreads the lotus plant of ease, and binds the nation in chains of indolent effeminacy; here, among the bleak peaks of a sterile land,

"The heather on the mountain height
Begins to bloom on purple light,"

type of a hardy and unconquered race; here, it strews the sands of desert wilds, and man, without resource, becomes a savage.

These manifestations are scarcely less marked in the smaller divisions of the State, and in them is found the natural introduction to a consideration of the civil, political and military history of the county.

Medina County is situated a little west of the middle line of the Western Reserve, which forms the northeastern corner of the State, and lies upon the broad summit of the water-shed that divides the drainage of the State. It is bounded on the north by Lorain and Cuyahoga, on the east by Summit, on the south by Wayne, and on the west by Lorain and Ashland Counties. Its form is nearly that of a rectangle, lying east and west. Its northwestern boundary is broken by its wanting one township in the 16th and two in the 17th Range. Its area given by the Auditor's summary of the decennial assessment of 1880, is 262,208 acres, of which 101,997 acres are arable, 106,381 acres in meadow and pasture land, and 53,630 acres are uncultivated or wood land. The average value, exclusive of buildings, $25.38 per acre. The whole county is somewhat rolling, the eastern part being especially marked in this respect. Here it is even hilly, reaching in Wadsworth

*Compiled from the report of Alfred W. Wheat, in the State Geological Survey.

Township an altitude of 700 feet above Lake Erie. The western part is more level, the land in the northwestern parts not having an elevation of more that two hudred and fifty or three hundred feet above the lake. In the western part is found a considerable extent of swamp, a body of some two thousand acres lying in Harrisville Township, which gives rise to the Black River, flowing in a generally northward direction through Lorain County and finding its outlet into Lake Erie at the village of Lorain, in the county of that name. The Rocky River, the more important of the streams of this county, finds its source in Montville at the foot of the high lands in the southeast part of the township, and, flowing in a general northward direction, empties into the lake in Rockport Township, in Cuyahoga County. The drainage southward is through the Killbuck, Chippewa and Styx Creeks, that eventually find an outlet in the Muskingum River, and thence to the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico. None of these streams reach any importance within the limits of the county, though ample for the purposes of an agricultural community, and furnish motive power for a few mills. The bulk of the natural drainage is northward, though the few county ditches that exist in the county find an outlet southward. A single lake is formed in the county, situated on the boundary line between La Fayette and Westfield Townships. This is a pleasantly situated body of water, and is made a place of considerable resort by picnic parties, considerable capital having been employed to adapt it to this purpose. It is a mile and a half long, and has been made an outlet for a county ditch. It discharges its water through the Chippewa River.

The soil of the county presents considerable diversity—clay, loam, gravelly and sandy mixtures and muck being found. The western portion is generally clay, but not of the stiff, unadulterated quality found in many parts of Lorain County. In Litchfield and York Townships, however, which border on this county, the soil is the nearest to that described, the surface being rather flat. In Hinckley Township is found a loamy soil, producing a growth of chestnut, walnut, hickory and oak timber. In Harrisville Township is found clay, sand and muck.

Bowlder clay is found in many parts of the county, containing many pebbles of crystalline rock, granite, quartz, etc., brought from the far North, and more and larger stones derived from some neighboring locality. Of these, the largest bowlder in Ohio, with possibly one or two exceptions, may be seen in a field at the cross-roads one mile and a half from Lodi, and a little east. This mass of erratic rock is that variety of granite known as syenite. The feldspar is a dark flesh color. It shows two perpendicular sides, the highest of which measures twelve feet above the sod. One of these sides measures fifteen feet across the face, and the other is ten and a half feet across. The sloping side rests against a grassy bank, and gives access to the top of the mass. The depth of the bowlder below the soil cannot be stated; apparently, it is considerable, and perhaps the larger part of it is out of sight. If half of the mass is below ground, as can fairly be inferred, then the weight of the block may safely be put at about 165 tons' weight. Two rods distant from this block is another bowlder of the same character, evidently broken from it. This second block is nearly covered with the drift, the exposure being simply one corner, presenting three triangular surfaces. It projects about seven feet above the sod. Another large mass of this rock lies near the two already described, nearly covered with the dr . The exposure measures only three by six feet, though it can be struck with an iron probe some distance from this point. These specimens are of especial interest to those who understand what were the transporting forces which brought these masses so far from their original beds.

The timber varies noticeably with the change in soil. Chestnut in considerable quantities is found along the ledges and sandy tracts in the eastern part, while another quarter is made up of beech, sugar maple, oak and ash. The ten most abundant varieties of timber found in the county are in the following order: Beech, maple, oak, elm, ash, whitewood, hickory, basswood, black walnut and butternut. Other varieties are found, in limited quantities, as follows: Sycamore, ironwood, buckeye, willow and poplar—the first being found generally on the alluvial lands of the river bottoms.

Glacial markings are shown wherever the rock is exposed and is of such a nature as to retain them. The general trend of the striæ is southeast. A well-marked glaciated surface is shown at the quarry of Henry A. Mills, in Wadsworth Township. The striæ run southeast and northwest, the general dip of the glaciated surface being nearly ten degrees to the northwest. There is quite an extent of rock exposed along the road, affording an unusually good opportunity to see a contiguous, well-marked, glacier-planed surface. There are a few short, single striæ, which strike fifteen degrees more eastwardly, and were, perhaps, made by icebergs succeeding the glaciers, which made the greater portion of the linings. The last-mentioned set are generally far apart, and, usually, but three to four feet long, while the glacial markings proper are continuous throughout the exposure, and are as true as "chalk-lines." There is a fine glaciated surface on the rock exposure in the northeastern part of Medina Township.

The general section of the rocks exposed in the county is as follows:

	FEET.
1. Coal measures	100
2. Conglomerate	135
3. Cuyahoga shale (Waverly group)	250

The record of a boring in Litchfield Township in 1866, by Mr. J. V. Straight, gives the following section:

	FT.	IN.
1. Clay	15	
2. Shale	180	
3. Hard slate	2	
4. White flint	2	
5. Coal		2
6. Shale	1	
7. Sandstone	25	

Of the above series, No. 1 is drift clay; Nos. 2 to 6, Cuyahoga shale; No. 7, Berea grit. No. 5, coal, is not true coal, but either a layer of carbonaceous shale, or a local accumulation of vegetable matter, such as is sometimes met with in the Waverly rocks. In Liverpool Township, a number of wells were bored, for various purposes, to a considerable depth, some to a depth of over 500 feet. No reliable record was kept of any of these borings, but, from a general statement, it is learned that the deepest one was put through the sandstone (Berea grit), the Bedford, Cleveland, Erie and Huron shale, some flinty layers (Hamilton), and then 500 feet into limestone (corniferous, water-lime and Niagara)—a total depth of 1,450 feet.

The coal measures reach into the southeastern part of the county, and coal No. 1 is worked with profit in three mines which are located in Wadsworth Township. The succession of rocks in this region of the coal measures, according to Mr. Julian Humphrey, the senior partner of the Diamond Coal Company, and a man who has had thirty years' experience in drilling for coal, is as follows:

	FT.	IN
1. Drift	20	
2. Coarse sandstone	40	
3. Dark soft shale		6
4. White clay		4 to 6
5. Gray shale	16	
6. Chocolate shale	16	
7. Dark shale	16	
8. Coal	3 to 5	
9. Fire clay		1 to 6
10. Fire stone, "bottom rock."		

The last stratum, a quartzose sandstone, was not drilled through, as it is extremely hard.

The conglomerate is supposed to be below the fire stone. Mr. Coleman has put down some seventy-five drill-holes in this section of the State, and says that this, his ideal section, is always essentially encountered where coal is found. The roof of shales of the Wadsworth coal mines are generally mazes of fossil coal plants, all pressed into thin sheets and printed upon the shale as distinctly as if photographed. The thickness of the coal is in some cases over five feet, but it is generally thinner, the larger portion of the township affording only thin coal. This coal lies in pockets, and, as it is the lowest in the coal series of Ohio, and forms the margin of the great coal basin, it is more irregular than the seams of coal which were deposited subsequently. The coal measures extend into Sharon Township, which lies directly north, and borings in the southeast and southwest corners of this township have shown the presence of coal, though not in quantities to justify mining operations. The coal question has agitated the community of Guilford Township—adjoining Wadsworth on the west—to a considerable extent, but borings which have been made at several points, have not resulted in finding any coal.

The carboniferous conglomerate is exposed in seven townships, all in the two eastern tiers save Guilford. But most of this conglomerate region shows the Cuyahoga shale of the Waverly group in the deeper ravines; in fact, the prevailing rock in Medina County is of this older division. Some fair building stone is quarried from the conglomerate, but a great proportion of this rock is unfit for building purposes. The character of this rock varies materially in the several places when exposed. In general, the pebbles contained in it are quite small, and compose no considerable part of the formation, sand constituting the bulk of the material. The estimated thickness of this formation in Medina County is 135 feet. This division appears further west in Brunswick than in any other township of the county, the extreme limit being about 100 rods west of the north and south center road, in the upper part of the township. It is here nearly a pure sandstone, the quartz pebbles being comparatively rare. The product of the quarries in the rocky ravine two miles north of the center is variable, some of the stone being a fine white grit, while much of it is badly stained with large, dark patches. In Hinckley Township, the conglomerate is more abundantly exposed than in any other township. Immense perpendicular ledges, having curiously worn sides and caves, from which issue fine springs of never-failing water, are found here. The observant stroller over these extended rocky ledges sees many astonishing passages in the rock, made by the falling-away of large masses, consequent upon the undermining of the softer rock below. The small stream running northwardly through the township, was once a powerful wearing torrent that filled the valley, in the bottom of which it now so quietly flows. These ledge exposures of the conglomerate are found, also, in the perpendicular bluffs along Spruce Run, in Sharon Township. This rock is found also in the eastern half of Montville. Here, the grains of the rock are about the size of bird shot, with quartz pebbles as large as blue bird's eggs, scattered sparingly through the mass. In Wadsworth, the exposure is found one and three-fourths miles south of the center, by three-fourths of a mile west. A coarse-grained sandstone, locally a conglomerate, is quarried somewhat extensively at a place one mile north of the center of the village. The dip at the quarry as made out at the most northwesterly cropping of the ledge is toward the northwest, and would seem to be a local exception to the general dip. This is explicable on the supposition that here was the limit of this deposit, and the slope was naturally to the shore, the dip being in the opposite direction or southeast. The conglomerate overlying the coal would ap-

pear to be the result of the washing in of pebbles, derived from the true and older conglomerate. This rock is quarried to a greater or less extent in Brunswick, Granger, Montville and Wadsworth Townships.

The Waverly series, or the upper division of it, now named Cuyahoga Shale, is the third and oldest group of rocks found in Medina County, the greater portion of the drift being immediately underlaid by this formation, which is exposed in a majority of the townships. Roughly estimated, the Cuyahoga shale in this county may be said to have a thickness of 250 to 300 feet. This group is exceedingly rich in fossils The lithological character of the Cuyahoga shale is quite variable, ranging from very soft shale to a hard, argillaceous sandstone. Some of it, by exposure to weather, separates into thin, tough sheets, but the greater part crumbles down into clay. A few beds contain lenticular concretion of lime and iron. The rock is usually of a gray color, but in shade, as well as in composition and hardness, it differs very greatly in successive layers. This rock is quarried for various purposes in Homer, Montville, Harrisville, Guilford and Medina Townships. The rock in Homer is a soft, gray shale, with interspersed layers of hard, sandy shale, of a lighter color. The latter is occasionally worked out of the river bed and used for foundation stone for bridges, etc., but it is too hard to be cut well, and long weathering will cause it to disintegrate or split into thin slabs. Quarrying along the Whetstone Creek, about a mile southeast of Lodi, has been carried on in numerous places since 1840. The rock is chiefly an argillaceous sandstone, most of the beds being only a few inches thick, and the thickest not twenty inches. Large crevices run through all the rock, which is badly broken up. One mile west of Bridgeport, the town just across the county line in Wayne County, there is a large quarry on the south side of the Killbuck River. At this exposure, the rock lies in thicker beds than it does along the Whetstone Creek. This rock is also quarried in the ravine of Fall Creek, one and a half miles east of Seville. Whetstones and grindstones have been extensively manufactured out of this rock in the northeast corner of Guilford Township, by David Wilson. The grit is coarser but not so sharp as that found in the stone of this group in Wadsworth. In the latter township, whetstones have been manufactured quite extensively from rock taken from the bed of Mineral Run, on land located on the north border of the township, and 160 rods east of the Guilford line. These stones were manufactured by Reynolds, Sisler & Company, of Manchester, Summit County, and are known as an "oil and water stone." It was worked into all shapes required by the market, some of it meeting the demands of surgeons and dentists. The three layers of stone found at this locality vary in fineness and softness, the lower ones being coarser and harder than the upper one, which was worked principally into hones, etc. The average thickness of the three layers is four inches. In Montville, there is a sandstone quarry, situated about forty rods south of the Medina line, and east of the Lafayette line about a mile. The stone is unreliable in quality, however, as it often splits into thin sheets after continued weathering. Judge Castle put this stone into the foundation walls of some business blocks in Medina Village, and, in the course of twenty years, it had disintegrated so much that he was obliged to have it replaced with new stone. The quarry at Weymouth affords a fine-grained, drab-colored stone, valuable for monuments. A slab of this stone, in the cemetery, at Hinckley, has stood weathering over thirty years, and now appears to be in better condition than a majority of the marble slabs in the same cemetery. This bed of stone is nearly two feet thick, but to be worked out, a large amount of superimposed soft shale has to be removed.

There is no difficulty in getting water for

domestic or other purposes. In some places, wells are sunk to a considerable depth before a permanent supply is secured, but there are no localities where water cannot be procured by boring. In Brunswick, the wells are generally deep, especially about the center. James Woodward makes this statement about a well which he dug fifty rods north of the center: Below the alluvium there were twelve feet of yellow clay, and below the yellow clay the well was dug forty-two feet into blue clay, which contained a little gravel throughout. This may be called a sample of the wells in this vicinity. In Hinckley Township, there are a number of fine springs; in Litchfield are several "flowing wells" that afford large, unfailing supplies of good water, and along the border of the principal streams are found these never-failing sources of supply. In the western part of the county gas-springs and wells are frequently found. One in Medina Township, a mile northwest of Weymouth, is the most easterly one discovered. In this case the gas comes from a spring of water which has never been known to freeze over. Another spring of this character is found in the bed of the west branch of Rocky River, three miles north of Medina Village, and west of the turnpike bridge. Similar springs are known in Spencer, Litchfield and Harrisville Townships, but in no case has this gas been utilized.

The economic geology of Medina County makes no great show. The mineral wealth of the county lies chiefly in coal. Of ironstone there is but little, and that contains only a small per cent of iron, and of lime there is a notable lack. The absence of limestone suggested to the residents of Westfield Township the substitution of the marl which is found there in a swamp of some twenty acres. This material is like a whitish clay with minute shells, and when burnt, the lime produced is a shade between the white and gray lime in the markets, but the strength is not nearly equal to that of ordinary lime. Many of the houses in the township were formerly plastered with this marl lime. No effort has been made to turn this deposit to account as a fertilizer. Peat is found in considerable quantities in this township, over 300 acres being covered with this material. A much larger area, however, of this material is found in Harrisville Township. Here over two thousand acres are covered with this material. One-half of this territory has the deposit not over eighteen inches deep, the underlying clay being heavy, yet light colored. The average depth of the peat on 1,000 acres is about five feet. This large deposit of peat has as yet no economic value, but the time may come when such material may be worth the preparing for fuel. Salt is indicated in the wells and springs which are found on a narrow belt of land running westwardly, and about eighty rods north of the center road of Spencer Township. The percentage of salt in the water is small, yet it was enough to interfere with the working of a steam boiler, producing saline incrustations upon it. Salt licks are known in the township along this belt of salt territory and in Harrisville Township also.

The discovery of coal oil in neighboring parts of Lorain County set parties at work boring for oil in Litchfield Township in 1860. Some 225 feet was penetrated and oil brought up by pumping, but not in any great amount. During the drilling gas escaped with a clear whistling sound, and when set on fire it blazed up from twenty to thirty feet, the outlet being eight inches square. There are three other similar gas-springs in the township, of which, however, no use is made. In Liverpool Township, the search for petroleum was somewhat more successful, though failing to warrant the expense of prospecting. Nine of the wells bored yielded small quantities of oil; two others failed to afford any. Some wells which were sunk only 100 feet "struck oil." One

hundred and fifty barrels of oil were taken from one well, and others yielded from thirty to forty barrels each. None of these can be profitably worked for their oil at present prices. Gas comes continually from several of these wells.

Galena has been found in Homer, and a few parties, more sanguine than wise, engaged at one time in an attempt to develop it. Mr. Alfred W. Wheat, who made a survey of the county for the State Geological Report, says: "While traveling about the county, I not infrequently had persons whisper in my ear, with great caution, the word 'lead;' and I found several tracts of land under lease to parties who were confident that they should develop large deposits of galena. All parties were assured that such a search would be quite profitless." A shale found in the southwestern part of Sharon was some years ago converted into a mineral paint at a mill in Bagdad. This was thought well of for the painting of outbuildings and farming implements, but has of late years been little used here. The ravine cut by Mineral Run in Wadsworth Township has shown some shales that have been used as paint. The section is approximately as follows: Below the soil are, first, a buff colored shale, some twenty-five feet in thickness; below this a darker shale, ten feet thick—both these shales are valuable for pigment; below these shales a layer of ironstone, one foot thick; then follow alternate layers of soft shale and the whetstone rock, thickness not easily determined. Passing down the ravine a few rods, a shaly sandstone is exposed which gradually runs into a coarse-grained rock, containing very small pebbles. This ravine gives a section of eighty or ninety feet. An analysis of the ironstone found in Mineral Run was made by the State Chemist, Professor Wormley. It had been supposed to be quite rich in iron, but the analysis showed that it contained only two and a half per cent of metallic iron.

The coal measures cover three-fourths of Wadsworth Township, which is the extreme southeasterly one in the county. By careful estimation it is thought that the workable coal extends over 450 acres in the township. Drilling has been done very generally over the coal territory, and basins of excellent coal found and mapped out, but insufficient railroad facilities delayed the general development of it. Three mines are in operation, the coal being of good quality, such as sells in Cleveland on an equality with the Willow Bank Coal. Of these mines, the Wadsworth Coal Company began shipping coal in December 1869. In 1871, the daily production of this mine was 150 tons, and the estimated product fully forty thousand tons. The coal is shipped by the Silver Creek Branch of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.

The Diamond Coal Works, of Humphrey, Coleman & Co., are situated two miles southeast of the village of Wadsworth, the railroad running close to the mine, which was first opened in December, 1869. In 1871, the daily shipments amounted to seventy-five tons per day, the yield for the year aggregating some thirteen thousand tons. The Myers Coal Bank is in the northwestern part of the township, three miles from the other mines. It has some peculiar features. A conglomerate of mixed pebbles, etc., immediately overlies the coal in this bank, but is somewhat broken and tilted up, showing great crevices. The coal is broken up also, and shows many mud cracks, but is of good quality. It does not fall to dust by weathering, or run together when burning in a grate. The market for this coal is a local one; the towns to the north and west generally sending their wagons to this bank for their coal supply. Unfortunately, there is a large fissure in the floor of the mine through which comes a flow of water, rendering constant pumping necessary. The combined product of these mines, although the latter is giving indications of ex-

haustion, for the year ending May 31, 1880, was 106,000 tons.

The chief material resource of Medina County, however, lies in the varied productiveness of the soil with which it is furnished. It is necessarily an agricultural rather than a mining or a manufacturing county. It partakes largely of the prominent features that are common to the most of Northeastern Ohio, but without that flatness of surface that characterizes some of the more western counties of the Reserve.

The first settlers here found a country thickly covered with a heavy growth of timber, and the land, shielded from the piercing rays of the sun by the dense forest foliage, saturated with the moisture which the character of a large part of the country favored. To erect here a home, and render the land subject to an annual tribute for the support of his family, tasked the powers of the pioneer to their utmost. It was an even-handed struggle for subsistence, and anything accomplished might safely be set down as an improvement. This was practically true for the first twenty years in the history of a settlement. An average of five years was consumed before the frontier farm could be relied upon to furnish support, and, in the meantime, the fare furnished by the abundance of game and wild fruit, was eked out with economical purchases of corn and wheat from the older settlements. After erecting a cabin with the aid of hospitable neighbors, from five to ten acres were felled. This was then "chopped over," i. e., the trees were cut into suitable lengths for rolling into piles for burning. After the universal bee for rolling came the burning, which frequently engaged the services of the wife in attending the fire, while the husband chopped by the light thus afforded, carrying on their labors often to the small hours of the night. On a single farm this much was frequently accomplished in three months, and a small crop of corn harvested in the first year, but the average results were not so favorable. The efforts of the settler were directed toward getting ready for the "bee" as early as possible, for when the "rolling season" began, there was an uninterrupted demand upon the settler for from six to eight weeks in the fields of his neighbors. Many were called upon when they could least afford the time, but, from the necessities of the situation, there was no refusal possible, and, large as this demand appears, it will not be considered exorbitant when it is remembered that a "neighborhood" covered an area of miles in extent. With such an abundance of timber and the total lack of foreign demand, the prevailing tendency is to underrate the value of timber, and to carry the work of clearing to the very verge of denuding the land of this important aid to agriculture. This tendency seems to have been quite marked in common with the whole Western Reserve. The percentage of the whole area of the county covered by timber, in 1853, was 29.39 per cent; in 1870, it was reduced to 23.31, and, during the last decade, it has been further reduced to 20.46 per cent, while wood is still the principal article in use for fuel throughout the county, selling at very moderate prices, save when the bad roads of spring and winter make its delivery more expensive than the timber itself. Considerable difficulty has been experienced of late years in securing material for building from the native woods. Even before the introduction of railroads, pine lumber and brick came considerably into use as a matter of necessity, and, of later years, this fact is still more marked. The use of wood as fuel has been largely a matter of necessity, and the drainage on the timber supply less exacting, has not been felt. Coal found its way into the villages as fuel in 1869, when the mines were opened at Wadsworth. This was before railroad facilities were secured, and it was wagoned across the country, giving rise to quite an active business in teaming. Many of the farmers in

that vicinity have begun using coal, also, as the more economical fuel.

The prevailing system of agriculture in Medina County may properly be termed that of mixed husbandry. Specialties find little favor with the farmers. The practice is to cultivate the various kinds of grain and grasses, and to raise, keep and fatten stock, the latter business, however, being the leading pursuit of but a small proportion of the farmers. The mode of cultivating the farming lands has not been of the highest type. Provided with a fairly productive soil, and his father having made a fair support in a certain line of farming, the average farmer has not had the opportunity, or has not felt the need, of studying the principles of such branches of learning as relate to agriculture, and has frequently hesitated to receive, or promptly rejected, the teachings of science. A few persons, however, were found at a comparatively early day who brought to the business of farming that amount of patient investigation which the greatest industry of this country demands, and farmers are becoming less and less unwilling to learn from others. This has had its effect upon the husbandry of the county, which is attaining a commendable thoroughness, and is rapidly improving in every respect.

The soil is greatly diversified, and even on the same farm exhibits marked differences. The larger part of the western portion of the county is clayey soil, with here and there a mixture of sand and gravel. In Harrisville, some 2,000 acres are covered with swamps. Most of the western and southern parts have been plowed, and the land, though easily shaken by jumping upon it, has been found quite safe for cattle all over it. In the eastern part of the county the proportion of clay is much less, and a fine loamy soil is met with, especially in the northeastern part. Possessing soil, for the most part, that demands constant renewal, the subject of fertilizers was early brought to the attention of the farmers, but they have generally been satisfied with such barnyard accumulations as the system of farming in vogue would furnish. Plaster has been found unsuited, it is thought, to the character of soils here, and has never gained much favor. Phosphates have come into limited use of late years, but only as an experiment, and the general voice is that it does not "pay." Nor are any artificial means used to increase the barnyard supply, which is not infrequently treated as a serious inconvenience rather than a fortunate possession of the farmer. The constant cropping of a field for a considerable number of years without renewing is not often met with in Medina County. Occasional fields on the river bottoms are found which will bear such treatment and give good returns, but they are very limited in number. Rotation of crops has been the rule with the average farmer for some years, corn being the first crop planted on sod ground, followed by oats and then wheat. Flax is sometimes used on sod ground, especially a new piece of woodland, and occasionally wheat is found to do well on sod ground. In the ordinary rotation of crops the manure is generally applied to the wheat crop, as it is thought it is more effectively applied here, and leaves a better soil for the grass which follows. Deep plowing with the Michigan double plow was practiced to a considerable extent some twenty-five years ago, with variable results. It afterward fell into disrepute on account of its heavy draft, or from the fact that the upper soil was buried so deep that several seasons were required to effect the proper mixture of the soils. Later, another system was adopted with satisfactory effects. Two plows were used and the team divided between them. A shallow soil-plow turned over the surface, which was followed by a long steel plow without a turning board. The latter simply raised and loosened the subsoil to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches, and upon this the top soil was turned by the lighter implement. This proved a vast improvement on the old plan,

furnishing the requisite depth without burying the upper soil, and loosening the subsoil, thus furnishing a natural escape for the excessive moisture which the character of the hard-pan too often resists, allowing it to escape only by evaporation. This method, experience showed, was only necessary about once in eight years, and was not considered expensive, but the plan has of late years fallen into disuse, though subsoiling is still practiced to a considerable extent. The Oliver Chilled Plow, with a cutter, is used somewhat, but it has not worked into general use as yet. Artificial drainage has not been extensively practiced. A large proportion of the county is high, rolling country with a natural drainage that has served the purpose of carrying off the surplus water. There are six county ditches with an aggregate length of sixty-four miles, the longest of which reaches a distance of twenty-three miles. These were constructed at a cost of $57,600 and are located in Lafayette Township and the marshy districts of Harrisville and Westfield Townships. Under-draining and open-draining is carried on to some extent, but not so generally as in many other parts of the State.

The first tile establishment was erected at Mallet Creek, in 1873, and, in 1876, it reported a product of 10,000 rods as the result of three years' business. Good material for the manufacture of tile was abundant, but there was not demand for all the establishment could make, a fact which occurs in but few counties in the State. Tile-draining, as a general thing, is looked upon simply as a means of carrying off the surface surplus of water, and but little account is made of it as a means of improving the character of the soil.

The subject of grass lands is an important one in Medina County, from the fact that the grazing of stock for various purposes has been the leading business of the farmers from the first. Grain is principally raised for home consumption, and the system of husbandry, so far as any has prevailed, has been directed mainly to secure the best results for the grass crop. Timothy grass, with clover, is mainly relied upon for the supply of hay, meadows being turned over about once in five years. Meadows are pastured to some extent in the fall, but are seldom "turned out" for this purpose, grass lands being seeded for the especial purpose for which they are designed. Meadows are seldom under-drained, and have generally received very little attention in the way of top-dressing, the manure being generally applied to the wheat crop, which preceded the seeding down. Orchard and blue grass have been introduced to a limited extent of late years, experiments with a mixture of these grasses having proved their value as pasture grasses. There is considerable hesitation manifested in experimenting with the blue-grass, as it is claimed by many—among them some scientific agriculturists—that the June grass, *poa pratensis*, is the same thing modified by the difference of soil and climate. Clover is sown in considerable quantities, principally for the seed. It is very frequently sown in combination with timothy, for the purpose of producing a quality of hay highly esteemed for milch cows and sheep. It is used considerably, also, as pasturage, but the seed which commands a ready sale, at a good cash price, renders this disposition of the crop the most available, especially as it interferes with the other uses to only a limited extent. The most serious consequences are felt in the slight use of this crop as a fertilizer. But few acres are turned under annually, though there is evidence of an awakening in this direction.

While the survey of the agriculture of Medina County does not exhibit the cultivation of any specialty, it will be observed that the larger proportion of the energy and attention of the farming community has been centered alternately in dairying and sheep culture. But, while this is true, these objects have not absorbed the activities of the farmers, to the exclu-

sion of other branches of farm industry. The aim of the earliest settlers, with their lands as their only resource, was to derive from these a complete support, and to this end, a system of mixed husbandry was a necessity. Their descendants, hedged about by the results of experience, and aiming to sell their surplus products in such form as would take from the land the smallest amount of its fertility, have, from the nature of the case, followed in their footsteps. Grain has been raised for home consumption entirely, and has barely sufficed for that, until quite recently. In the early culture of wheat, a great many discouragements were met. The weevil and rust destroyed it year after year, and the land seemed to be totally unfit for its cultivation. It was thought by the first settlers that it could be grown only on sod ground, and was, finally, for some years adandoned, and a large part of the wheat used here was bought abroad. When advancement had been made, so far as to be able to accumulate the barnyard droppings, manure was applied to the wheat fields, and very creditable crops secured. During later years, and especially during the past three years, there has been a marked improvement in the results of wheat culture. This is chiefly confined to the townships of Sharon, Wadsworth and Guilford, where the soil is more of the sandy and loamy character.

The variety principally sown in later years has been the Fultz (beardless), Lancaster or swamp (bearded), Todd and some Clawson. The White Mediterranean has been experimented with, but the leading variety during the last four years has been the Fultz. No particular system of cultivation has been generally adopted in regard to this grain. The practice of plowing "bare fallows," practiced at an earlier date, is occasionally done at present. The past year, a field of clover in Medina Township was plowed under and sowed to wheat in the fall, a treatment which insures a profitable return, and is occasionally practiced. Wheat in early years was sown among the standing corn, and later, between the shocks that were placed in rows through the field, and the spaces thus left put in oats on the following spring. The latter method is occasionally practiced yet, but generally an oat crop intervenes. After plowing and seeding, the manure is applied as a top dressing, this being considered the most effective way of applying fertilizers. Where the drill is employed, as in a large portion of cases, the same rule is followed, although there are many cases where it is harrowed in with the seed when sown broadcast or before drilling. The practice of sowing wheat upon the same ground for many successive years is becoming less known, though still followed here and there where the soil seems well nigh exhaustless. The breadth of land sown is by no means uniform, varying about in proportion to the uncertainty of the product per acre. The wheat-growing townships in the southeast part of the county are pretty constant in their cultivation of this grain, but in other parts the failure of the crop in a single year has the effect of turning the attention of a large number of farmers to other interests. The last few years have been especially favorable to this crop, and a larger acreage than ever before has been sown, the product not only supplying the home market but furnishing a surplus for exportation. The grain is usually threshed in the barn or in the barnyard. The first machines, worked by horse power, were introduced here about 1835. Of late, machines worked by the portable steam engine have been the favorite, and very largely used.

Rye and barley are but little cultivated. The former was early cultivated for the hogs and occasionally fed to sheep, but it has long since ceased to be a grain of considerable cultivation. It is principally grown now among the German population of the county, and is valuable chiefly for the straw, which finds a ready sale

in limited quantities for binding cornstalks. The average yield of the grain is about ten bushels per acre. Barley is occasionally raised, but not to so large an extent as in earlier years. The principal demand for this grain is for brewing, and the market is too distant to stimulate its production, though it proves a valuable crop where the soil is fitted for its cultivation. Buckwheat was formerly grown to a considerable extent, but of late years the cultivation of this grain has fallen off so that hardly the home supply is produced. Oats are extensively grown, but find a demand at home for the full supply. It is a reasonably sure crop, and, though occasionally affected by drought, it is relied upon with considerable confidence for home use. Rust has at times proved a serious drawback to the raising of this crop, and a late frost occasionally ruins the crop, but these have not been destructive of late years.

The corn crop, while not grown to the exclusion of the others, is the one on which the farmers of Medina County most confidently rely, and the land devoted to its culture is only limited by the necessities of the situation. It is far more stable in its yield, less liable to disease, and may be slighted in its cultivation with greater impunity than any other crop. The soft varieties of seed are generally preferred, and are usually planted on sod ground. In 1835, there was some interest awakened in the "Baden" corn. This variety was promised to yield large returns, which was realized, but in an unexpected way. The stalks reached an enormous size, some developing a growth of three inches in diameter and some fifteen feet in height, but bearing not a single ear of corn. It became quite notorious, and passed into the popular sayings as a mark of hollow pretension. It is usually well put in, the ground being prepared with considerable care. The practice of fall plowing for corn obtains largely in the county, and shows satisfactory gains on the spring plowing. The old way of "going through" the field a certain number of times before "laying by" the crop, is still generally followed in the county. The practice of working the corn until it "tassels out," which prevails in many places, is not followed to any great extent in Medina County. This extra amount of cultivation is not thought to "pay" by most of the farmers, and others are obliged by the exigencies of the season to forego this extra amount of attention. The farms are generally small, and worked by the owner alone, and the clover and wheat cutting coming close together make it impossible for the farmer to bestow more time on his corn. The crop is usually cut and husked in the field, the stalks being removed and stacked at a convenient place for feeding in the winter. The custom of husking from the standing stalk, which was early much in vogue, was abandoned some time since, as wasteful of time and material. The breadth planted and the yield per acre is somewhat variable, but with improved cultivation the yield has increased, and more land has gradually been devoted to it.

The other crops that occupy, or have occupied, a more or less prominent place among the agricultural products of the county are potatoes, flax and sorghum. The quality of the soil is well adapted to the raising of potatoes, and farmers who have given considerable attention to the proper cultivation of this highly prized and indispensable esculent, have always been well rewarded for their labor and painstaking. It is a staple vegetable, universally used, always commands a fair price, and its general cultivation for exportation would undoubtedly prove highly remunerative. This fact seems to have made no impression upon the farmers, as no more are produced than are used at home. The leading variety is the early rose, with the Peachblow and Peerless cultivated in considerable quantities. The Snowflake is highly prized by many, while other varieties are being cultivated as experiments or to suit individual tastes.

The average yield of this crop is good, and is not often seriously affected by disease or insects.

Flax is grown to considerable extent, and, contrary to its history in most parts of the State, its cultivation is rather on the increase in this county. A flax-mill at Seville stimulates its cultivation, and many farmers esteem it highly as a valuable crop to sow upon sod ground to precede wheat. Its drain upon the fertility of the soil is not seriously felt, and it is thought to have a beneficial effect in rendering the soil loose and friable. The seed commands a ready sale, and the fiber is always in demand at the mill in Seville.

Sorghum is another exception to the general rule. It was introduced here about 1857, but most of the farmers conceived a dislike to it. It was planted in small quantities by a good many, but it was allowed to pass without any particular care, and many never harvested it at all. Two or three mills were bought, but comparatively little molasses was manufactured. The first product, owing to the lack of interest and information, and the carelessness with which it was manufactured, was sorry stuff. This result re-acted with discouraging effect upon the producers. Another cause which contributed to this result was the exercise of a ruinous economy on the part of the mass of the farmers. Instead of purchasing new seed and sparing no pains to make a fair trial of this new crop, the majority of those who planted a second crop procured seed from their neighbors, and allowed the farm-work to seriously interfere with the cultivation of the cane. The result was that it deteriorated in quantity and quality, and the whole thing was voted a failure. No great effort was made to produce sugar, as the expense proved an insurmountable barrier to its successful prosecution. A limited amount of cane is still planted and some sirup manufactured, but it has no sale and is made simply for home use.

Tobacco is cultivated here and there by individuals for the private use of the producer, and it may well be hoped that its culture may not be further extended. It is an exacting crop upon the land, and, sooner or later, the exhaustive process will ultimately work the deterioration of any neighborhood or farming district where its culture is a prominent part of the farming operations.

The forests of Medina County are well supplied with the sugar maple, and farmers have not been slow to utilize them in the way of making sugar. It was the practice at an early date, to manufacture this product in grain sugar, as it proved more available for the uses of the household, but of late years it has found a more valuable market in cakes and as sirup

A survey of this branch of Medina County's agriculture would hardly be complete without some reference to the late frosts of 1859 and 1845. The frost of 1859 came on a Saturday night in June. The previous night had brought a fall of rain, and on Saturday it cleared off with a cool atmosphere, which grew colder as night approached. In the morning, the "killing frost" had left scarcely a vestige of the growing crops alive. Corn was about eight or ten inches high, and potatoes had reached the growth that made the effect of the frost most damaging. All grain was ruined, and the people found themselves face to face with "perilous times," if not starvation. The frost had been general over the State, and the situation was considered alarming. Some time was lost in unavailing regrets, and some crops that might have been saved by prompt cutting off even with the ground were lost by delay. Fortunately, there were some late crops that had not come forward enough to become involved in the general disaster, and others were saved by favorable locations. The less fortunate farmers set at once to repair the misfortune so far as possible. The corn and potatoes were replanted, buckwheat was sowed in the place of

wheat, and, thanks to an unusually long season, these crops were fairly matured. There was a large proportion of soft corn, hundreds of bushels of which proved almost a complete loss. In 1845, the frost occurred on three successive Mondays in May or June, and each frost followed by a burning sun. Crops on exposed situations were completely destroyed, and the severe drought that followed completed the sum of misery. To this was added such a swarm of grasshoppers as has scarcely been seen in this State. They attacked buildings, fences and tools with such vigor as to cause considerable damage in this way. Farmers who usually mowed fifty tons of hay got scarcely one, and the tools used in the field had to be hid to keep the woodwork from being made too rough to use, by these insatiable insects.

Fruit-culture may be safely said to be yet in its infancy in Medina County. The first settlers, deprived for a time of its use, and realizing the great demand in every family for the important article of food, early set about planting orchards. But little care was exercised, in a majority of cases, in the selection of varieties, or in the care of orchards after once well set. One of the earliest apple orchards was started from seeds saved from apples eaten by the family while on their way to a new home in the woods. This orchard was, for a time, the most important in the county. The lack of railroads has had the effect of retarding the development of this interest, and even now, taking into consideration the value of good fruit as a substantial element of food, as a valuable agent in preserving and promoting health, and as a luxury which all classes may enjoy, this subject has not received the attention which its importance merits at the hands of the careful agriculturist. The old apple orchards have been prolific producers, and, in favorable seasons, hundreds of bushels have been allowed to waste for the lack of a market. At an early day, considerable fruit was dried, and the practice is kept up to a considerable extent at present, with a fair local demand.*

The quality of the apples in the county is hardly adapted to the market demands of the present. This requires a large, fair-looking apple, without much regard to the taste or grain of the fruit. The apple orchards of this county are selected chiefly with respect to the taste of the owner, no attempt having as yet been made to grow fruit for market. The leading varieties found here are the Rambo, Bellflower, Seek-no-Further, Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenberg, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Fall Pippin, Queen Anne, Red Astrakhan, Sweet Bough and Early Harvest. King of Tompkins County is among the later varieties, and is in the line of the market demands, as is the Tulpehocken. The former is the favorite for a large apple, some of the fruit measuring fourteen and one-half inches in circumference, and at the same time retaining a fine flavor and smooth texture. The apple is the hardiest and most reliable of all the fruits for this region, and there are more acres in apple orchards than in all other fruits combined.

Peaches, by reason of the unfavorableness of the climate, are, of late years, exceedingly uncertain, and are but little planted. Forty years ago, this fruit was as certain and prolific in its yield as apples, but succeeding years have wrought such climatic changes that there is a fair crop of this fruit only about once in five years. Late frosts in the spring usually cut off the crop, either in the blossom or when the young fruit has just formed; and, in addition to this, there occurs every few years a winter of such severity that even the trees themselves are seriously injured or destroyed. There are several peach orchards in the county, principally located in the eastern part of the county. The case of cherries of the finer kind is very

* An "apple factory" in Medina Village has, for the last few years, been engaged in drying fruit for the market. Some 20,000 bushels of apples were bought during the present fall (1880), at 15 cents per bushel, and at that price there is at present no profitable demand for the dried fruit.

similar to that of peaches, as the trees are somewhat tender and the blossoms are liable to be destroyed by late frosts in the spring. The hardier kinds, such as the Early Richmond, the Morellos and May Duke are much more reliable and hardy, and often yield fine crops. Pears are planted in small way principally, though there are occasional orchards of considerable size. The first trees of this sort were seedlings, which of late years have been supplanted by dwarfs or their outgrowth of half-standards. The latest additions, however, are of the standards. The tendency to blight, which the pear-tree shows here as elsewhere in Ohio, prevents any extended attention to the orchard culture of this fruit. No effective remedy has as yet been devised for this scourge of the pear tree, unless the recent discussion of horticulturists have struck the root of the matter. In the recent session of the Montgomery Horticultural Society, it was set forth that "the blight seldom, if ever, attacks trees which have their stems shaded by their branches; while the branches themselves—the foliage—is defended from the direct rays of the summer sun during the hottest part of the day, by some screen such as is afforded by a building or another tree which shades them from about 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., more or less. Another fact regarding the permanent thriftiness of pear-trees is, that, if the roots can penetrate deeply into wholesome soil, or otherwise can occupy a stratum which supplies them uniformly as to moisture and temperature, they succeed." Plums are scarcely grown at all, owing to the prevalence of the curculio insect, although the trees seem to grow well and remain healthy.

The lack of an easy access to market has been a great drawback to the orchard culture of fruit. A generous provision for family wants has all that has been aimed at, and the considerable surplus that has grown out of this, has been converted into cider or gone largely to waste. This feature is aggravated by the unfortunate habit of the most reliable orchards of bearing full crops every alternate year, with scant ones or failures between. The effect of this habit on the market, is disastrous to the grower, and only those reap the harvest, who, by careful management, secure a good crop in the "off year." The presence of good facilities for transportation, and a reliable nursery in the county, may be trusted to awaken a lively interest in this matter of fruit-growing.

The cultivation of small fruits for market has received but little general attention. The cultivation of strawberries, raspberries, etc., in gardens, for private use, extends to more persons each year, and more are used. There is, however, a growing surplus which finds its way to the villages, going a good way toward supplying the demand. In the matter of blackberries, the wild fruit is the strongest competitor against the cultivation for private use or market. Grapes have received some attention, in a small way, in this county. The hardier varieties of this fruit succeed reasonably well in this county, especially when the sand soil predominates. Some attempts at small vineyards have been made, but with no marked results. The Isabella, Iona, Concord and Delaware are found, but the necessary amount of care is seldom bestowed, and the results, when compared with more favorable localities, are not flattering.

In the matter of stock-breeding, there is a very general interest, though the number of those who make it a specialty, or a leading feature of their farm industry, is small. Probably less than one-third can be placed in this class, though among these may be included a majority of the wealthier farmers. Among this portion of the farming community, a persevering, patient, investigating spirit has been manifested, that has accomplished large results for the stock of the county. No class of stock has been slighted in this respect, though perhaps cattle and sheep have profited most.

It is quite natural that the early history of the horse in Medina County should be somewhat obscure. In the early settlement, the nature of farm work called for the steady strength, the freedom from accident and the easy keeping of the ox, and horses found no general demand until the pioneers could afford the luxury of speed in travel. It was not long before this demand made a marked change in the character of the teams, which has continued until now one would scarcely meet with an ox team upon the road in a month's travel through the county. The early stock of horses were such as could be bought in the older settlements, and were marked by no particular characteristic of breed or quality. The only demand was for the ordinary purposes of the farm, and the people were not only not in position "to look a gift horse in the mouth," but were quite as powerless to be fastidious in regard to any horse. Among the earliest efforts to improve upon this stock was the importation of a horse called "Blucher." But little is remembered of his characteristics or pedigree, but he was extensively used, and was considered desirable at that time, though modern improvements have caused them to be remembered as an inferior grade. Succeeding him came "Duroc" and "May Duke," which left their impress upon the stock of the county to a marked degree. This is especially true of the latter animal, and the "May Duke" horses were sure to carry off the premiums when shown at the early fairs. These horses were owned at Seville, and are described as a cross between a heavy, general-purpose horse and a genuine roadster. This was the character of the animal in general demand, and a great many of their colts were got in the county. In or about 1852, F. G. Foot, of Westfield, brought in a Black Hawk Morgan horse, named "David Hill." He was a fine black animal, weighed about one thousand pounds, could trot a mile in about three minutes, and suited the popular taste better than anything that had preceded him. His stock was found very largely in the northern part of the county, and proved excellent roadsters. Closely following him, or about the same time, Hiram Sykes, of Hinckley, brought "Eastman Morgan" from Vermont. He was sired by "Sherman Morgan," and was a little faster horse than his immediate predecessor in Medina County. Speed had begun to be quite an object among the younger class of the farming community. The boys were beginning to own horses of their own, and preferred a horse that could leave the dust in others' eyes to one better fitted for heavy work. With this class the Vermont Morgan was a great favorite. The horse in question was a "blocky, pony-shaped" animal, weighing about twelve hundred pounds, and surprised horsemen with his speed, as there was nothing about him to promise it. Though used a good deal in the county, he never got any trotters, though all were found to be good roadsters. M. Lyon brought in a chestnut stallion from Vermont about the same time, but he was not so popular as the one just mentioned. There is some diversity of opinion, at this time, as to the merits of the old Morgan strain. There are those who complain of hoof difficulties, though this is claimed, by the friends of the strain, as the result of injudicious management when the animal is young. Bred for speed, the owner was anxious to develop it as soon as possible, and frequently trained his young horse at an early age when most likely to injure the foot.

Perhaps the most celebrated strain of horses —a strain the repute of which has not passed away with the animals that represented it—was the Stranger breed. The founder of this breed a was horse brought from Kentucky by a stranger, and sold, when a two-year-old colt, for $70, to Horace Hatch, of Medina. This was about 1850; he was kept here about four years, and sold for $3,000, but he proved a short-lived animal, dying soon afterward. Though here but a short time, he left a good deal of his stock in

the county, all of which showed more or less of the fine qualities of the sire. "Chestnut Tom" was one of his colts, which was bought by Mr. Hatch when a colt. He possessed the characteristics of his sire in a large degree, and was a general favorite among horse-breeders. "Tom B.," by "Chestnut Tom," was a fine specimen of the Stranger strain of horses, and trotted in 2:37, and afterward was sold at a high price. "Erie Abdallah" and "Hotspur" made a season at Wellington a little later than this, and left a large number of colts in Lorain County and some in Medina. The first is a "general purpose" horse, noted as a spirited, active and fleet traveler, with surprising powers of endurance. He made, at one time, a single dash of ten miles in the extraordinary time of *thirty-one minutes and nine seconds.* "Hotspur," however, seemed to be the greater favorite in Medina, and two of his colts, "Hotspur Chief," owned in Homer, and "Hotspur Joe," owned by Emory, in Cleveland, were kept in the stud in this county. They were bred, too, quite extensively, and many of their get are to be found in the county. "Hotspur Joe" was kept some three years by the Shanks Brothers, but was finally sold, and went to Kansas for breeding purposes. "Nettie," a Hotspur colt owned by Shanks brothers, developed considerble speed, trotting a mile in 2:35, and was sold for $1,500.

Among the more modern horses, "General Hayes," a young horse recently sold by Shanks Brothers for $3,000, is perhaps most prominent. He was sired by old "Flying Hiatoga," and out of a mare by "Stranger;"—fine trotting stock on both sides. He was bought at Berlin Heights when about two years old for $1,000, and kept in stud for some two years and a half, and, after three weeks' training, he was put on a private track, when he displayed such speed as to sell readily for $3,000, to Mr. Emory, of Cleveland.

It will be observed that the general demand thus far was for a light, active horse. This is still true, though perhaps confined more generally to the northern part of the county Of late, the demand in the southern part has been for a heavier horse, and the "general-purpose" Clydesdale and Norman are finding more favor, especially in the township of Wadsworth and Guilford. This division is the more noticeable from the fact that the heavy horses are found in the hilliest part of the county, a country to which they are generally considered least adapted. Of the latter class, Seth Baughman, of Wadsworth, brought in a fine Clydesdale stallion. He was a large, well-built horse, and attracted lovers of the draft horse. This class of horses are of Scottish descent, of the largest size, averaging from sixteen to eighteen hands high, with ponderous bodies, stout limbs, hairy at the fetlocks, of high and noble carriage, and unsurpassed in weight and strength. They occasionally reach a weight of seventeen and even eighteen hundred pounds. S. A. Earle, of Friendville, has a stallion of this breed, recently introduced, and a half-brother of "General Hayes," which he calls "Joe Geiger." The latter is a well-bred horse, and has developed some speed. He was raised in Pickaway County, is a dark bay, stands sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over twelve hundred pounds. His sire was "Hiatoga," or better known as "Old Togue," a grandson of the founder of the strain in Virginia. "Bonnie Scotland," the Clydesdale stallion, is a dark bay, sixteen and three-fourths hands high, and weighs, in good condition, 1,800 pounds. He was bred in Sterlingshire, Scotland, by Andrew Stuart, Esq., of Kip Dowrie, and imported to Canada in 1876. He was imported into Syracuse, N. Y., in the spring of 1880, and there bought by Mr. Earle. The Normans have not been popular in this county, for the reason that the general taste demanded a light, active animal. In 1878, however, William Smith, of Hillsdale, Michigan, made a season in the

county with a fine horse of this breed. He was considerably used, and the stock finds ready sale at good figures. They are natives of France, and embody more speed in action than the ordinary draft horse, together with great strength of limb and power of locomotion. Their average size is from sixteen to seventeen hands high, compact in body, symmetrical in shape, clean in limb and enduring in labor. One of the best-bred horses now owned in the county is "Membrino Thorn," recently imported to this county by Jacob Miller, lately deceased. He was bred on the celebrated stock-farm of Dr. Hurd, of Kentucky, and brought to the southern part of the State, where Mr. Miller found him. The horse is a fine black animal, weighing, in good flesh, about eleven hundred and fifty pounds, and standing fifteen and three-fourths hands high. He is a fine-appearing, high-headed animal of the roadster class, and has got quite a large number of colts in the county, the older ones being about three and one-half years. The principal breeders of horses in the county are Shanks Brothers, in Litchfield, and S. A. Earle, of Friendville. Mr. Miller, before his death, had given a good deal of attention to this class of stock, preparing a track and arranging to develop this business, but death put an end to his plans before they had reached their culmination.

In the Medina *Gazette* of April 21, 1859, is the following on the subject of the horses of the county: "Medina can boast of a better stud of horses than any other county in this State. At our State fairs, we invariably take most of the premiums, and always receive praise for their fine style and purity of blood. The following horses are among the number who have received considerable prominence: Buckeye Boy, owned by Dr. Carpenter; Emperor, owned by Hubbard & Hall; Stranger, owned by H. S Hatch; Eastman Morgan, owned by H. Sykes; Odd Fellow, owned by C. H. Hill. The following are fast coming into notice, and have appeared at our county fairs, many of which have taken premiums. They are a good stock of horses: May Duke, owned by S. Beedle; Yankee Lad, by L. W. Ladd; Duke of York, by A. Hubbard; Jack Best, by C. Halliwell; Green Mountain Morgan, by A. Brown; Black Hawk Messenger, by S. A. Earle; Prince, by D. Kreider; Black Tiger, by A. Miner, and David Crockett, by H. C. Galehouse."

Mules have never been received with favor by the general mass of the farmers. Their appearance was not prepossessing, and those conditions to which this animal is supposed to be best fitted have never existed in this county, and the mule has therefore not secured much of a foothold.

The introduction of cattle into the county was as early as the coming of the first settler. Cows were a necessary part of the pioneer's outfit, without which his chances for obtaining a reasonably comfortable existence were very poor indeed, and few families were without them. But, once here, it required all the care and diligence of the settler to protect them against the ravages of wild beasts and disease. Wolves were not so dangerous to cattle as in many places, but now and then a yearling or calf was sacrificed to their voracious appetites. The murrain, a little later, took off scores of these animals, entailing considerable privation before they could be replaced. Then the marshes and the rank vegetation took their quota, so that in spite of the employment of all the available children of the settlement as herders, and the dosing of cattle with alum, soot and soft soap, hundreds fell victims to the snares of a new country. Under such circumstances, the effort was narrowed down to a struggle to maintain, rather than improve, the breed. The people who settled this county were from New York and the New England States, where the short-horn breed of cattle had been introduced as early as 1800. Subse-

quent to the war of 1812, still larger importations had been made, and short-horn grades were not unfrequently met with in the New England States at the time this country drew upon them for its settlement. This general interest was soon transferred to Ohio by the way of Kentucky more largely than from the East, and, in 1834, the "Ohio Importing Company" was formed to import short-horn Durhams from England. Seven bulls and twelve cows, nineteen in all, were imported and exhibited in the following year at the State fair. This company subsequently increased the number of their importation to thirty head. In 1852, the "Scioto Importing Company" imported sixteen head, and, in the following year, a similar company, formed in Madison County, imported twenty-two head. In 1854, similar companies were formed in Clinton and Clark Counties, by which some forty more animals were brought to the State. Amid all this activity in the improvement of stock, it is not to be expected that the enterprising people of this county should fail to profit by it. Not long after the introduction of these cattle by the Ohio company, Messrs. Wheatley and Spencely, of Granger, separately introduced the breed here. Little more is remembered of the matter than this bare fact. E. A. Warner dealt in this stock early, bringing in a bull known as Talleyrand, a namesake, if not a descendant, of one of the cows brought in by the Ohio company. Other leading bulls of this herd were Solomon, Absalom and Gen. Grant. For years, Mr. Warner was a leading breeder of this class of stock, though he discarded the practice of registering his cattle in the herd book. In 1855, Mr. T. S. Shaw bought a bull in Sullivan, which was raised on the farm of Cassius M. Clay. It was a fine white animal, the favorite color of that stock farm, and, after staying here three or four years, it was sold and taken to the West. The herd of A. L. Clapp was started in 1874, by the purchase of a bull, Punch 8,881, bred by J. G. Hagerty, of Licking County, Ohio, a heifer of William Wheatley, of Richfield, Summit County, and, soon after, a cow of R. Baker, Elyria, Ohio. This cow was bred by William Warfield, of Kentucky. In August, 1877, another heifer, of the Rose of Sharon strain, was purchased of J. G. Hagerty. The herd now consists of thirteen head.

A letter from C. C. Cottingham, at Sharon Center, thus details the history of the short-horns in his vicinity: "In 1846, John Bell bought a bull of Raw Jackson, of Orange, Cuyahoga County, and, four years later, bought another from the same man. These two bulls did much to improve the native cattle. In 1859, I bought a cow of Raw Jackson, which he had recently purchased of Samuel Thorn, of New York. Ten years later, we started our present herd with four cows purchased of John Jackson, of Orange, Cuyahoga County. In 1871, I bought of J. G. Hagerty, of Licking County, Duke 9,787, and subsequently added two young cows. In 1874, I purchased Scottish Crown 24,795, of William Miller, of Canada. Three years later, in connection with T. G. Briggs, I bought one of the Bates family, Duke of Winfield 22,985. Have sold for breeding purposes, forty head, and have in my herd at present twenty-seven head.

"In 1864, George Waters, Sr., bought a cow of Raw Spencly, Sr., of Granger. Some years later, he bought Punch 8,881 and a cow of J. G. Hagerty, of Licking County. Mr. Waters was quite successful, and, at his death, some eight years after, had a fine herd, which was sold at public sale.

"In 1869, Adam Turner started his present herd from cows bought of J. Woodward, of Sharon, and J. L. Beck, of Guilford, and, probably, for the number of cows, has raised more calves than any other breeder in the township. T. G. Briggs keeps a herd of short-horns, the first of which he purchased from G. Waters, Sr., in 1872. He has since purchased several

head from the Canada West Breeding Association, and has at present seventeen head in his herd.

"George Waters, Jr., has a small herd, established in 1875 by the purchase of two cows of D. C. Wilhelm, of Licking County. He afterward bought a bull of J. G. Hagerty.

S. S. Totman started his herd with six cows in 1875–76, bought of George Waters, Jr., of Sharon, Sylvester & King, of Granger, and has now a herd of fifteen head. T. C. and E. Woodward have small herds, descendants of a cow purchased by their father (John Woodward, Sr.,) of Raw Jackson in 1859. Most of the farmers in the northern part of Sharon have resorted to Short-horn blood for the improvement of their stock."

The report to the Short-horn Breeders' Association, from Medina County in 1876, represented that there were six or eight herds in the county, with a poor demand for the stock, not more than one in twenty of the farmers using this blood for the improvement of their herds. Besides Mr. Cottingham, none reported save J. B. Porter, of Hinckley, as follows: Herd established, 1868; first animals were Lady Queen, by son of Starlight 5,200; Kate Darling, by King Duke 8,460; Red Rose, by same; Lady Butterfly, by Master Butterfly 17,702; purchased Kinallor Third 14,668. Have now fourteen cows and heifers and two bulls; breeding bull now in use, Decoration 22,541. There is less apathy among the farmers now than shown by the report in 1876, though the demands of the dairying business, which is a leading interest in Medina, has much to do with the number of those who care to breed fine stock.

The earliest effort to improve this class of stock, however, was by the introduction of the Devon blood. Joel Brigham, who had been a farmer in Harrisville, went into merchandising, and on one of his visits to New York his farmer's instinct lead him to buy two Devon calves at $55 apiece. At this early time, when it was noised about what Mr. Brigham had done, there was considerable curiosity manifested to see them. Iram Packard bought one and kept it for some years. This is a strikingly distinct breed in form and quality, medium in size, uniformly red in color, and comely in appearance. This blood, or that which was closely allied to it, seems to have been imported into New England in the seventeenth century, and the native stock of that section has for many generations borne strong resemblances to this stock. It failed to gain a footing here, and passed away before the Short-horn fashion. Frazer & Owens, of Seville, are breeding this class of cattle and make a creditable showing at the fairs.

The Ayrshires have been introduced within the last decade. There are several herds of grades, but the only pedigree stock of this blood in the county is in the herd of F. B. Clark, of Medina. This breed is said to have originated in the district of Ayrshire, in Scotland, by a cross of Short-horn bulls from the north of England on the common or native Kyloe cow of Scotland, and cultivated into their present excellent dairy qualities by careful and persistent breeding. They are highly esteemed by those who are partial to them for their large yields of milk, which render them much more profitable for dairy uses than the common cow of the country. In size, they are about the size of the common native cattle; in color, usually red or brown more or less mixed with white, and in shape, more like the Short-horn than others, though lacking their fine contour and comeliness of appearance. It was these characteristics that led Mr. Clark to go into the breeding of this stock. He was interested in dairying, and he became convinced that he could make 20 per cent more out of his grass with Ayrshire cows than any other blood. He started his herd in 1874, buying a bull, "Sir Robert," of C. C. Fuller, in Portage county,

to which he bred the common cows of his dairy, A little later he went to see a famous cow, "Dandy," in the herd of A. J. Miller, of Lorain County. This cow had given 10,000 pounds of milk in ten consecutive months, and was with calf at that time. Mr. Clark was so pleased with the animal that he agreed to take her calf when three days old, provided it could stand, at $50. His next purchase was a yearling bull imported from Canada, Cornhill 1st, and when old enough used him for breeding purposes, sending "Sir Robert" to the shambles. The present breeding bull is of his own breeding, "Cornhill 2d." The herd consists of five head of full-blood, registered stock, twenty head of from one-half to three-quarter blood. On his farm he has some forty head of cattle, all of his own breeding, and it is his intention to use Ayrshire exclusively for dairy purposes.

The Jerseys are represented by a single herd of thoroughbred stock, that of George Burr, of Lodi. There seems to be a distinction between the "Herd Book stock" and that registered in the "American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register." The former is not considered exclusive enough, and much stock is found registered there that is considered below the caste of the pure Jersey, hence they sustain a sort of high and low church relation to each other. The Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey, *generally* speaking, have a common origin, and owe their distinctive qualities to the manner of breeding, tastes and preferences of the propagators of this stock, for generations past. In size, they are smaller than our native cows, delicate in form, unique in shape, diversified in color, and blood-like in appearance. The prime quality claimed for the cow is the exceeding yellow color and rich quality of her milk, cream and butter, in all which she stands without a rival, although her quantity of milk is moderate, compared with the weight of butter which it yields. The herd of Mr. Burr was started in 1877, by the purchase of a young bull, "Duke of Medina No. 4,075," of Frank Ford, in Portage County. The sire of this bull was "Butter Stamp No. 700," and was imported in "Butter Mine" from the Island of Jersey. His dam, Ford's "Nellie No. 3,395" and granddam, "Lady Palestine No. 2,769," are descendants of a long line of deep and rich milkers. In December of 1878, two fine young heifers were purchased in Indianapolis, for Miss Bertha Burr, and added to the herd. These heifers, "Brendus No. 6,362," and "Carmen No. 6,361," were sired by "Marius No. 760," bred by I. J. Hand, and purchased for the Beech Grove herd at a cost of $500. One of these heifers is squirrel gray in color, with full, black points, and both were bred to "Le Brock's Prize No. 3,350," an imported bull of great promise, winning the first prize over all Jerseys at the Royal Agricultural Show. He was purchased by Mr. Jackson, and put at the head of the Beech Grove herd at Indianapolis. These cows both subsequently dropped heifer calves. In December, 1879, the bull "Opetrus No. 4,128," sired by "One Tan," and out of Petrus, which is at present the head of the herd, was bought out of the same herd in Indiana. Having purchased the heifer "Le Broemer No. 10,670," from his sister, Mr. Burr now has five cows and heifers, and one bull in his herd. These animals are all dark breeding, and several of full solid color and full black points. The cows "Brendus" and "Carmen," when twenty-four months old, gave twelve pounds and thirteen ounces of butter in seven days, without extra feed, and made over one-half pound of butter a day each, within an average of eight weeks of calving.

Sheep were introduced into Medina Co. almost as early as any stock. The first settlers seemed to have looked the ground all over, and to have prepared for an isolated existence in the woods. In these plans, sheep formed a conspicuous item, as the production of wool for the various articles of clothing seemed nearly indispensable. But the number

and boldness of the wolves made sheep-raising a burden upon the frontier farmer, taxed as he was with the cares and anxieties of a "clearing," that he could ill afford, and many soon gave up, the experiment. Others, however, persevered in spite of discouragements, and the county has probably not been without sheep since their first introduction, though the number has been very small at times. After the wolf had been exterminated under the influence of liberal bounties paid for their scalps, the dogs caused serious havoc among them, a farmer sometimes finding as many as twenty or thirty killed and wounded in a single night. It did not need any outside encouragement to wage a war of extermination upon these animals, and many a sheep-killing dog was summarily disposed of. It is difficult to determine the characteristics of the early sheep. In 1816, Wells & Dickinson, large woolen manufacturers at Steubenville, had large flocks of Spanish merino sheep, derived from the Humphrey importations. These were pastured at this time on the Stark County plains, and were the talk of stock admirers of the State. In 1824, the failure of this firm caused these sheep to be scattered in small parcels all over the State, and they fell into the hands of many who cared more to improve on the common stock than to breed full-blooded animals. In this way some of these superior grades came to this county, and were owned as early as 1830 by William Chambers, of Guilford Township. These sheep were characterized by a light carcass and fleece, though the latter was of fine texture and good fiber. American cultivation has done much to improve these original and subsequent importations, so that at this day no fine-wooled sheep in the world excel, and few equal, the American Merinos in the heavy product of their fleeces, or the size and stamina of their bodies. Of the latter class there are several fine flocks in this county. Asa Farnum, Esq., of Chippewa Lake, has been engaged in growing fine-wooled sheep for the last forty years. The flock of Alexander Brothers, of Westfield, is one of the best, and was started in 1861, by purchases from the flock of Mr. Farnum. The breeding of registered sheep for sale, however, has been of more recent date with these gentlemen. In December, 1879, their entire flock of previous breeding was sold, and the foundation of a new flock laid by the purchase of three yearling ewes and one ram, on September 16th of that year. These were drawn from the flock of E. Townsend, of Pavilion Center, Genesee Co., N. Y., and, on January 20, 1880, twenty yearling ewes, from the flock of J. E. Gilmore, of the same place. These latter animals were bred, however, by Townsend. Since these purchases, additions have been made from time to time, until their flock now numbers fifty-one breeding ewes from one to two years old, which were derived by Mr. Townsend from the celebrated Hammond flock of Vermont. In addition to the names noted, those of A. L. Clapp, of Chatham, William Kennedy, of Brunswick, and J. Barneby, of York, should be mentioned as dealers in this class of stock.

About 1842, Nathaniel Pierce introduced in the south part of Granger some Saxon sheep from the flock of H. D. Grove, of Hoosick, Rensselear Co., N. Y. Mr. Grove, who was a native of Saxony, made various importations from his native land. In a letter from which these facts have been derived, Hon. Halsey Hulburt, of Seville, adds: "Mr. Grove died—perhaps in the winter of 1843–44—the owner of the flock in Granger, and it was sold at public sale by his administrators in October, 1844, and widely scattered over the country. Old Gov. Morris, of Highland Co., Ohio, was present and purchased some. I had twenty of the ewes, and bred them until I found their light fleeces—two and one-half to three pounds—did not pay, and gradually increased their fleeces by merino bucks, to an average, in late

years, of eight pounds. With the Saxons I bought the foot-rot, which has continued in my flock ever since. In June, I disposed of my sheep to be rid of it, and have purchased in Wisconsin. It is problematical, I think, whether merino sheep can be kept on our level lands without foot-rot (our great discouragement in wool-growing) as an accompaniment."

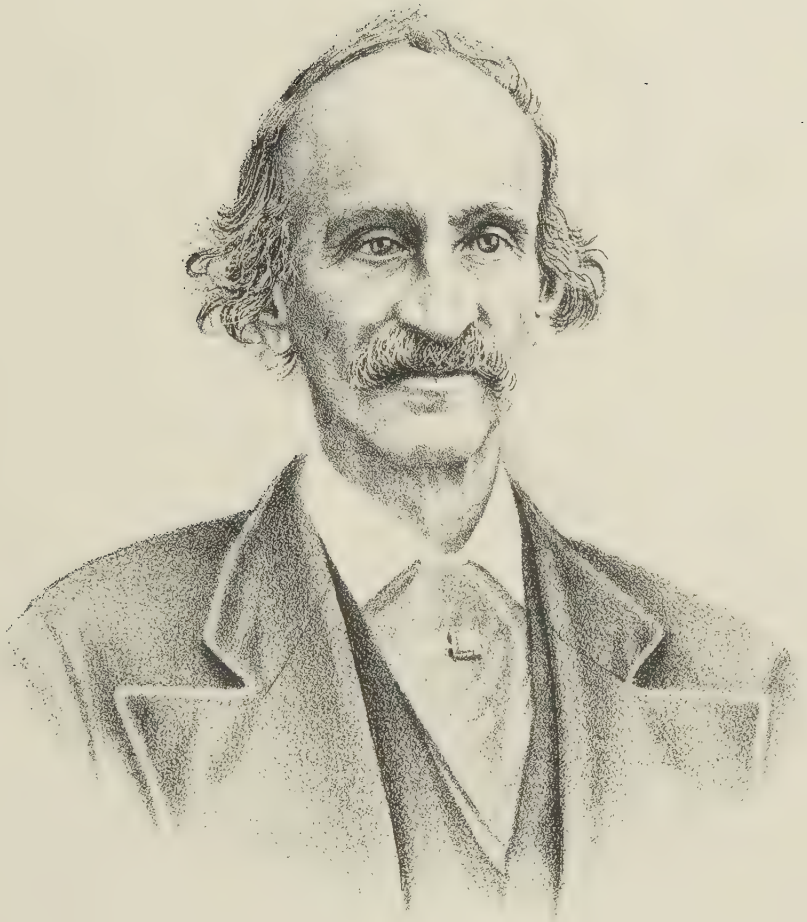
Of the coarser-wooled, mutton sheep, the Cotswold blood was introduced as early as 1852, by J. L. Beck, of Guilford. In that year, he purchased a buck and two ewes from the flock of George Shaw, of Sussex County, New Jersey, paying $40 for the one, and $20 each, for the rest, the three sheep costing in Medina County a little more than $113. These animals were of the best blood in the country, and, by the exercise of great care and excellent judgment, Mr. Beck has succeeded in maintaining the character of his flock. The second buck used was of his own breeding, by his Jersey ewes and a buck owned by Mr. Bell, of Sharon, who was also interested in this class of sheep. Mr. W. H. Witter, of Montville, and Mr. Shaw, just south of Medina, were somewhat interested in these sheep, and exchanges were made among these gentlemen for breeding bucks of the various flocks. The sixth buck of Mr. Beck's flock, was purchased of William Squires, of Lorain County, of whom he had bought a buck and some ewes the year previous. His seventh breeding buck was an imported animal, and was purchased at an expense of $200; the ninth was an imported animal purchased of William Moffitt, of Cuyahoga County, etc. Sufficient is given to show the care exercised in the selection of his animals; and the reputation his flock has achieved, shows the estimation in which his judgment is held by growers of coarse wools. There is a good demand for all his surplus stock, and not a little interest is awakened in this class of sheep. Mr. Beck's flock now consists of twenty-nine ewes, and three bucks.

Of the middle wools—abundant in fleece, massive in the quantity, and delicious in the excellence of their flesh—is found the Southdown and Shropshire. Of the latter, two bucks have been imported by William King, of Granger. Of the Southdowns, there are a few specimens in the county, but they are proving, generally, popular. Sheep are raised in Medina for the wool, and, though general opinion does not accept the dictum of the fine wool growers, merino grades are the leading characteristics of the sheep in the county. The alternation by many of the farmers from dairying to sheep-raising, is not calculated to do the most for the character of either industry, and experience will probably prove that in this, as well as elsewhere "a rolling stone gathers no moss."

Swine were the earliest and the most easily maintained of any stock on the frontier farms. No family was so poor as to be without them, and none were so rich as not to need them. In most parts of the county they were allowed to run at large in the forest, gradually taking on the nature of the wild hog, which were found here by the first settlers. This breed of hogs were of thin flesh, large bones, thick skin and formidable tusks. They were wholly unfit for food, though the exigencies of pioneer life often made them the only resource. Their skin was used for tanning purposes, and furnished a very desirable leather for horse collars and other parts of the harness. The woods breed of hogs, however, has long since become extinct in this county, and, where it used to take two years to make a 200-pound hog, a 300 and 400 pound hog can be made in nine to twelve months. The principal breeds are the Suffolk, Chester White, and Berkshire. The latter was the first introduced, but they were then a rough, coarse-boned animal, and were soon abandoned. A fine-boned Suffolk was introduced later, but they were found as much in the one extreme as the early Berkshires had been in the other. A cross between these and

the Chester White has produced a favorite animal with many. A later Berkshire, which answers the demands of the critic, is now found in the county, and great pains are being taken to preserve the breed in all its purity. The Yorkshire hog was introduced in Harrisville, in 1874, by John Warner, Esq. This breed matures early, puts on a large quantity of fat and keeps within the limits of the "small breeds." Some of Mr. Warner's April pigs dress this winter 185 pounds, which is considered a very good showing. There is an objection found, that they are rather better to furnish lard than mess-pork. The Magie and Poland-China are also occasionally found, but there is not the same interest manifested in this branch of stock-raising as in others.

Dairying came to this country by right of succession. In the old Connecticut, this had been a prominent feature of the farm industry before the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the early settlers coming from New England brought the custom with them. Here it found a congenial soil, and, growing with the growth of the county, it is now one of the chief sources of revenue. The first effort to establish this enterprise in this county was probably in 1816. In Northrup's history of Medina County, it is related of Mrs. William Warner, that "she thought her table poorly supplied if cheese was wanting." Knowing that her husband was daily employed, and had not time to attend to all that must be done, she undertook to make a cheese-press. She rolled a short log to the corner of the cabin, and fixed it firmly on one end, next she took a puncheon and placed one end in the opening between the logs, and soon made the discovery that a few stones placed on the other end would create leverage. She used the rim of an old sieve for a cheese rim, into which she placed the curd, surrounded by a cloth; placed that on top of the upright log, adjusted the puncheon properly, put the stones in place, and soon had the satisfaction of knowing that cheese could be pressed and made. That rudely constructed press was used by her for many years, and she has the satisfaction of telling that from then until the present time (1860) she has never been without cheese, and that always made by herself." This was not an isolated case, save perhaps in the rudeness of the press and the time of beginning the manufacture. It was early observed that the soil was best adapted to grazing, and soon suggested an increase in the number of cows. But, before there was a market for the surplus make, cheese was made for home consumption, and most families could afford the luxury of cheese. After the construction of the canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, which opened up a market to this county, considerable cheese was made in a private way and marketed in the various towns that were accessible. In 1847, C. B. Chamberlin, a native of Vermont, settled in Montville Township, and purchased 500 acres of land, in the following year put on 100 cows, and began dairying on a scale never before known in this county, and perhaps not on the "Reserve." The most of the land had been cleared before feed was abundant, and he made from 200 to 300 pounds of cheese per day. This he continued for some eight years, generally marketing his product in Chillicothe, where he went every week. Occasionally he contracted his make at Akron or Cleveland. In the meanwhile his operations excited great interest among the farmers in the county, and people came from a considerable distance away to see him "bandage a cheese in the press." This practice, now so common, was then unknown, and was considered a great novelty. About 1855, a number of the farmers enlarged their dairy operations to a considerable extent, among whom may be mentioned F. B. Clark, Andrew Haight and J. H. Sedgwick. At this time the implements and appurtenances of the dairy were very rude. The milking was done in open yards, and milking barns were unknown.



Rush L. Van Deusen

Cheeses were thin and small, and were held through the season. In the fall, when ready for market, they were frequently shipped in rough casks made for the purpose. Wellington soon grew into a market for this product, and the greater proportion of the cheese made in the county was hauled there by the farmers.

The factory system in this county, dates from 1866, in Litchfield Township. Cheese factories originated, it is said, in Herkimer County, N. Y. The dairy business began on a considerable scale there, as early as 1800, and, by 1830, a trade had been established with England for the product of this industry. From there it spread to the Western Reserve, beginning in the northeastern part, and coming to Medina, as above indicated. The Litchfield Factory was built by Benedict & Brooker, and A. D. Hall, of Geauga County, was secured to initiate them in the mysteries of combined action in the dairy business. "Cheese meetings" became a common thing at once all over the county. Mr. Hall was an enthusiast upon the subject, and he and his wife were paid high wages for their instruction and assistance in placing the factory system on its feet here, some private cheese-makers employing them to give instructions in the factory system of manufacture. In 1867, Chamberlin & McDowell erected a factory in Medina, and about the same time, similar enterprises were inaugurated in most of the northern and northeastern townships. Since, the dairy business has been an important interest, forming one of the most profitable sources of revenue. These factories have more than doubled the manufacture; have lessened the labor to the farmer, and increased the price of the manufactured article. Factories have not found encouragement in the southeastern part of the county, or in localities where the German element is predominant. They are generally given to wheat culture, and are not to be diverted from this sort of husbandry. There are some fourteen factories now in the county, though all have not been in operation during the past season. The season of 1879 was very poor for cheese makers, and the farmers made haste to dispose of their cows and put on sheep. Last season the price of cheese greatly improved, but the patronage was so poor that many factories could not afford to continue business on the percentage plan, and closed their operations. The average capacity of these factories is from thirty to forty cheeses per day, receiving the milk of some 400 cows. Few have, of late years, worked up to their full capacity, though some have received the milk from 500 to 600 cows at times. Private dairying is still continued, in some instances on so large a scale as, perhaps, to be properly classed as a private factory.

The principal market for this product of late years has been at Wellington, where, by a system of partnership with factory men, the interest has been built up into immense proportions. The springtide in this business was from 1860 to 1874. During the war, Mr. F. B. Clark, one year, realized $90 per cow, selling his home-made cheese at an average of 16⅔ cents per pound. Mr. C. B. Chamberlin was not only earliest in the dairying business, but for a number of years foremost in the factory business. Selling the first factory in Medina to his partner, he fitted up the old mill for the business, which was burned about 1874 with some thousand cheeses. He at once put up another factory in the village, which is considered the model establishment of the county. He has three others in various parts of the county. In 1875, he engaged in purchasing the product for the Eastern markets, wintering some 12,000 boxes that year in New York City. In 1876, he bought 25,000 boxes, and 30,000 boxes in the following year, all of which he shipped to Philadelphia. The larger proportion of the cheese made here of late has been marketed at Wellington, though not an inconsiderable amount is sent elsewhere on private account.

A noticeable and favorable feature of the agriculture of the county is the moderate size of the farms. By the census of 1870, it appears that there were then 2,722 farms, of which over 2,000 were less than one hundred acres each, and of the latter number, a few more than half were farms of less than fifty acres each. The census of the present year (1880) shows the number of farms at present to be 3,086, and, at the same time, a falling-off in the population. The natural inference from the imperfect returns as yet received would seem to be that families were generally smaller, and that the larger farms had been divided, the average farm now not reaching over eighty-five acres. These farms are well tilled, the buildings well improved, the grade of stock equal to the best in the State, and a general well-to-do air of neatness and comfort prevails everywhere throughout the farming community. Improved agricultural implements are found everywhere, the farmers readily perceiving the advantage to be gained by thorough equipment for their work. In the matter of markets, the railroad facilities provided within the last decade have solved the problem that for years vexed the farming community of Morrow County. The question of highways is yet an unfathomed mystery. Like most of the Western Reserve, Medina is at the mercy of its clay roads. Sand and gravel in suitable quantities cannot be found here, and the great inquiry is, as to how these roads shall be constructed to absorb the least moisture. In the State Agricultural Report of 1876, ten miles of graveled road was reported, but it would probably puzzle the oldest inhabitant to locate the road. The "river road" is the one probably referred to, where, in places, the gravel of the river has been put on to the highway. It is lost sight of, however, at every muddy season. The bridging of the county is not an important item of expense. The Rocky River and the Black River are the principal streams of the county, which can be easily spanned anywhere in one hundred feet. The old covered bridges of the earlier days still continue to be favorites with the people, though of late iron bridges have been introduced to some extent.

Agricultural societies grew up very naturally in this community. They were a prominent feature of the farming communities of Connecticut, and, some years before any regularly organized effort was put forth to this end, the people, anxious to transfer the customs and traditions of their early home to this land, spontaneously came together to show their stock and compare their respective merits. On June 3, 1833, the County Commissioners directed the Auditor to call a meeting of the farmers of the county, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. For some reason, there was no adequate result from this effort A great many of the farmers had early become interested in horses and cattle, and for some years, on a certain day, they met at the public square, where an impromptu organization of committees was had, who passed their judgment upon the respective merits of the animals present, without regard to entries. This custom gradually grew in importance until the farmers' wives brought the results of their handiwork, and the whole farming community joined in a sort of "harvest home" holiday. An important feature of these gatherings was the array of yoked oxen, and it was not uncommon to see, at these times, twenty or thirty yoke in "a string." This practice was continued after the regular organization of a society, and premiums were offered to the township that should send the longest "string" of yoked cattle. In 1845, a permanent organization was formed, and, in spite of a vigorous opposition on the part of the minority, leased, rather than bought, seven acres of Mr. Bronson, just east of the foundry. The contract was for ten years at $70 per year, during which time a large building which served as floral, domestic, art and mechanical halls,

was built. At the expiration of the lease, the Society found itself in debt to the extent of $100. A spirited meeting of the society at the Court House canvassed the subject, and the old-time minority carried considerable weight with their "I-told-you-so" argument. Mr. W. H. Witter, a prominent advocate of the purchasing policy, was made President, and a director from each township, who should solicit the farmers from their respective localities to take stock at $5 per share, the funds to be devoted to the purchase of grounds for holding the fair. This bid fair to fail, when, later, a meeting of the directors revealed that but little or no stock had been subscribed. Mr. Witter was appointed as a soliciting committee, and in a few months' time succeeded in raising $1,200 in this way. Eighteen acres were at once purchased of the Selkirk estate, and fitted up for the use of the society. The building of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, cut off an acre and a half of their grounds, and, in 1877, A. I. Root, desiring a place to put his growing business, made overtures to the society, and bought their land at $100 per acre. The society at once secured 21 acres of land, a little southwest, paying the same price per acre. The society has had a vigorous growth, and is in prosperous circumstances. A large frame building combines the accommodations, sometimes divided among several halls. Accommodations for stock, in the way of sheds, stalls and pens, are abundant, and an eating-hall provides means for the refreshment of the society's guests and members. The track is a half-mile circle, which was constructed at a cost of $1,000, and is commanded by a comfortably arranged grand stand.

One of the most unique premiums offered by this society was a small flag, made of cotton cloth thirty-three by fifty-six inches, painted with the usual number of stripes and stars, emblazoned with a device consisting of a jolly-looking human face with thumb on nose, which, as interpreted, meant, "Take me if you can." This was offered to the county which would bring in the largest delegation to the county fair of 1878, and was awarded to the Summit County delegation.

The origin and historic value of this flag is connected with one of the greatest sleighrides ever known in Medina, and one to which the older people of the county revert with unusual satisfaction. In 1856, there was an unprecedented amount of sleighing, and sometime in February of that year, the people of Solon Township, Cuyahoga County, got up a sleighing party consisting of seven four-horse teams, and among other decorations carrying the flag in question. The people of Twinsburg, Summit County, through which the Solon party passed, made up their minds to go to Solon and take the flag. They harnessed up fourteen four-horse teams, went to Solon, and brought the flag home. Royalton, Cuyahoga County, then rallied thirty-eight four-horse teams, and took back the flag; and thus, like the knight-errants of old, it traveled from one township to another, with an increased number of four-horse teams each time. It soon became a county matter—Cuyahoga, Medina and Summit Counties were to try their strength, and the county mustering the largest number of four-horse teams was to bear away the flag. On the 14th of March, the parties met at West Richfield, with all the teams they could muster. Medina County had 140 four-horse sleighs, Cuyahoga had 151 four-horse teams, and Summit, 171, a total of 462 four-horse sleighs—each sleigh containing an average of fourteen persons—1,848 horses, 6,468 persons, besides a large number of one and two horse sleighs.

Summit County, of course, took the flag. The Medina delegation, on their return home, immediately called a meeting to make arrangements for another trial. It came off on the 18th, at Akron. The procession was fitted out with devices, banners, bands of music, etc., and

entered Akron about noon, amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the people, who extended to them a most hearty welcome. The teams were counted, and Medina rolled up 182 four-horse teams, besides one four-mule team, hitched up with ropes, which was thrown out by the committee, because not horses. The teams filed through the city, and the result was telegraphed from one to the other with shouts of victory—the citizens of Akron joining heartily in the same—until the whole city was in one deafening roar.

President Pierce of Hudson College presented the flag to the county of Medina, with some appropriate remarks, which were responded to by Charles E. Bostwick, Chief Marshal of the Medina delegation; after which, two songs were sung, composed for the occasion. After refreshments, the Medina delegation returned home with the flag, the happiest company, doubtless, that were ever brought together.

Another fair association exists in the county known as the "District Agricultural Society of Wayne and Medina Counties, Ohio." This grew out of a desire to aid in building up the village of Seville, where the fairs are held, and some little dissatisfaction with the county association. A meeting of the citizens of Seville and vicinity was called for the 5th of June, 1860. There was a good attendance, a general expression of opinion was had, and committees appointed to forward the project. On the 11th of the same month, another meeting was held, and subsequently an association was formed with the following officers: S. G. Foote, President; D. D. Dowd, Vice President; J. A. Bell, Secretary; Cornelius Welsh, Treasurer; Charles Eddy, O. S. Owen, John Coolman, Jacob Knuff, Joseph McGlennen, J. C. Johnson and J. T. McDowell, Directors. Twelve acres just north of Seville was leased of L. A. Parker, fenced, necessary buildings erected, a one-third-of-a-mile track laid out and graded, and the first exhibition held on the 11th, 12th and 13th of October, 1860. The enterprise proved highly successful for several years in succession; the grounds were enlarged, more commodious buildings were erected, and a good half-mile track constructed. The fair is still liberally patronized, and bids fair to be one of the institutions of the county for years to come.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-HISTORIC RACES—REMAINS OF MOUND BUILDERS—INDIAN DOMINATION—COMING OF THE WHITES—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—CIVIL DIVISIONS AND CENSUS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—POLITICAL.

THE earliest history of Medina County, in common with that of the State, is veiled in mystery, and what share it had in the prehistoric times can be only guessed. It is the opinion of antiquarians that three distinct races had inhabited North America prior to the coming of the present inhabitants. Of these, the builders of those magnificent cities the ruins of which strew for miles the plains of Central America, were the first. "The mind is startled," says an eminent writer on this subject, "at the remoteness of their antiquity, when we consider the vast sweep of time necessary to erect such colossal structures of solid masonry, and afterward convert them into the present utter wreck. Comparing their complete desolation with the ruins of Baalbec, Palmyra, Thebes and Memphis, they must have been old when the latter were being built." Of this race, no trace has been found within the

limits of this country, and whether Ohio ever shook under the step of their marching, or its wilds ever echoed to their cries, is still an open question. "The second race," continues the same writer, "as determined by the character of their civilization, were the Mound-Builders, the remains of whose works constitute the most interesting class of antiquities found within the limits of the United States. Like the ruins of Central America, they antedate the most ancient records; tradition can furnish no account of them, and their character can only be partially gleaned from the internal evidences which they themselves afford. They consist of the remains of what were, apparently, villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, etc. The farthest relic of this kind, discovered in a northeastern direction, was near Black River, on the south side of Lake Ontario. Thence they extend in a southwestern direction by way of the Ohio, the Mississippi, Mexican Gulf, Texas, New Mexico and Yucatan, into South America." Some of the most interesting and extensive of these works are found in Ohio. At the mouth of the Muskingum, on Licking River, near Newark, at Circleville on the Scioto, and on Paint Creek, near Chillicothe, are found some of the most elaborate of these mounds, stored with some of the most important relics ever discovered. But, with all the discoveries and investigations made thus far, but little progress has been made toward a knowledge of their origin, civilization or destiny. They existed here, and built the works over which the archæologists spend their efforts in vain, but what was the nature of their stay here, or the character of their civilization, is as far from comprehension as ever. Col. Whittlesey, writing of this race, says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles, has been found on their burial hearths, and around skeletons not consumed by fire." The more important of these mounds are found in the southern part of the State, and it is conjectured that the remains found in the northern part may have been built by portions of the race not contemporary with the builders of the southern structures. The difference in the extent and importance of these northern structures seems to indicate a people far less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was to war among themselves or against their neighbors. Along the watershed in this State, which lies along the southern line of Wyandot and Crawford Counties, extending irregularly east and west, there is a space where but few of these ancient earthworks appear. It is conjectured, therefore, that this space was the "debatable ground" of the warlike tribes of the Mound Builders, and that the works that are found on either side of this line were the outposts of opposing forces. Whatever the truth may be in regard to these fanciful theories, the fact that Medina County was the scene of the busy activities of this strange people, is beyond question. The traces of their occupation are abundant in all sections of the county, important earthworks appearing in the townships of Granger, Medina, Montville, Guilford and Harrisville, for a description of which we are indebted to the State Geological Report.

In Guilford, an ancient fort, now quite obliterated, once stood on land one mile north and one-half mile east of Seville. In Granger, a similar earthwork stood on land one-half mile east of Grangersburg, the remains of which are but an indistinct remnant of the original fortification. It once consisted of a circular trench with embankment, and was, perhaps, ten rods across, the northern extremity being now cut off by the public road. A perpetual spring fed a small stream which flowed along

the base of the wall. On Mr. John Archer's land, in Montville, known as the Philip King farm, two miles southeast of Medina village, is found a well-defined mound, which has never been developed. It is nearly midway between Rocky River and Champion Brook, and perhaps fifty rods above their junction. The mound is now some ten feet high and seventy feet in diameter, though centuries of washing and years of plowing have extended its borders and rounded its outlines. The soil of the mound is different from that of the "bottom land" on which it is built. The nearest ridge or bank is about thirty rods distant. Flint arrow-heads abound on the surface about the mound. Near the village of Weymouth, in Medina Township, is the most important fortification in the county. It is located just south of the business houses of the village, and is one of the best preserved and most interesting of its kind which can be seen in this region. Like other such evidences of the old power and importance of the race known as Mound Builders, this fortification is popularly called an Indian fort. The oldest Indian traditions, however, know nothing of the building of these mounds, and the growth of trees upon them places the date of their erection from six to ten centuries ago. The fort is an entrenched projection of land, which has abrupt, bluff outlines, excepting at its rear connection with the mainland. The river having made an abrupt turn back upon itself, there was formed a peninsular-like projection of land, having shale bluffs over fifty feet high. The defense of this point was easy after trenches had been cut across the neck. Three such trenches are now plainly discernible, and they bear on the surface evidence of the former greatness of the work. The trenches are 210 feet long, the width of the point of land; the inner trench is 360 feet back from the end of the point; the middle trench is 41 feet from the inner one; and the outer trench is 49 feet from the middle one, or 450 feet from the end of the point. The trenches run east and west, the point of land being a southward projection. Even now, after many centuries of change, the average depth of the trenches is three feet, while in some places it is five to six feet, the embankment projecting above the general level of the land about two feet, making the bottoms of the trenches below the tops of the embankments five feet, and in places seven feet. Early settlers of the township thought this high point of land, this old fortification, a superior place for a burying-ground, and it was used for this purpose for some years; a few of the brownstone slabs still stand as reminders of the pioneer whites who dispossessed the red man of this territory which had once supported the semi-civilized Mound Builders. To get at this cemetery, a road was cut through the center of the three embankments. The Clinton Line Railroad, which was never built, was to have passed just in the rear of the other trench, and some excavation was done toward cutting a roadway across the point. Fortunately, that work was not carried far before it was abandoned, leaving this old relic of a departed race but little defaced.

In Harrisville, just south of the public green in Lodi, is located a mound of considerable importance. Upon this mound Judge Harris erected a dwelling about 1830, and made some valuable discoveries in the course of his operations. The elevation of the mound above the general level of the land upon which it stands is twelve feet. The outlines are yet quite distinct, though the grading of the yard has somewhat changed the original appearance. When the first settlers came, the mound was covered with large trees, among them several black walnuts which were over two feet in diameter. The longest measurement of the mound is 160 feet—this is from north to south. The east-and-west measurement is 135 feet. Upon this large mound, were formerly two knolls 40 feet apart. Each was about two feet high and ten

across, with a distinct ditch around it. One knoll was upon the east side, the other on the west, the house resting upon the edge of both knolls.

In digging the cellar of the house, nine human skeletons were found, and, like such specimens from other ancient mounds of the country, they showed that the Mound Builders were men of large stature. The skeletons were not found lying in such a manner as would indicate any arrangement of the bodies on the part of the entombers. In describing the tomb, Mr. Albert Harris said: "It looked as if the bodies had been dumped into a ditch. Some of them were buried deeper than others, the lower one being about seven feet below the surface. When the skeletons were found, Mr. Harris was twenty years of age, yet he states that he could put one of the skulls over his head, and let it rest upon his shoulders, while wearing a fur cap at the same time. The large size of all the bones was remarked, and the teeth were described as "double all the way round." They were kept for a time, and then again buried by Judge Harris. At the center of the mound, and some nine feet below the surface, was found a small monument of cobble-stones. The stones, or bowlders, composing this were regularly arranged in round layers, the monument being topped off with a single stone. There were about two bushels in measure of these small bowlders, and mixed with them was a quantity of charcoal. The cobble-stones, charcoal and skeletons were the only things noticed at the time of digging the cellar, in 1830. Many years later, in 1869, as digging was being done to lay stone steps at the front of the house (the north side), two other and smaller skeletons were found only three feet below the surface. The interment of these two bodies was probably much more recent than that of those found deeper down, and a different race of men may have put them there. Doubtless there are other skeletons in the mound at present, as the digging referred to was done solely for the purpose mentioned, and not for the sake of learning anything concerning these relics, and no care was taken to fully investigate this very interesting matter. Mr. Harris thinks that the ground in front of the house, if dug over would afford many valuable relics. This mound may possibly go back in history to the time when the Harrisville swamp was a lake, and the region about good hunting territory. Great quantities of flint arrow-heads and stone axes have been found about the marshes. There are large numbers of these stone relics to be found in other parts of the county, but they have long ago lost their attraction save for the few to whom they speak a "various language." Among the relics of this class to be found here are many of the Indian tribes, who, if the more modern theories are to be accepted, are a far more ancient people. But, whether we consider the red Indian the original possessor of this land, or the natural successor of the Mound Builders, his early history is equally obscure. The Indians were found in full possession of the whole country so far as the earliest white explorers could determine, but the character of their customs and habits of life, and the uncertainty of their vague traditions, have left but little material for the use of the historian. The earliest pioneers found this State inhabited by Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanoes, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. These nations were all subject to the warlike Iroquois or Five Nations, and occupied their respective lands subject to the pleasure of their conquerors. The first of these tribes occupied that part of the State east of the Cuyahoga River, and a line drawn irregularly south from the source of that river to the Ohio. The Wyandots and Ottawas occupied a strip of country forty miles, lying along the south and west shores of Lake Erie, west of the Cuyahoga River. The rest of the State was divided in latitudinal sections, occupied by the Delawares, Shawanoes and Miamis,

proceeding west of the Iroquois territory in the order named. In 1684 and 1726, the dominant nation ceded to the English all their claims west of Lake Erie, and sixty miles in width along the south shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River. In 1774, the same nation ceded to the Americans all the country claimed by that tribe west of Pennsylvania, and on January 21, in the following year, a treaty with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa nations, the former subjects of the Iroquois, a new boundary was fixed. In the transactions with the English, the Iroquois lost their hold on the subject nations of Ohio, and the Delawares, upon whom had been heaped the greatest indignities by their savage conquerors, suddenly assumed their former warlike prowess, and became the most powerful enemies of the whites. During the Revolutionary war as the allies of the British, and at the head of the Northwestern Confederacy of Indians to oppose the cessions made by the Iroquois, they became the terror of the whites, and defeated some of the best Generals of colonial times.

In the spring of 1794, an effort on the part of the State was made to retrieve the disasters in the Northwest, and Gen. Wayne, with about three thousand five hundred troops, assembled at Greenville, to subjugate the Delawares and their allies. In August of that year, the hostile forces encountered each other at the foot of the rapids in Maumee, when, after a short but deadly conflict, the Indians were completely defeated. They were not conquered, however, and it was not until their whole country had been overrun, their cornfields destroyed, and forts erected in the very heart of their domain, that they would sue for peace. On August 3, 1795, a grand council was held at Greenville, with representatives of eleven of the most powerful tribes of the Northwest. In this council, by far the larger representation was from the tribe of the Delawares, numbering 381 braves. The treaty concluded at Fort McIntosh fixed the line of boundary, beginning "at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga, and to extend up said river to the portage, between that and Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens, then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French, 1752; then along said portage to the Great Miami, or Omee River, and down the south side of the same to its mouth; then along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga River, where it began." At Greenville, this boundary line was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Defiance, and thence southward to the mouth of the Kentucky River. This territory thus set off was given to the Delawares and Wyandots. In 1805, the different tribes relinquished their claims on all lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line, from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

At the close of the treaty at Greenville, Buckongehelas, a Delaware chief, addressed Gen. Wayne as follows: "Father, your children all well understand the sense of the treaty which is now concluded. We experience daily proofs of your increasing kindness. I hope we may all have sense enough to enjoy our dawning happiness. Many of your people are yet among us. I trust they will be immediately restored. Last winter, our king came forward to you with two, and, when he returned with your speech to us, we immediately prepared to come forward with the remainder, which we delivered at Fort Defiance. All who know me know me to be a man and a warrior, and I now declare that I will, for the future, be as steady and true a friend to the United States as I have, heretofore, been an active enemy." The promise of the warrior thus voluntarily given was faithfully maintained by the people. They resisted all

the solicitations of Tecumseh's agents, and through the war of 1812 remained the stanch friends of the Americans, and frequently rendering valuable service as scouts and sharpshooters.

The territory now comprised within the limits of Medina County was thus early taken from the control of the original savage possessors. The treaties, however, only extinguished the right of the savages to retard immigration, and did not necessarily remove them from this tract of land until forced off by the growth of settlements. It was not until the general pacification of the Indians, in 1817, that the Reserve could be said to be free to white settlement, though, as a matter of fact, they had some years before abandoned this locality, save a few straggling bands near Wooster, at the mouth of Portage River, in Trumbull County, and near Chippewa Lake. There is no evidence that the savages ever had a permanent residence in Medina, and it is probable, that, for years before the coming of the whites, this locality was simply visited by hunting parties in quest of the game which once filled the forest. Up to the war of 1812, it was the custom of the Indians to meet every fall at Cleveland in great numbers, and pile up their canoes at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. From this point, they scattered into the interior, and passed the winter in hunting. In the spring, they returned, disposed of their furs to traders, and, launching their bark canoes upon the lake, returned to their towns in the region of the Sandusky and Maumee, where they remained until the succeeding fall, to raise their crops. Others came by land, a trail leading from Sandusky to the Tuscarawas River, passing very near the residence of Mr. Harris. It was a narrow, hard-trodden bridle-path. In the fall, the Indians came upon it from the west to this region, remained through the winter to hunt, and returned in the spring, their horses laden with furs, jerked venison and bear's oil, the latter being an extensive article of trade. The horses were loose, and followed in single file. It was no uncommon sight to see a single hunter returning with as many as twenty ponies laden with his winter's work, and usually accompanied with his squaw and papooses, all mounted. The Indians often built their wigwams in this vicinity, generally near Chippewa Lake, but frequently within a few rods of the cabins of the settlers in Harrisville. They were seen but very little, however, after the close of the war of 1812, though it is said that the wigwams of the Wyandots could be seen occasionally along Center Creek, in Litchfield Township, as late as 1822. The earliest settlers found them friendly, though having but little occasion to have dealings with them.

The first survey of this part of the Western Reserve was made in 1796, and settlements followed at Cleveland in the same year, in Trumbull County in 1798, in Portage County in 1799, in Summit in 1800, in Medina in 1811, and in Lorain in 1817. It will be observed that settlements on the Reserve followed the retreat of the savages at a much greater distance than in most parts of the State. Some of these lands were sold as early as 1786, and, in May, 1795, the whole of the Western Reserve, save the "Fire Lands," was disposed of by the State of Connecticut to a land company formed there. The members of this company were generally persons of wealth, who bought the land for the purpose of speculation, and frequently held the tracts falling to their possession out of the market for years. Another obstacle was found in the fact that the lands were much of them held at a price considerably higher than that asked for Government land, and tracts early disposed of were sold through personal friendship and influence or from ignorance of cheaper lands, and not because they were better or cheaper. There were some advantages, however, accruing to settlers on the Reserve that may have been taken into

consideration, and may have had considerable weight in making up the decision of the purchaser. The land was all taxable, and public improvements were not laid solely upon the few pioneers that had taken up their homes in a township. In many cases, the lands of the original proprietor were made to bear the brunt of the expense of schoolhouses and roads, and frequently secured a church or two by simply doing the work after material had been provided by the land speculator. These considerations, to the thrifty New Englander, who knew the value of church and school, were undoubtedly made to outweigh the disadvantages of the situation. In later years, when the public lands of Ohio were pretty generally taken up, these advantages, in connection with land at no higher rates than were demanded elsewhere, made the Reserve a very desirable location.

The earliest trace of the white man in Medina County was found in Wadsworth Township. Here, on the west bank of Holmes' Brook, near the north side of the road, stood a large beech-tree, which bore on its north face, the letters distorted by its growth, the legend, "Philip Ward, 1797," and beneath it, in the following descending order, "T. D., R. C., W. V." Who Philip Ward and his three companions were, or what errand brought them here, is an unsolved problem. The date is of the year following the first landing of immigrants and surveyors at Conneaut, but no such name appears in the published list of those persons. It is probable that these mementoes were cut into the tree by adventurous hunters who had pushed their way into the wilds of Ohio from some of the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania or New York. The silent witness of their presence has long since been removed, it having been cut down in 1834, when the road was straightened. The first white man to come with a view of making a settlement was Judge Joseph Harris, then a young married man, a native of Connecticut, and a resident of Randolph, in Portage County, Ohio.

In 1807, the Connecticut Land Company had made a division of their lands west of the Cuyahoga River, and Township 1, in Range 16, together with 2,000 acres in Township 1, Range 15, as a compensation for swamp land in the former, was drawn by the Torringford Company, an organization that had been formed to take a share in the great land company. The members of this organization were Nehemiah Gaylord, John and Jabez Gillett, Solomon Rockwell and brothers, Hezekiah Huntington, William Battell, Russell Burr, heirs of Job Curtis, Thomas Huntington, Roy Tyler, Wright & Sutleff, Joseph Haines, Martin Kellogg, Burr and Loomis, Joseph Battell and Eliphalet Austin. In 1810, this property, known now as Harrisville Township, and a part of Westfield, was surveyed into lots of 100 acres each, and Mr. Harris secured as agent for the sale of the land. He was given a share in the lands of the Torringford company, and the privilege of selecting 200 acres as location for a pioneer settlement, to be deducted from his undivided portion. Mr. Harris at once made a visit to the new country, and, selecting a site for his cabin, went home, to return in the following year with his family and effects. He was joined in his new home, in June of 1811, by George and Russell Burr, members of the Torringford company, with their wives, and, a little later, by Calvin and Lyman Corbin, from Boston, Mass. Mr. Justus Warner had been in Liverpool Township, during the winter of 1810, to inspect the situation, and, being pleased with the outlook, and having corresponded with a Mr. Coit, the proprietor of the township, he bought land, and, in the same year that marked the date of settlement in Harrisville, Mr. Warner, accompanied by Alpheus Warner and his wife, and Moses Demming, made a settlement in Liverpool. Hardly had these families settled down to their new life when the startling news

of Hull's surrender and the landing of British troops at Huron was brought to their ears. Both settlements repaired at once to a place of greater safety; but, learning the nature of the reports, and finding that no immediate danger impended, they returned. The news of the disaster in the Northwest was more effective in restraining immigration, and it was 1814 before the next settlers came into the county. In this year, the Harrisville community received large accessions, and new settlements were made in Medina and Wadsworth Townships.

The latter township had been previously divided into nine tracts and apportioned to the various proprietors. Number 1 belonged to Elijah Wadsworth, then a resident of Canfield Township, in Mahoning County, and Daniel Dean and Oliver Durham, coming to that town and becoming acquainted with Mr. Wadsworth, finally purchased land in his tract, and, coming here, settled in that part of the county March 17, 1814. On October 3 of the same year, Zenas Hamilton, a native of Danbury, Conn., settled in Medina. A small clearing of some three acres had been made, some time before this, by a Mr. Hinman and brothers, of Aurora, but, after putting up a cabin and accomplishing this little, they left, and never returned. It was in this deserted cabin that Mr. Hamilton moved, with his family of seven or eight children, in the fall of 1814.

The line of travel toward the new settlements was by the way of Cleveland. Persons from East found it most convenient to take the established lines of travel to Erie or Buffalo, and then, shipping by the lake, to land at Cleveland. The first road toward the south was from Cleveland to Wooster, passing through the very central portion of the undeveloped country. The older settlements at Wooster attracted many persons, who came to visit friends and those prospecting for land were naturally drawn to this locality by acquaintances there. All this travel passed through Medina, and Mr. Boardman, the principal proprietor of Medina Township, alive to the advantages of the situation, secured Rufus Ferris as an agent for the sale of his land, and, placing him in Medina with abundant means, set about utilizing the advantages offered by the location of his lands. Mr. Ferris kept open house and devoted himself to the entertainment of strangers who were likely to buy land, and at the same time pushed the work of clearing and improving the place with all the means at his command. From this time forward, the Medina community was the principal point from which the settlement of the county was directed. In the meantime, Brunswick had been settled in 1815; in the following year a settlement was made in Sharon, in Westfield, Guilford and Granger in 1817, and in Chatham, Montville and Hinckley in 1819.

The settlement of Medina County was not the result of a regular advance of the line of pioneer colonies from the East. This overflow population had found a barrier about the "Reserve," and, passing into the public lands lying adjacent on the south, had built up thriving centers before the wilderness of this section was invaded by the white man. There were none of the regular class of squatters in this county. There were no natural or Indian clearings, and the certainty of being obliged to soon surrender any improvements that might be made, deterred this class of emigrants from locating. Others who came were brought here often by becoming heir to property located in the new country, or through the influence of neighbors who had become owners of lands. Agents for the different original proprietors, were numerous and were eager to interest persons likely to need cheap land for a home. The settlements were thus irregularly made in the county. Instead of proceeding from some base of supply along one edge of the wilderness and passing to the interior as their accessions increased, the first settlers established

themselves in the very heart of the county. "Many openings were made at a distance of many miles from each other, necessitating journeys of ten or fifteen miles for the sole purpose of getting some mechanical job done. In getting to and from mill, days were spent; and for many years the nearest post office was at Cleveland, to which place a man would spend two days in going and returning, for sake of a single letter. On such journeys the ax, blanket and bell were the pioneer's outfit, and with these he cut out his road, protected himself from the rigors of the climate, and recovered his oxen, turned out to graze at night. Where he tarried at night an unbroken wilderness was his inn, and the howling wolf his only companion."* Of the life of this class of pioneers, an English traveler gives a vivid picture, in a series of letters written from this country in 1818. Comparing them with the class of squatters, he says: "The next class of settlers differs from the former, in having considerable less dependence on the killing of game, in remaining in the midst of a growing population, and in devoting themselves more to agriculture. A man of this class proceeds on small capital; he either enlarges the clearings begun in the woods by his backwoodsman predecessor, or establishes himself on a new site. On his arrival in a settlement, the neighbors unite in assisting him to erect a cabin for the reception of his family; some of them cut down the trees, others drag them to the spot with oxen, and the rest build up the logs. In this way, a house is commonly reared in one day. For this well-timed assistance, no immediate payment is made, and he acquits himself by working for his neighbors. It is not in his power to hire laborers, and he must depend, therefore, upon his own exertions. If his family is numerous and industrious, his progress is greatly accelerated. He does not clear away the forests by dint of labor, but girdles the trees. By the second summer after this operation is performed, the foliage is completely destroyed, and his crops are not injured by the shade. He plants an orchard which thrives abundantly under every sort of neglect. His live-stock soon becomes much more numerous than that of his backwoods predecessor; but, as his cattle have to shift for themselves in the woods where grass is scanty, they are small and lean. He does not sow grass seed, to succeed his crops; so that his land, which ought to be pasturage, is overgrown with weeds. The neglect of sowing grass seed deprives him of hay, and he has no fodder laid up except the blades of Indian corn, which are much withered and do not appear to be nutritious food. The poor animals are forced to range the forests in winter, where they can scarcely procure anything which is green, except the buds of the underwood, on which they browse. Trees are sometimes cut down that the cattle may eat the buds. Want of shelter completes the sum of misery. Hogs suffer famine during the drought of summer and the frosts and snows of winter, but they become fat by feeding on the acorns and beechnuts which strew the ground in autumn. Horses are not exempt from their share in these common sufferings, with the addition of labor, which most of them are not able to undergo. * * * The utensils used in agriculture are not numerous. The plow is short, clumsy, and is not calculated to make either deep or neat furrows. The harrow is triangular, and is yoked with one of its angles forward, that it may be less apt to take hold of stumps of trees in its way. Light articles are carried on horseback, heavy ones by a coarse sledge, by a cart or by a wagon. The smaller implements are the ax, the pick-ax, and the cradle-scythe—by far the most commendable of backwoods apparatus. * * * Today, I have seen a number of young women on horseback with packages of wool, going to or returning from the carding machine. At some

* Northrop's "History of Medina County."

of the houses, the loom stands under a small porch by the door."

The political organization of the "Reserve," largely influenced by the private enterprise which had purchased this vast tract, was more methodical than that of the larger parts of the State. This territory was surveyed in townships five miles square, upon a plan which contemplated the convenience and success of the people who should develop the country. The township lines of the survey were always identical with the line of political division, and, though it was often found necessary to attach an unsettled township to one more developed, for judicial purposes, it never lost its identity, and was known upon the tax-list and in popular parlance by the name of the original purchaser or by its township and range number in the original survey. In the formation of counties the same rule has been observed, and townships have been transferred from one county organization to another, but never divided among several. The first survey of this vast wilderness known as the "Western Reserve" was made in 1796, and immigration invited to that portion which lay east of the Cuyahoga River. In 1800, Trumbull, the eighth county in the State, was formed by the Territorial Government, embracing within its limits the whole "Reserve." In 1805, Geauga was formed, and on June 7, 1807, the counties of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Portage, were erected. The latter included the territory that has since been formed into the counties of Portage, Summit and Medina, with the county seat at Ravenna. On February 18, 1812, Medina was erected "from that part of the Reserve west of the 11th Range, south of the numbers five and east of the 20th Range, and attached to Portage County until organized." At that time there was but a single settlement, and that but four days old. The eastern tier of townships which have since been taken off, had enough settlements which warranted this action on the part of the Legislature. In 1818, the county of Medina was organized as an independent subdivision of the State. The county was then composed of eighteen townships—Norton, Copley, Bath, Richfield, Wadsworth, Granger, Hinckley, Guilford, Montville, Medina, Brunswick, Westfield, Liverpool, Harrisville, Grafton, Sullivan, Penfield and Huntingdon. December 26, 1822, Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, taking from the latter all the townships in Ranges 19, 18 and 17 below number five, and Township 4 in the 16th Range. On March 3, 1840, Summit County was formed from Portage, Stark and Medina, the latter contributing the townships of Norton, Copley, Bath and Richfield, in Range 12, and receiving from Lorain the townships Homer and Spencer in the 17th Range, leaving the present arrangement of townships.

The population of the county at the time of its first organization was probably not far from two thousand persons, though it is arrived at by simply guessing. Mr. Northrop, in his history of Medina County, gives an estimate of the population in 1818, of the various townships now in the county, which foot up to 2,469. Comparing this estimate with the census of 1820, and it shows only a little larger yearly increase than is shown in the decade from 1820 to 1830, which was very probably the case. But, while the aggregate seems probable, the distribution as given below from Mr. Northrop's work seems quite the reverse. In this, seven townships which were not organized till after 1830, are credited with a population of 467. This number ought probably to be referred to the whole territory lying west of Range 15. The early settlement was principally drawn from Connecticut, though there were large accessions from New England families that had moved to New York, Pennsylvania and other parts of Ohio previous to their coming here. In Homer and Spencer Townships, however, the original settlement was made considerably

later and by Germans generally from Pennsylvania. In the southeastern and eastern parts of the county, the original stock of New Englanders has been supplanted by a thrifty class of Germans, who, by their persevering industry, have added largely to the resources of the county. The influx of population up to 1850 was regular and rapid, the population increasing from 2,469 in 1818, to 3,090 in 1820, 7,560 in 1830, 18,360 in 1840, and 24,441 in 1850. Since then, however, there has been a gradual falling-off in the census returns of about two thousand each decade. The reason for this retrograde movement in population is not well defined. It is probably due to the fact that many have gone further West, where cheaper lands may be secured, and to the general fact shown in the census of the State at large, that many of the youth have been called in various ways to the cities. The census of the townships and villages for the last five decades, are as follows:

CENSUS.	1818	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Brunswick	167	1,110	1,417	1,269	980	945
Chatham	107	555	1,167	1,160	980	1,006
Granger	184	954	1,317	1,025	987	993
Guilford	209	1,404	1,800	1,820	1,809	1,872
Harrisville	231	1,256	1,477	1,226	1,182	1,381
Hinckley	118	1,287	1,416	1,239	972	962
Homer	72	660	1,102	993	886	865
La Fayette	91	938	1,332	1,325	1,109	1,097
Litchfield	96	787	1,312	1,118	860	851
Liverpool	219	1,502	2,203	1,807	1,425	1,339
Medina	163	1,435	2,011	2,189	1,553	790
Montville	87	915	1,077	957	1,097	829
Sharon	96	1,314	1,519	1,313	1,131	1,197
Spencer	81	551	1,336	1,082	929	898
Wadsworth	227	1,481	1,622	1,703	2,283	2,837
Westfield	79	1,031	1,122	1,122	1,023	1,048
York	124	782	1,211	1,069	886	1,001
Village of Medina	.....	118	1,009	1,234	1,159	1,438
Village of Seville	.....	.....	.....	.....	597	.....
Village of Wadsworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	949	1,217
Totals	2,469	18,360	24,441	22,517	20,092	21,447

Investigations into the earlier records of the Commissioners' Court is met, at the outset, by the following ominous entry on the first page of the Commissioners' Record: "Whereas, a certain book called the 'Commissioners' Records,' in which were all the records of the county since its organization, was feloniously stolen from the Commissioners' office, on the night of the eighth of December, instant, together with certain petitions, road reports, and bonds on petitions, with the minutes of the proceedings of the regular December session; therefore, resolved that the following orders be entered in a book, to be provided as a Commissioners' Record, etc." The serious loss thus indicated makes the history of the first six years, among the most important in the history of a county, rest largely upon tradition. There are other sources of partial information, and this loss has been remedied to a considerable extent through the patient research instituted and placed on record by Hon. F. R. Loomis, then one of the editors of the Medina *Gazette*.

The first election held in accordance with the requirements of the act organizing the county, resulted in the choice of Abraham Freese as Auditor, Lathrop Seymour as Sheriff, and John Freese as Recorder. The Commissioners were then appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, the members of which were elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature. The first court was composed of George Tod, of Warren, Trumbull County, as President Judge, and Joseph Harris, of Harrisville, Isaac Welton, of Richfield, Frederick Brown, of Wadsworth, as Associate Judges. In April, 1818, this court appointed Miles Clark, of ———, Timothy Doan, of Weymouth, and Andrew Deming, of Brunswick, as County Commissioners. The county seat had been fixed by the special Commissioners at Medina Village. As an inducement to this end, Elijah Boardman, the original owner of Medina Township, had offered to the county a plat of ground containing some 300 acres more or less. This gift was subject to the condition of locating the seat of justice thereon, and was made before the county was organized. Lathrop Seymour was made "Director of Lands" to receive the gift for the county, and when the condition had been fulfilled, and the property passed into the control of the Commissioners, the "Director of Lands" was empowered to

dispose of this property for the benefit of the county. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, facing the public square on the west, were reserved for the site of the public buildings, and what is now the public square was set apart for that purpose, and a contract entered into with Austin Badger to clear it. Improvements were carried forward on the property remaining in the hands of the county until all were sold. Among the first actions of the Board of Commissioners, was the appointment of Rufus Ferris as Treasurer, and the providing of a place for the first session of the court. But little improvement had been made in the village, as the property had not been offered for sale. Mr. Ferris had a cabin which was fully occupied by his family, but a frame barn which had recently been erected a little northeast of the public square, offered accommodations which were secured by the Commissioners. This sufficed for the first term of court, when the upper part of a double log house, which had been reared on the site of the Barnard Block, by Hickox and Badger, was secured. Here the court held its sessions until the more imposing structure was erected across the street. Of the present townships, five were erected before the date of the organization of the county. Of these, Medina, Wadsworth and Brunswick were erected in the same year, by the Commissioners of Portage County. The balance, save Homer and Spencer, erected by the authorities of Lorain County, were organized under the authority of Medina officials. There has been no occasion to change the boundary lines, though for temporary purposes, the present township of Sharon was attached to Granger, La Fayette to Westfield, York to Medina, Chatham to Harrisville, Litchfield to Grafton and afterward to Liverpool, Homer to Sullivan and Spencer to Penfield.

The townships as they now stand, with their villages and post offices, with the dates of origin, will be found in the accompanying table:

TOWNSHIPS.	When Organized	Villages.	When Laid Out.	Post Offices.	When Established.
Brunswick	1818			Brunswick	March 15, 1820.
Chatham	1833			Chatham	June 20, 1837.
Granger	1820			Remson's Corners	March 14, 1855.
				Granger	March 31, 1828.
Guilford	1819	Seville	1828	River Styx	February 11, 1828.
				†Seville	August 6, 1825.
Harrisville	1817	Lodi	No plat	Pawnee	January 21, 1879.
				‡Lodi	January 21, 1829.
Hinckley	1825			Bennett's Corners	December 31, 1863
				Hinckley	April 2, 1825.
Homer	1833			Homerville	October 25, 1844.
La Fayette	1832			¿Chippewa Lake	February 13, 1873.
				Whittlesey	October 4, 1850.
Litchfield	1831			Erhart	March 13, 1873.
				Litchfield	March 12, 1832.
Liverpool	1816	Liverpool	1845	Liverpool	
Medina	1818	Medina	1818	Medina	April 24, 1819.
Montville	1820			Poe	March 12, 1860.
*Sharon	1830			‖Smith's Road	July 8, 1850.
				Sharon Center	May 27, 1833.
Spencer	1832			Spencer	January 22, 1834.
Wadsworth	1818	Wadsworth	¶No plat	Wadsworth	February 24, 1823.
Westfield	1820	Le Roy	1826	Friendsville	February 7, 1867.
				Le Roy	April 5, 1825.
York	1832	York	No plat	Abbeyville	June 25, 1833.
				Mallet Creek	July 20, 1837.

*Organized as Gask. †Formerly Guilford. ‡Formerly Harrisonville Reserve. ¿Formerly Marr. ‖Formerly Coddingville. ¶Incorporated 1866.

Apropos of this table, it may be said that there are now three money-order offices in this county, Medina, Seville and Wadsworth. The rates of postage that proved so great a burden to the early pioneers, were, according to the acts of March 1825 and 1827, then in force, "on a letter composed of *one piece of paper*," for any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. "A letter composed of *two pieces of paper* was charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*, and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing an ounce, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate should the weight be greater." The contrast between that day and this needs no learned homily to set it forth.

The first sessions of the Commissioners were held in the cabin of Mr. Ferris, as that was the only cabin in the corporation at that time. During the next year, two double log houses were erected, which were opened to "entertain man and beast." These were the resort of the county officials, until more suitable quarters were provided. For some years the officers did not reside at the seat of justice, but came up at stated periods, as did most of the citizens of the county, to transact such business as demanded attention. The contract for the first court house was let to Benjamin Lindsley, late in 1818, or early in the following year. It was to be a rectangular brick, two stories high, surmounted by the inevitable cupola of that time, and was to be situated on the southwest corner of Liberty and Court Streets. The brick was burned that year, in the vicinity of the village, but for some reason, the contractor failed, after carrying on the work for a while, to complete it. At any rate, on the 19th of August, 1821, the commissioners, John Bigelow, Ebenezer Harris, and Stephen Sibley, made a new contract with John Freese and Timothy Doane, to finish the structure. What it was to be, is best set forth in the following article of agreement:

This article of agreement, entered into this 19th day of August, 1821, between John Bigelow, Ebenezer Harris and Stephen Sibley, as Commissioners of Medina County, on the first part, and John Freese and Timothy Doane on the second part—witnesseth: That the party of the first part have contracted with the party of the second part, to complete for said county of Medina, the court house now building, agreeably to the following plan, viz.: In the southwest corner, a room is to be done off by lathing and plastering; the plastering is to be put on with one good, substantial scratch coat, one good and handsome overcoat, the whole to be whitewashed; the windows to be cased, and supplied with window springs; wash-board around the room; a door to be made, and cased with one and one-half inch board or plank. In the northeast corner of said building, there is a room to be done off in a similar manner. The northwest corner room to be done in a similar manner, and a ceiling of two-inch boards, well planed and grooved, run seven feet from the northeast corner of the room seven feet west, then to angle behind the stairs, until it comes to the wall. The two halls on the lower floor to be lathed and plastered in like manner with the northeast and southwest rooms, and a seat joining on the division of each room. The windows in the southeast room to be cased with double architraves, which are to extend from the top of the windows to the ground floor. There are to be panels under each window; the room to be lathed and plastered like the other. There is to be one panel door in each apartment, the whole to be made of one and one-half inch black walnut, or butternut, and well cased. There is to be a good, decent, substantial railing on the outside of the stairs, and the whole of the windows in the building are to be well cased and supplied with springs. The whole of the upper story of said building is to be lathed and plastered, and have wash-boards as below. There is to be a handsome circular molding struck in the wall over the center of the court room, three feet in diameter, the center of which is to project and contain a hook of suitable strength to support a large chandelier, when deemed expedient; there are also to be additional hooks to support the requisite number of stove-pipes. There are to be two rooms partitioned off from a wall which is to be run across the landing east and west, near the head of the stairs; there is to be a double panel door

in this partition. The two rooms are to be partitioned off east of the stairs, and the east room is to contain two-thirds of the space. These division walls are to be lathed and plastered on both sides, and there is to be a row of seats around each of these rooms. The lathing of these divisions must be on good and substantial studs. There is to be a hatchway left over one of these small rooms as an accommodation in case of fire. There is to be a good latch, catch, etc., on each door, of brass or wrought iron, and also a bolt of the same material. For other work to be done in the upper or court room, reference is had to the plan hereunto annexed, with this understanding, that said circular table is to be made of black walnut, butternut or cherry, supported on legs, the leaf to be covered with green baize, to cover over the edge of the table, and secured by a molding together with small brass nails in sufficient quantity for durability and ornament. The circle in front of the bar and back of the jury seats to be of long panels, two feet and eight inches high, and capped with a decent and substantial molding. The front of the Judge's seat and Clerk's seat to be of panel work in a similar manner; the molding on the top, however, to be broad and answer as a kind of table for writing, etc. The Sheriff and prisoner's box also to be of panel. The other work in the upper story to be done in a plain, good and substantial manner. All the doors are to be supplied with locks and keys, to be well hung and completed; and finally, the whole building is to be completed in the above manner and style, so that the building, when complete, shall not be wanting in any of those small conveniences or ornaments so necessary in public building. For, and in consideration of the above, the party of the first part agree to pay unto the party of the second part, the sum of $1,500 on the 1st day of December, 1822, *provided*, the said house is completed in manner and form as above written, by the party of the second part, by said 1st day of December, 1822. The above-mentioned sum of $1,500 to be paid from notes in the hands of the Director of Public Lands against the proprietors of the public lands; and for the faithful performance of the foregoing agreements, we do hereby bind ourselves, heirs and assigns. In testimony whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

JOHN BIGELOW. [SEAL].
EBENEZER HARRIS. [SEAL].
STEPHEN SIBLEY. [SEAL].
JOHN FREESE. [SEAL].
TIMOTHY DOANE. [SEAL].

In presence of
BENJAMIN LINDSLEY,
BELA B. CLARK.

It may be well to add that the building fronted to the east, and that the plan shows the location of the stairs in the northwest corner of the building. A partition running east and west cut off the court-room from the stairway and left space east of the stairway that was devoted to counsel and jury rooms, as noted above. The Judge's bench was in the south part of the room, immediately in front of which was the Clerk's desk, and in front of this was the circular counsel table referred to above. Back of this and in the line of the railing which divided the bar from the audience, were the sheriff and criminal boxes side by side. On either side of the counsel table, were long benches for the grand and petit juries. The rest of the space was furnished with seats for the accommodation of spectators. In the lower floor, the main entrance was on Court street, from which, a large hall led back through the center of the building between the offices described above. The northwest corner was thrown into the hall and formed a sort of an ante-room, which opened on to Liberty street by a side door near the foot of the stairs. When this building was fully completed, it is impossible to discover. As late as 1826, the records show that the Commissioners ordered a purchase of 100 feet of 10x12 glass, some iron scrapers for the steps, and some fire fenders for the offices, and at the same time ordered the laying of some stone door-steps for the court house. This was probably the finishing stroke, and were things not contemplated in the contract. Before the court house was completed, however, the Commissioners had caused a log jail to be erected on a site about midway of the block that faces the public square on the west. But little can be ascertained in regard to this pioneer institution. It was built of hewed logs, the corners being dovetailed together. Who had the contract, or what the further character of the building was, cannot now be ascertained; though one of the work-

men, Mr. Badger, is still living, he does not remember any of its characteristics. In 1829, the public square, which was nearly all that remained to the county of its "public lands" at that time, was inclosed by a fence. The "Director of Public Lands" had contracted with Austin Badger to clear it, and it had subsequently been sowed to oats and seeded down, and, the year mentioned, the Commissioners contracted with Benjamin Lindsley to construct a fence about it at $2.50 per rod, the fence to be completed by the 25th of May. The contractor seems to have been one of those unfortunate people who are always "behindhand" in life, and the date set for the completion of the contract was extended to the 16th of July, and it was finished then only through the Commissioners threatening to have it done at the contractor's expense. In later years, the fence was taken away, and the square made a public common. A picture of the village in 1840, which is pronounced by old citizens to be accurate, shows but two trees and a flagstaff standing on this ground. Since then, the present grove has been added, and proves a useful as well as ornamental feature of the county seat.

On March 15, 1830, an advertisement was inserted in the Cleveland *Herald*, then the only paper in this vicinity, calling for sealed proposals for the erection of a fire-proof building, 18x40 feet, one story high, suitable for the public offices. In the following December, the Commissioners entered into a contract with Messrs. Oviatt & Bronson, for $690, to erect this edifice. It was eventually built two stories high, with four offices. Two were entered from the front street, and, in the middle, an entrance and hall led to the two situated in the rear part of the building. Two windows furnished the light for the offices, and an arched brick ceiling encouraged the belief that they were fire-proof. The upper rooms, save the southwest one, were rented for offices to the various lawyers, Judge Samuel McClure having an office there at one time. On January 3, 1833, a contract was entered into by the Commissioners with Stephen N. Sargent and Uriah H. Peak, for the construction of a brick jail on the rear of Lot No. 1. The conditions of the contract are not fully set forth in the records, but, from other evidence, it is understood that the consideration was Lot No. 2, valued at $425, and $1,500 in cash. This sufficed the purposes of justice until 1851, though not without some risk of the escape of prisoners, which now and then occurred. On July 19 of this year, the Commissioners bought of George Anson 102½ feet from the east side of Lot No. 75, for $358.75, and at once invited proposals for the building of a new jail, to be placed upon this site. Six proposals, varying from $6,400 to $10,075, were received, and, on the 2d of December, 1851, a contract was entered into with Harris & Varnim to build the jail for $7,000. The cells were constructed of stone, all "grouted," and the balance of the structure of brick, and is still serving the county. The old jail was sold a little later, to Barton Green, for $900.

In 1840, the Commissioners began to feel that a new court house was demanded. At this time the stone of the foundation, which was got out of Champion Creek, had begun to crumble and the brick to fall out of place, and the Commissioners began to look about for a new site for the court house which should succeed it. Lot No. 80 was bought in March of this year for $1,200, and, in the following September, the following entry was made upon their records: "The Commissioners, after examining the different proposals presented to them, and, after mature deliberation, have agreed to accept the proposal of D. H. Weed, which said proposal is in substance as follows, to wit: Said Weed agrees to build a new court house for the old court house and public offices and the ground on which said buildings stand, and the land adjoining belonging to the county, ex-

cept the ground reserved by the county for the jail, which said ground so reserved by the county for the jail, commences at a stake stuck by the said county commissioners, west from the northwest corner of the public offices, and to run north and west from said stake, parallel with the lines of said lot or lots, hereby intending to reserve all the ground on which the jail now stands, and southeast of the jail to the lines running north and west from said stake; and, also, said Weed is to have the additional sum of $3,100. Said Weed is not to have possession of the court house and public offices until the new court house is finished." The contractor went to work in the following year, and, by August, had completed the foundation. The building was placed on the site where it still stands, and was completed that year. It was surmounted by a cupola which was finnished with a "gilt ball sixteen inches in diameter." Later, the Commissioners directed that the building should be painted with "red lead and Spanish brown, for which Weed shall be allowed $50, but," the record naively adds, "if he won't paint it for that, the Auditor may make the best bargain possible." The natural growth of business soon made the court house too small to accommodate it, and an agitation was begun with a view to secure greater facilities. The object was generally approved, but, upon the means to accomplish this end, there was not the same unanimity. It was finally decided by the Commissioners to make additions to the old structure, and the result has been, while the general appearance of the outside has been greatly improved, an examination exhibits the old-time folly of "putting new cloth into old garments." After considerable deliberation, the nature of the work not demanding a vote of approval from the people, the Commissioners gave notice of their intention to make additions to the court house on March 30, 1872. In the following July, the contract was let to W. G. Tilley, for $17,300. The improvements added two large rooms on the first and on the second floors, that were greatly needed. These are situated one on either side, the intervening space serving below as a re-entrant vestibule, and above as a covered balcony. The whole is surmounted by an ornamental belfry, provided with a dial for the purpose of a tower clock. A bell of about 1,000 pounds' weight has been hung in the tower, and a fine vault constructed for the records and moneys of the county. The whole cost is set forth in the following final statement of the contractor:

To amount due under contract	$ 17,300 00
To extra stone work for foundation	491 75
To extra galvanized iron, work and material ordered	950 15
To extra plastering, work and material ordered	558 60
To extra brickwork, work and material ordered	296 54
To extra framing, finishing and carpenter work, court room, halls, and material	1,320 80
To extra painting and graining	310 00
To extra lumber for framing, sheathing old roof, etc	908 23
To extra labor on same	800 00
To drafting details of work	100 00
Total	$ 23,036,07

To this there was an addition of $72.60 for furniture for the various offices by the contractor, besides the expense of superintending the building, which formed something of an item.

The subject of an infirmary was broached as early as 1836, but the project was not favorably received, and it lay dormant until 1854. In this year, a farm was bought in La Fayette Township, of John S. Jones, which, together with more recent additions, now reaches to 273 acres. In June, the Board of County Commissioners, consisting of Carr G. Rounds, J. M. Henderson and James S. Redfield, contracted with William Hickox & Brother to build a brick County Infirmary building, 29x59 feet, for the sum of $2,200. The work was completed in the following December, and accepted and paid for by the Commissioners in January. Early in 1864, this building was destroyed by

fire, caused, it is supposed, by the act of some of the insane inmates; the building proved a complete loss, save an insurance of some $1,700. On May 18, 1864, the Board of Commissioners contracted with William Hickox for the erection of the present structure for $8,900. In 1861, a two-story brick building, 30x41 feet, was erected by William Hickox, just southeast of the old Infirmary building. The contract was let by the Commissioners on the 5th of February, at a cost of $1,800. The farm is supplied with good outbuildings, including a brick wash-house, laundry and bakery combined, 20x83 feet, an ice-house and milk-room, a smoke-house, coal-house, etc. The farm is nearly all under cultivation; a portion of it which was swamp land has been thoroughly drained, and has been cultivated for some years. A large part of the support of the institution is raised on the farm, but there is an average draft on the county of about $4,000.

The first person admitted to the infirmary, was Charles Olcott, of Medina Village, who was admitted February 5, 1855, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Olcott had a fine education, was a member of the bar, and had served as Prosecuting Attorney of the county; he had filled various offices of trust, and, for many years before his misfortunes, had been a prominent citizen. At his death the court adjourned and the bar passed the usual resolutions and attended the funeral. There were forty-three applicants for admission on the first day that the institution was fairly opened, and during the year the total number of applicants was sixty-five. The average each year since has not varied materially from that number; usually varying at each annual report somewhere between fifty and sixty inmates. William F. Nye, appointed from Westfield in 1874, is still in charge of the institution, and is remarkably successful in his management.

Politically, Medina County is not conspicuous. Like eddies in a stream, it circles about its own center, receiving an impulse from the national political current, but is situated just beyond the broad sweep of its power. Political preferment during the first twenty-five years of the history of the county was looked upon as an expensive honor of doubtful value. The great majority of the people had come from the middle class of society in the "Land of Steady Habits," whose ambition had never soared to a loftier flight than to the time-honored position of Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, etc. The change of residence to a new country, where the necessities of the situation tasked their energies to the utmost simply to gain a subsistence, had not shown a tendency to stimulate their aspirations for public honors. In fact, the office sought the man, frequently "going a begging," and it was not an infrequent thing for a man to decline a proffered nomination simply because he could not afford to give his time. Nominations were made through the nearest newspaper, the Cleveland *Herald* acting for years in that capacity for Medina, or by personal announcements and solicitation of friends of the candidate. Up to 1830, the party lines of the two great political organizations had not been very rigidly drawn, in fact, had been scarcely drawn at all, and a candidate trusted for his election far more to his personal popularity than to the allegiance of his party adherents.

The abduction of Morgan in 1827, which formed so powerful a weapon in the politics of New York and in many parts of Ohio, had its effect upon society in Medina, but it cannot properly be said to have effected the political situation here. A paper published at Ravenna in the anti-Masonic interest, found a very large support here, but this sentiment was not hedged in by any party lines. Democrats and their opponents, whether by the name of Federalist or Whig, subscribed to both sides of the question, and it was never brought forward publicly as a text. In 1833, when Gen. Duthan North-

rup was a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly, his friends who urged his cause, described him to the opponents of the order as "not a Mason," and to its friends as "not an Anti-Mason," and he was elected.

At this time, the old parties had become disintegrated in this county, and had not as yet become fixed in the party crystallization which succeeded. The question of internal improvements by the General Government, introduced by Henry Clay, awakened a lively interest at that time among the people living in a half-subdued wilderness. Prosperous growth in Medina County had long been delayed by the lack of ways and means of transportation, and this question impressed the average mind as a practical issue, and it proved the entering-wedge which has since wrought such a marked division of political sentiment. The great tariff agitation which succeeded, changed the places of some who had taken the Whig side of the first issue, so that, while it strengthened the line of separation, it made a nearly equal division of the political forces in the county. In 1834, John Newton, of Richfield, then in Medina County, was the first candidate elected in the county, distinctively as a Whig. He was succeeded in the following year, as Representative to the General Assembly, by Philo Welton, a Democrat, who, in turn, gave way in 1836 to Mr. Newton, who was re-elected. In 1835, James S. Carpenter, a young unmarried man from New York, established a Whig paper in Medina, and through his efforts gave the preponderance of power to the party with which he was affiliated, so that the successful candidates for the succeeding seven years were chosen from the Whig party.

In the meanwhile, just as parties seemed to have settled down to a placid state of routine existence, another disturbing element was brought into the political arena, and rapidly acquired a commanding influence. Anti-slavery sentiments were cherished by the adherents of both parties, but, though cherished to a greater or less extent since the date of the Missouri Compromise, they had been kept in abeyance, and all political action based on them was strongly deprecated by all alike. But the specter would not down at such bidding. Soon after the founding of the Western Reserve College at Hudson, in 1828, the *Ohio Observer* was established as the organ of the Presbyterian Church, and brought its weekly discussions of colonization and emancipation before its numerous readers in this county. In 1833, Oberlin College was established in Lorain County, and its radical attitude in relation to the crime of slavery kindled the flame that faintly burned into a conflagration. An anti-slavery society, few in numbers but powerful in influence, was established in Medina about the same time. Among its members was Timothy Hudson, a man of considerable property, and popular throughout the county, who published a small paper devoted to the dissemination of anti-slavery literature. To the sum of these influences should be added *The Constitutionalist*, the paper established by Judge Carpenter, which had taken advance grounds on the question of slavery from the very first. With such influences at work among a people of Puritanic convictions, it was impossible to keep the question in political subjection.

In the local campaigns of 1837 and 1838, there were evidences of a near uprisal of the anti-slavery sentiment, which finally came in 1839. At the Whig convention that year, a disposition was manifested on the part of some of the more conservative members of the party to rebuke the radical wing for their outspoken utterances. The challenge thus thrown down was readily accepted by the anti-slavery leaders, who declared in open convention, that no nominee of that body could be elected, who did not subscribe to anti-slavery sentiments. The practice then was to hold two conventions on the same day—a delegate convention, in which

the nominations of the party were made and a ticket arranged, and a mass convention, to which the action of delegates was reported. This accomplished, the presiding officer of the delegate body repaired to the mass convention, where he submitted the ticket prepared for the indorsement of the larger assembly. The result of the deliberations of the delegate convention, after the bold utterance of the anti-slavery leaders, was the nomination of Mr. Carpenter. When his name was announced to the mass convention, it was his first intimation of the honor that had fallen on him, and he hastened at once to call the attention of that body to his position on the anti-slavery question, and to warn none to indorse him under any misapprehension of the facts. To crown the confusion of the conservative leaders, Mr. Carpenter was heartily indorsed, and elected by a handsome majority. In the succeeding year, the Whigs nominated Albert A. Bliss, of Elyria, another pronounced anti-slavery man, and elected him, Birney getting in Medina County in the same year, *eleven* votes for President. In 1841, Mr. Bliss was re-elected from Lorain, and Lorenzo Warner from Medina, both pronounced anti-slavery men. In the succeeding year, however, the Democrats succeeded in electing their candidate, Richard Warner, of Sharon, without any concessions to the anti-slavery element. There were several causes contributing to this result, though it in no sense indicated a change in public sentiment.

In 1828, Lorain County had been associated with Medina in a Joint-State Representative District. In the former county the influence of Oberlin had been very effective in molding the sentiment of the home society, and so long as the relation of these counties remained undisturbed, the anti-slavery branch of the Whigs controlled the party organization. In 1842, under the new census, the Whigs of Medina were thrown upon their own resources, and the more radical members of the party, distrusting the majority, withdrew and voted with the "Liberty party," or refrained from voting at all. About this time, also, the controversial war waged against the theological and political dogmas of Oberlin had reached its culminating point, many of its enemies advocating and hoping for the rescinding of the college charter by the Legislature, and many of the Whigs voted for the opposition candidate to express their dissent from its theological tenets. It was freely charged by the Whigs that Warner would vote to rescind the charter with the hope of thus forcing their recalcitrant members to support the regular party candidate. The result, however, was rather to lose votes for their candidate as indicated above, but, to his honor be it said, Mr. Warner indignantly denied the imputation, and, when the matter came up in the legislature, worked and voted against the measure. Mr. Warner was re-elected to the Forty-second Assembly, and in 1844, Earle Moulton was elected by the Whigs. He was elected for a second term and was succeeded by Mr. H. G. Blake, who served two terms. Both of these gentlemen were Anti-slavery Whigs. In the meantime, the Free-Soil party had absorbed the "Liberty men," and, having secured the balance of power, received overtures from the Democrats. Without any distinct coalition, however, James C. Johnson was elected in 1848, by the Democratic organization, though many of the younger members were Free-Soil in sentiment. Early in the following year, Aaron Pardee, of Wadsworth, after consultation with many of the Free-Soil leaders in the county, issued a call for a convention of all persons opposed to slavery, making the ground of union so broad that large accessions were received from both of the dominant parties. There was at least one bond of union between the Free-Soil and Democratic organizations in their hostility to the Whigs, and, the younger Democrats gaining control of the machinery of their party, the convention resulted

in another, a little later, in which the Democrats and Free-Soilers formed a coalition and nominated for Representative to the Legislature Philip Thomson, an old "Liberty man" and one of "the seven thousand" who voted for Birney in 1840. There was no little dissatisfaction expressed at this arrangement by the older members of the Democratic party, but they were eventually wheedled or forced into a support of the ticket. The Whigs, recognizing the power behind the throne, nominated Halsey Hulburt, another Birney man, but the die was cast that doomed them to defeat. Mr. Thomson could have been re-elected, but, declining the honor, and the older members of the Democratic organization resuming power, the coalition fell to pieces, and Mr. James C. Johnson was elected by the Democratic organization in 1850, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853, the Whigs achieved a final victory. In this year they nominated Dr. Edwin H. Sibley, an anti-slavery man, who was opposed by Francis D. Kimball as the regular candidate of the Democratic party. The latter organization was not heartily unanimous in the nomination of its candidate. He was an earnest temperance man and strongly imbued with anti-slavery sentiments. This nomination was looked upon as due to the prevailing influence of the younger portion of the party, and many of the older members felt greatly dissatisfied. The result was that E. A. Warner was announced as an independent candidate, and divided the strength of the Democratic party. Barney Prentice represented the Free-Soilers and received a considerable vote.

The passage of the "Nebraska Bill" in the winter of 1853–54 heated the political elements of Medina to the fusing point, and early in the following spring a convention was called to protest against this extension of slavery. This call brought members of all parties together at the court house, and, though disagreeing as to the means to be employed to rid the land of the curse of slavery, they were thoroughly united against its further extension. The result of this gathering was a call for a delegate convention, a little later, to put a ticket in the field which should express the sentiment of the combined anti-slavery forces. Among the representative men of the different political elements in the later convention, were W. H. Canfield and M. C. Hills, Whigs; F. D. Kimball, Democrat; Timothy Burr and Nathan Nettleton, of the Liberty party. After an interchange of views and a formulation of their purposes, the following ticket was nominated and subsequently elected: For Probate Judge, Dr. Henry Warner (Democrat); for Auditor, G. W. Tyler (Liberty); for Sheriff, John Rounds (Whig); for Recorder, S. J. Hayslip (Whig); for Clerk, O. S. Codding (Whig); for Commissioner, William Crane (Democrat). Since then the Republican organization has been uniformly successful by a majority ranging from 500 to 1,200 votes. Up to 1824, this Representative District included Portage and Medina, from which two members were sent after 1819. During the four years previous to 1828, Medina was alone, when Lorain, then newly organized, was joined with this county for representation until 1841; since then Medina alone has constituted a representative district. The State Senatorial District has been subject to little change since the organization of the county. "After the organization of Portage County (of which Medina was a part), in 1808, David Abbott was elected Senator in October of that year to represent the counties of Geauga and Portage in the Senate of the Eighth General Assembly, held at Chillicothe, and in the Ninth, which convened at Zanesville, the first Monday in December, 1810, he represented Geauga, Cuyahoga and Portage. He also represented the same constituency in the Tenth General Assembly, held at the same place. In October, 1812, Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga County, was elected Senator to represent the counties of Geauga, Cuyahoga, Portage

and Ashtabula in the Eleventh General Assembly, and took his seat in that body on the 7th of December, 1812, the session convening at Chillicothe again. He continued to represent the same counties as Senator during the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Speaker of the Fourteenth. In October, 1816, Aaron Wheeler and Almon Ruggles were elected Senators from Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Huron and Portage Counties. They took their seats in the Fifteenth General Assembly, which convened in Columbus on Monday, December 2, 1816, and were both continued in the Sixteenth General Assembly. In the Seventeenth, Aaron Wheeler and John Campbell were the Senators, and in the Eighteenth John Campbell and Almon Ruggles represented the same territory which now included Medina County as an organization."* From this point Portage and Medina Counties were associated together as a Senatorial District, until 1828, when Cuyahoga, Medina and Lorain were formed into a district. This arrangement continued until 1836, when Medina and Lorain Counties were constituted a Senatorial District, a union which has continued to the present, and is known as the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District of Ohio. Under the apportionment of 1871, a full ratio for representation in the State Senate was fixed at 76,146 inhabitants. The Twenty-seventh District, comprising the counties of Medina and Lorain, had a total population of but 50,400; the Twenty-ninth District, comprising the counties of Ashland and Richland, had a total population of 54,449. The two districts not having, separately, population enough to entitle them to a Senator, were, therefore, consolidated under the title of Joint District No. 27 and 29, whose joint population entitled them to six Senators in ten years. The apportionment committee assigned one Senator as the quota for the first four terms, and two for the fifth. The Senators elected to represent this district have been James A. Bell, of Medina, for the first term; Andrew M. Burns, of Mansfield, for the second and third terms; Thomas M. Beer, of Ashland, for the fourth term, and Mr. Beer and R. A. Horr, of Lorain, for the fifth term.

The Congressional District, of which Medina County was a part, changed so often, and Medina's share in its history was for many years so unimportant, that it may properly be summarized in a few words. Suffice it to say that, among the more important members of Congress, in which Medina has been most interested, were Elisha Whittlesey, John W. Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, N. S. Townsend, Philemon Bliss, H. G. Blake, Judge Welker and James Monroe. Of these, the only citizen of Medina County was H. G. Blake, and him the people delighted to honor. Coming to the county when a mere lad, he rose, by his own unaided efforts, from a farmer's boy to the positions of clerk, merchant, lawyer and statesman. Cordial, sympathetic and generous in his social intercourse, active and self-reliant in his business, conscientious and liberal minded in his political career, he won the loving esteem of his friends, and commanded the respect of his foes. April 8, 1876, he was attacked with the congestion of the lungs, which ultimately developed into pneumonia, and, notwithstanding the best medical aid, he died, on Sunday, the 16th inst., in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

We take the following sketch of his life from the Medina *Gazette* of April 21, 1876: "Harrison Gray Blake was born March 17, 1819, at New Fane, Windham Co., Vt. His parents were also natives of that State, and had four children, Mr. Blake being next to the youngest. The melancholy and yet heroic death of his mother has become historical, and been celebrated in the literature of the century. In December, 1821, Mr. Blake's father and mother started from their home in a sleigh to visit friends, their journey leading over the Green

*Medina *Gazette*, January 3, 1879.

Mountains. The mother had an infant of a few months' age with her, who is still living, and from whose lips only yesterday we heard the story repeated—Mrs. Rebecca De Groat. The party was caught in a snow-storm; the road became impassable for their sleigh, and they abandoned it, unhitching the horse and proceeding on horseback. The cold was intense, and their sufferings were severe. Night was coming on, and the father, leaving his wife and child with the horse, hastened on foot to seek assistance. His cries were heard at a house in the mountains, but, owing to a misapprehension on the part of the family that it was another person, whom they knew to be out, and who did not need their help, they did not respond. In the morning, Mr. and Mrs. Blake were found. He was lying in the snow but a few hundred yards from his wife, his feet frozen, and so nearly unconscious that he could only hold up his hand, with two fingers opened out, to indicate that there were other sufferers. Mrs. Blake was found totally unconscious and frozen in every limb; but the child was alive, and sleeping, wrapped in the clothing which its mother had taken from her own body to preserve its life. They were carried to the nearest house, and restoratives applied. The mother gasped once after being taken into the warm room, but she died without showing any other sign that she lived through the horrors of the night. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that, in one of his campaign tours, while H. G. Blake was speaking in Holmes County, a couple of old men introduced themselves to him as members of the party who rescued his parents in the mountains.

"The family was broken up by this event, and H. G. Blake was taken by Mr. Jesse Rhoades to raise. They lived in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., until 1830, when Mr. Rhoades removed to Guilford, this county. There young Blake, a lad of eleven years, worked on a farm, clearing up new land, for several years—studying, as he had opportunity, by the fire-light, lamps and candles being an expensive luxury. During his boyhood, he at times was sent to school in the winter, but he never had the advantages of academy or college training. Mrs. Blake met him the first day he came to Guilford, and their childhood was passed together, as near neighbors. For one year in Seville he studied medicine with Dr. Mills, and there is no doubt, if he had adopted that profession, he would have become an eminently successful physician.

"In 1836, he came to Medina and went into the store of Durham & Woodward as clerk, at the same time turning his attention to the study of the law, and afterward reading under the supervision of Judge J. S. Carpenter. The store was kept on the corner where the Phœnix Block now stands, and it is worth mentioning that from that time to his death, as clerk, merchant, attorney and banker, Mr. Blake was always in business on that corner. As a boy, he was bright and active, always able to "hoe his own row," and helpful to his mates. He was a reader of solid books, having little or no taste for fiction or poetry.

"Several years after he entered the store, Mr. Woodward retired from the firm, and young Blake was taken as partner, and, later, became sole proprietor. For many years he continued in business as a country merchant, being associated at different times with Messrs. Chappell, G. W. Tyler, George Munson, C. J. Warner, Charles Booth, Chester Colburn and others.

"The law firm of Blake & Woodward was established about 1859. It has been, successively, Blake & Woodward; Blake, Woodward & Codding; Blake, Woodward & Lewis; and, at the time of his death, was once more Blake & Woodward. As a business man, Mr. Blake was energetic, punctual in all his appointments, and liberal in all his dealings. His off-hand, ready wit; his fine conversational powers; his

reliability; and his democratic tastes and habits, made him a great favorite—everybody knew him and liked him. After retiring from the mercantile trade, and ceasing to take the active interest in politics which distinguished his earlier life, he established the Phœnix Bank, first as a private bank, and later as a National bank. He was cashier of the institution, a large stockholder, and gave to its management his best efforts. Twice during his active life, his business property was destroyed by fire—first, in 1848, and again in 1870. Each time the block on Phœnix corner was swept away, and each time it was rebuilt larger and better than before. His will was indomitable, and adversity seemed only to incite him to greater endeavor. To his counsels, encouragement and example, as much as to any other cause, Medina is to-day a pleasant, substantial town, instead of a mass of ruins and rookeries. We have not allowed space to fully speak of his ability and characteristics as a lawyer. He was one of the oldest and most-sought-for attorneys of the county.

"From a very early period of his life, Mr. Blake took an interest, and, for the most part, a very active interest, in politics. He was a stump-speaker when a mere boy, and is said to have been a good one. In 1836, when Harrison was first run by the Whigs for President, Mr. Blake took an active part in the campaign, advocating Harrison's election from the stump. Again, in 1840, he was a host in that memorable campaign—rousing that enthusiasm which bore 'Old Tippecanoe' on a ground swell into the White House. From that time forward, he was thoroughly identified with the Whig party, and afterward with the Republican party. He was a popular and an effective speaker. Few could arouse the enthusiasm of a crowd equal to Blake; yet he never consciously used the tricks of oratory to provoke applause, or shammed a sentiment he did not feel. The secret of his influence as a speaker was alone in his intense earnestness and sincerity.

"Mr. Blake, with a single exception, was uniformly successful in his political career. In 1846, he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1847, the terms of service being one year under the old Constitution. After that, he was twice elected to the State Senate, at the last session being chosen Speaker, there being no such office then as Lieutenant Governor. The contest over the election of Speaker was protracted and bitter. The Free-Soil party was then coming on the stage, and held the balance of power in the Senate. The Whigs and Free-Soilers finally coalesced and elected Blake Speaker on the *three hundred and first ballot.* The balloting had been going on from the 13th to the 28th of December. The ill-feeling engendered during this protracted struggle did not end with the conflict, but it rankled in the defeated party to such an extent that intimations and threats of resorting to force to oust the new Speaker were freely and openly made; for days the Speaker carried defensive weapons to the chair, resolved to maintain at all hazards the authority with which he was intrusted. In 1848, Mr. Blake's support was early enlisted in favor of Mr. Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate for President, and, although he voted for him, the campaign had not progressed far before his preferences were transferred to 'Old Zach Taylor,' and he was afterward an ardent supporter of his administration.

"Mr. Blake began his legislative work on the day he first took his seat in the Legislature by introducing a bill to repeal the infamous 'Black Laws' which then disgraced our statute books. The measure was opposed by Vallandigham and his party, who succeeded in deferring the reform until years afterward. Mr. Blake served two terms in Congress. In 1858, Mr. Spink, who had been elected from this district to the Thirty-sixth Congress, died

before that body met, and Mr. Blake was elected in his place, serving his first term under Buchanan's administration. In 1860, Mr. Blake was re-elected, serving through the Thirty-seventh Congress under Lincoln's administration. In this term, he was on the Committee on Post Offices, and, in that capacity, originated, reported and secured the passage of the bill which gave to the country the present post office money-order system. This measure of itself is sufficient to place his name honorably in history so long as this piece of legislation is remembered. He bore a conspicuous part in the financial legislation of this period, and proved a practical and influential member in these most important Congresses. Of late years, he declined to do much speaking, and seldom could be prevailed upon to go outside of the county in a political campaign. We could count on him for two or three speeches in ordinary campaigns, at several points in the county, but even then he would insist that he was 'only an exhorter,' and not down for a set speech. He never carried his political prejudices and antipathies into social or private life. Some of his warmest personal friends were of opposite political opinions.

"During Lincoln's administration, Mr. Blake was offered the governorship of one of the Territories, but declined it. He was in the military service as Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment, serving in defense at Washington, in 1864. He was at one time Deputy United States Collector for this district, and for many years was successively chosen Mayor of this village by the almost unanimous vote of the people.

"After a period of sickness, in 1872, it was the hope of his friends that he would cease his unremitting application to business and indulge in the recreation of travel; and his warm personal friend, Hon. James Monroe, without his knowledge, secured for him the appointment from the State Department as Consul General at Palermo, Sicily, the oldest historical town in the world, filled with works of art, and in a climate absolutely perfect. A year's residence there would have been a lease of life for a quarter of a century. The temptation was great, and the solicitations of his friends were urgent, but his devotion to business and his disinclination to go abroad prevailed, and he declined the offer. His name was prominently and generally mentioned in the fall of 1875 in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, but he positively declined to permit his friends to canvass for him, his choice being Gov. Hayes. The Republican State Convention of 1876 placed him upon the ticket as Presidential Elector for the Eighteenth District, a distinction which gave him unalloyed pleasure.

"We must not omit in this connection, while our columns are in mourning for our fellow-townsman who bore so distinguished a part in wider fields of action, to mention that, in his busy life, he found time to undertake the onerous cares and labors of the journalist. The files of the *Gazette* bear his honored name as editor. We have looked them over with peculiar interest, and find the impress of his character on every page. He slighted nothing. The planting of a tree on the village green; the election of a Constable in the woodiest township of the county; the dissection of the latest tariff measure, or the policy of the Administration, each received due attention. He had the versatility and readiness of the born newspaper man, and he never enjoyed himself anywhere as he did in the sanctum or printing office, tumbling over the exchanges and gossipping about the 'busy world, its fluctuations and vast concerns.'

"He was married, January 1, 1840, to the daughter of William Bell, of Seville, the little girl who met him the day he first came to town. They had six children, only two of whom are living."

We append a complete list of the gentlemen who have served the county in the various positions of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Judges of the Probate Court, and in the various official positions of county responsibility, for which the writer is indebted to the painstaking researches of Hon. F. R. Loomis.

The list also includes the residence, when elected, the year of taking office, and the term of service. It will be observed, that from 1803 until 1851, the members of the General Assembly were elected under the old constitution for a term of one year. Under the present constitution, adopted in 1850, the members are elected biennially.

SENATORS.

1. David Abbott, Portage County, 1808, 4 years.
2. Peter Hitchcock, Geauga County, 1812, 4 years.
3. Aaron Wheeler, Ashtabula County, 1810, 3 years.
4. Almon Ruggles, Cuyahoga County, 1816, 3 years.
5. John Campbell, ——— County, 1818, 2 years.
6. Jonathan Foster, Portage County, 1820, 2 years.
7. Jonathan Sloan, Portage County, 1822–27, 4 years.
8. Aaron Norton, Portage County, 1824, 1 year
9. Elkanah Richardson, Portage County, 1825, 1 year.
10. Reuben Wood, Cuyahoga County, 1828, 2 years.
11. John W. Willey, Cuyahoga County, 1830, 3 years.
12. Frederick Whittlesey, Lorain County, 1833, 2 years.
13. John W. Allen, Cuyahoga County, 1835, 1 year.
14. James Moore, Medina County, 1836, 2 years.
15. Herman Birch, Lorain County, 1838, 2 years.
16. James S. Carpenter, Medina County, 1840, 2 years.
17. Josiah Harris, Lorain County, 1842, 2 years.
18. John Codding, Medina County, 1844, 2 years.
19. Nathan P. Johnson, Lorain County, 1846, 2 years.
20. Harrison G. Blake, Medina County, 1848, 2 years.
21. Aaron Pardee, Medina County, 1850, 3 years.
22. Norton S. Townshend, Lorain County, 1853, 2 years.
23. Herman Canfield, Medina County, 1855, 4 years.
24. James Monroe, Lorain County, 1859, 3 years.
25. Samuel Humphreville, Medina County, 1862, 3 years.
26. L. D. Griswold, Lorain County, 1865, 4 years.
27. James A. Bell, Medina County, 1869, 4 years.
28. Andrew M. Burns, Richland County, 1873, 4 years.
29. Thomas M. Beer, Ashland County, 1877, 4 years.
30. Rollin A. Horr, Lorain County, 1879.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Abel Sabin, Portage County, 1808, 1 year.
2. Benjamin Wheadon, Portage County, 1809, 1 year.
3. Elias Harman, Portage County, 1810, 2 years.
4. Real McArthur, Portage County, 1812, 3 years.
5. Moses Adams, Portage County, 1815, 1 year.
6. Darius Lyman, Portage County, 1816, 2 years.
7. Jonathan Foster, Portage County, 1818, 2 years.
8. Jonathan Sloan, Portage County, 1820, 2 years.
9. James Moore, Medina County, 1820–27, 5 years.
10. Geo. B. Depeyster, Portage County, 1822, 2 years.
11. Joseph Harris, Medina County, 1822, 1 year.
12. Jacob Ward, Medina County, 1824, 1 year.
13. Philo Welton, Medina County, 1826–35, 2 years.
14. Josiah Harris, Lorain County, 1828–30, 2 years.
15. William Eyles, Medina County, 1829–31, 2 years.
16. Duthan Northrup, Medina County, 1832, 2 years.
17. John Newton, Medina County, 1834–36, 2 years.
18. John Codding, Medina County, 1837, 2 years.
19. James S. Carpenter, Medina County, 1839, 1 year.
20. Albert A. Bliss, Lorain County, 1840, 2 years.
21. Lorenzo Warner, Brunswick,* 1841, 1 year.
22. Richard Warner, Sharon, 1842, 2 years.
23. Earle Moulton, La Fayette, 1844, 2 years.
24. Harrison G. Blake, Medina, 1846, 2 years.
25. James C. Johnson, Seville, 1848–51, 4 years.
26. Philip Thomson, Montville, 1849, 1 year.
27. Edwin H. Sibley, Harrisville, 1853, 2 years.
28. James A. Bell, Seville, 1855, 4 years.
29. John Sears, Litchfield, 1859, 2 years.
30. Myron C. Hills, Granger, 1859, 4 years.
31. James A. Root, Brunswick, 1863, 2 years.
32. Hiram Bronson, Medina, 1865, 4 years.
33. Albert Munson, River Styx, 1869, 4 years.
34. Finney R. Loomis, Harrisville, 1873, 2 years.
35. E. Smith Perkins, Weymouth, 1875, 4 years.
36. Alvan D. Licey, River Styx, 1879.

Under the Constitution of 1802, the Judges of Common Pleas Court in each county consisted of a President Judge, whose jurisdiction extended over a defined circuit, including a certain number of counties, and three Associate Judges, who were to be residents of the county in which they held court, and had jurisdiction. These Judges were each elected for a term of seven years, by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly.

*From this date Medina constituted a district alone.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

1. George Tod, Warren, Ohio, 1816, 14 years.
2. Reuben Wood, Rockport, Ohio, 1850, 3 years.
3. Matthew Burchard, Warren, Ohio, 1833, 1 year.
4. Ezra Dean, Wooster, Ohio, 1834, 7 years.
5. Jacob Parker, Mansfield, Ohio, 1841, 7 years.
6. Levi Cox, Wooster, Ohio, 1848, 4 years.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1. Joseph Harris, Lodi, 1818, 5 years.
2. Isaac Welton, Richfield, 1818, 7 years.
3. Frederick Brown, Wadsworth, 1818, 14 years.
4. Noah M. Bronson, Medina, 1823, 7 years.
5. John Freese, Brunswick, 1825, 7 years.
6. Reuben Smith, Medina, 1830, 6 years.
7. John Newton, Richfield, 1832, 2 years.
8. Allen Pardee, Wadsworth, 1832, 14 years.
9. Orson M. Oviatt, Richfield, 1834, 6 years.
10. Benjamin Lindsley, Medina, 1835, 1 year.
11. Philo Welton, Montville, 1837, 3 years.
12. Stephen N. Sargent, Medina, 1839, 7 years.
13. William Eyles, Wadsworth, 1840, 7 years.
14. Charles Castle, Medina, 1846, 6 years.
15. Henry Hosmer, Seville, 1847, 5 years.
16. Josiah Piper, Hinckley, 1847, 5 years.

JUDGES UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1851.

1. Samuel Humphreville, Medina, Ohio, 1852, 5 years.
2. James S. Carpenter, Akron, Ohio, 1857, 5 years.
3. W. H. Canfield, Medina, Ohio, 1860, 5 years.
4. Stephen Burke, Elyria, Ohio, 1862, 6 years.
5. W. W. Boynton, Elyria, Ohio, 1868, 9 years.
6. Samuel W. McClure, Akron, Ohio, 1870, 5½ years.
7. Newell D. Tibbals, Akron, Ohio, 1876, present incumbent.
8. John C. Hale, Elyria, Ohio, 1877, present incumbent.

PROBATE JUDGES.

This office was not known in this State until the adoption of the Constitution of 1850, and, in October of the following year, the first Probate Judge of Medina County was elected.

1. Calvin B. Prentiss, Medina, 1852, 3 years.
2. Henry Warner, Spencer, 1855, 6 years.
3. Samuel G. Barnard, Medina, 1861, 6 years.
4. George W. Lewis, Medina, 1867, 6 years.
5. Charles G. Codding, Medina, 1873, 6 years.
6. Albert Munson, River Styx, 1879.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

The provision of the Constitution of 1802, was as follows: SECTION 9. Each court shall appoint its own Clerk for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed Clerk, except pro tempore, who shall not produce to the court appointing him, a certificate from a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of Clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior, at any time, by the Judges of the respective courts.

1. John Freese, Brunswick, 1818, 5 years.
2. Timothy Hudson, Wadsworth, 1823, 14½ years.
3. William N. Pardee, Wadsworth, 1837, 7 years.
4. Edward L. Warner, Medina, 1842, 7 years.
5. Herman Canfield, Medina, 1849, 2⅓ years.
6. John B. Young, Medina, 1852, 3 years.
7. Oscar S. Codding, Granger, 1855, 6 years.
8. Asaph Severance, Jr., Hinckley, 1861, 3 years; re-elected in 1863, but died just before entering upon his second term.
9. W. H. Hayslip, Medina, 1864, 7 years.
10. Joseph Andrew, Medina, 1871, 6 years.
11. George Hayden, Sharon, 1877, present incumbent.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1. Luther Blodget, ———, 1819, 6 months.
2. Reuben Wood, Rocky River, 1820, 6 months.
3. Booz M. Atherton, Medina, 1820, 4½ years.
4. Jonathan Sloan, Ravenna, 1825, 1 month.
5. Charles Olcott, Medina, 1825, 5 years; and 1833, 4 years.
6. Edward Avery, Wooster, 1829, 6 months.
7. George Tod, Warren, 1830, 1 year.
8. William H. Canfield, Medina, 1831, 3 years.
9. Israel Camp, Medina, 1837, 6 years.
10. Samuel Humphreville, Medina, served by appointment, for a term or two during Mr. Camp's illness.
11. Whitman Mead, Medina, 1843, 2 years.
12. Chester T. Hills, Medina, 1845, 4 years; 1869, 1 year.
13. Francis D. Kimball, Medina, 1849, 4 years.
14. Henry McElheiney, Medina, 1853, 2 years.
15. Charles Castle, Medina, 1855, 2 years.

16. Nathaniel H. Bostwick, Medina, 1857, 4 years.
17. Stephen B. Woodward, Medina, 1861, 4 years; 1879, present incumbent.
18. Charles G. Codding, Medina, 1865, 4 years; 1870, 1 year.
19. William W. Pancoast, Medina, 1871, 2 years.
20. Edmund B. King, Montville, 1873, 2 years.
21. J. Thurman Graves, Seville, 1875, 4 years.

TREASURERS.

The first record in regard to the Treasurers is the recorded bond of Rufus Ferris, in the sum of $3,000, dated June 7, 1821. In the absence of further data, it is presumed that previous to this time Mr. Ferris acted in a semi-official capacity.

1. Rufus Ferris, Medina, 1818, 14 years.
2. Gustavus V. Willard, Medina, 1832, 7 years.
3. Isaac R. Henry, Medina, 1839, 1½ years.
4. James W. Weld, Richfield, 1840, 1¾ years.
5. Charles Castle, York, 1842, 2 years.
6. Abraham Morton, Medina, 1844, 2 years.
7. Eli Baldwin, Westfield, 1846, 2 years.
8. William Root, Brunswick, 1848, 1 year 10 months.
9. Josiah B. Beckwith, York, 1850, 2 years 2 months.
10. Robert Carr, Liverpool, 1852, 4 years.
11. Barney Daniels, Chatham, 1856, 2 years.
12. Samuel B. Curtiss, Lafayette, 1858, 4 years.
13. William Shakespeare, Medina, 1862, 4 years.
14. Joseph Andrew, Hinckley, 1866, 4 years.
15. Samuel J. Hayslip, Medina, 1870, 4 years.
16. Hosea P. Foskett, Medina, 1874, 4 years.
17. Francis B. Clark, Medina, 1878, present incumbent.

AUDITORS.

1. Abraham Freese, Hinckley, 1822, 2 years.
2. Peter Berdan, Brunswick, 1824, 9 years.
3. W. H. Canfield, Medina, 1833, 8 years.
4. Isaac R. Henry, Medina, 1841, 2 years.
5. Charles Lum, Medina, 1843, 2 years.
6. W. H. Alden, Seville, 1845, 4 years.
7. Samuel H. Bradley, Medina, 1849, 4 years.
8. George A. L. Boult, Medina, 1853, 2 years.
9. Gideon W. Tyler, Granger, 1855, 4 years.
10. John R. Stebbins, Medina, 1859, 4 years.
11. Alexander R. Whitesides, Seville, 1863, 4 years.
12. Thomas S. Shaw, Chatham, 1867, 4 years.
13. Henry C. Pardee, Wadsworth, 1871, 4 years
14. Shepard L. Dyer, Harrisville, 1875, 4 years
15. Chas. J. Chase, Westfield, 1880, present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

1. Lathrop Seymour, Weymouth, 1818, 6 years.
2. Samuel Y. Potter, Weymouth, 1824, 1 year; died in office.
3. Gustavus V. Willard, Medina, 1825, 3 years.
4. Hiram Bronson, Medina, 1828, 2 years.
5. Stephen N. Sargent, Medina, 1830, 4 years.
6. William Root, Medina, 1834, 2 years.
7. John L. Clark, Medina, 1836, 4 years; 1844, 2 years.
8. William H. Alden, Seville, 1840, 2 years.
9. William T. Welling, Brunswick, 1842, 2 years.
10. Allen R. Burr, Harrisville, 1846, 4 years.
11. George W. Jordan, Medina, 1850, 4 years.
12. John Rounds, Medina, 1854, 4 years and 2 months.
13. Morgan Andrews, Hinckley, 1859, 4 years.
14. Jesse Seeley, York, 1863, 2 years.
15. Lucius C. Sturges, Litchfield, 1865, 4 years.
16. Nelson W. Piper, Medina, 1869, 4 years.
17. Oscar P. Phillips, La Fayette, 1873, 2 years.
18. Samuel Scott, Medina, 1875, 2 years.
19. Charles E. Parmelee, Liverpool, 1877, present incumbent.

RECORDERS.

1. John Freese, Brunswick, 1818, 5 years.
2. Timothy Hudson, Wadsworth, 1823, 13 years.
3. Oviatt Cole. Litchfield, 1836, 6 years.
4. David B. Simmons, Medina, 1842, 6 years.
5. Samuel J. Hayslip, Brunswick, 1848, 9 years.
6. Earle Moulton, La Fayette, 1857, 6 years.
7. Ashael Beswick, Medina, 1863, 6 years.
8. M. Irvine Nash, York, 1869, 6 years.
9. Franklin R. Mantz, Chatham, 1875, present incumbent

CORONERS.

1. Moses Deming, Brunswick, 1818, 4 years.
2. John Hickox, Medina, 1822, 4 years.
3. Henry Hosmer, Seville, 1826, 6 years.
4. W. R. Chidester, Medina, 1832, 2 years, ('34 1 year) '38, '40, '42, 9 years.
5. William Paull, Granger, 1834, 2 years.
6. Jonathan Deming, Brunswick, 1836, 2 years.
7. Ransom Clark, Medina, 1844, 2 years.
8. Lewis C. Chatfield, Sharon, 1846, 4 years.
9. Joseph Whitmore, Medina, 1850, 2 years.
10. Addison Olcott, Medina, 1852, 4 years.
11. Morgan Andrews, Hinckley, 1856, 4 years 2 months.
12. Josiah B. Beckwith, Medina, 1861, 4 years.
13. William H. Alden, Medina, 1865, 2 years.
14. John McCormick, Medina, 1867, 4 years.

15. Wm. H. Bradway, Medina, 1871, 2 years 4 months.
16. Alexander Whitesides, Medina, 1 year 8 months.
17. Hiram Goodwin, Medina, 1875, present incumbent.

COMMISSIONERS.

1. Miles Clark, ———, 1818, 1 year and 7 months.
2. Timothy Doan, Weymouth, 1818, 2 years.
3. Andrew Deming, Brunswick, 1818, 2 years and 7 months.
4. John Bigelow, Richfield, 1819, 3 years.
5. Stephen Sibley, Grafton, 1820, 4 years.
6. Ebenezer Harris, Harrisville, 1820, 3 years.
7. William Eyles, Wadsworth, 1822, 6 years.
8. Wiley Hamilton, Westfield, 1823, 3 years.
9. John Codding, Granger, 1824, 6 years.
10. Seth Warden, Liverpool, 1826, 3 years.
11. Rufus Vaughn, Westfield, 1828, 6 years.
12. John Newton, Richfield, 1829, 3 years.
13. Jonathan Starr, Copley, 1830, 6 years.
14. Samuel Stoddard, Medina, 1832, 3 years.
15. Alexander Forbes, York, 1834, 3 years; and Litchfield, 1840, 3 years.
16. Henry Hosmer, Seville, 1835, 3 years.
17. James F. Leonard, ————, 1836, 3 years.
18. Curtiss Bullard, Hinckley, 1837, 3 years.
19. Elisha Hinsdale, Norton, 1838, 1 year and 3 months.
20. Timothy Burr, Harrisville, 1839, 3 years.
21. Richard Warner, Sharon, 1840, 8 months.
22. Sheldon W. Johnson, Sharon, 1840, 4 years.
23. John Tanner, Homer, 1842, 3 years.
24. Jabish Castle, Brunswick, 1843, 3 years.
25. Sherman Loomis, Wadsworth, 1844, 3 years.
26. William Packard, Chatham, 1845, 3 years.
27. Lucius Warner, Liverpool, 1846, 3 years.
28. Joseph Overholt, Guilford, 1847, 3 years.
29. Francis Young, Granger, 1848, 3 years.
30. Solomon Halliday, Litchfield, 1849, 3 years.
31. Jonathan Simmons, Westfield, 1850, 3 years.
32. Carr G. Rounds, La Fayette, 1851, 3 years.
33. James M. Henderson, Hinckley, 1852, 3 years.
34. James S. Redfield, Harrisville, 1853, 3 years.
35. William Crane 2d, Sharon, 1854, 3 years.
36. Thomas S. Seeley, Litchfield, 1855, 3 years.
37. Samuel Miller, Guilford, 1856, 3 years.
38. Jacob H. Welcher, Spencer, 1857, 3 years.
39. Arza Pearson, York, 1858, 3 years.
40. John W. Stowe, Brunswick, 1859, 3 years.
41. George W. Wise, Wadsworth, 1860, 3 years.
42. Russell B. Smith, Chatham, 1861, never qualified.
43. Joshua Bernard, Chatham, 1862, 8 months.
44. Wilson Mahan, Homer, 1862, 8 years.
45. Joseph Fitch, Medina, 1862, 1 year; died in office.
46. E. A. Tillotson, Liverpool, 1863, 6 years.
47. L. J. Parker, Hinckley, 1863, 2 years and 6 months.
48. Nathan W. Whedon, Hinckley, 1866, 2 years and 6 months.
49. Joseph S Boise, Westfield, 1868, 6 years.
50. Joseph P. Wyman, Brunswick, 1869, 8 months; died in office.
51. Alexander R. Whitesides, Medina, 1870, 4 months
52. William Kennedy, Brunswick, 1870, 8 years.
53. Benjamin Burt, Granger, 1870, 6 years.
54. F. M. Ashley, Litchfield, 1874, 6 years.
55. Spencer F. Codding, Hinckley, 1876, present incumbent.
56. Frank Mills, Wadsworth, 1878, present incumbent.
57. Sherman B. Rogers, Harrisville, 1880, present incumbent.

SURVEYORS.

1. James Moore, Medina, 1820, 5½ years.
2. Nathaniel Bell, Guilford, 1826, 11 years.
3. Whitman Mead, Medina, 1837, 1 year 3 months.
4. Abel Dickinson, Wadsworth, 1838, 4 months.
5. Abraham Freese, Brunswick, 1838, 6 years.
6. William F. Moore, Lafayette, 1844, 6 years.
7. Zachery Deam, Weymouth, 1850, 6 years.
8. Alonzo Beebe, Granger, 1856, 6 years.
9. William P. Clark, Montville, 1862, 6 years.
10. Flavius J. Wheatley, Granger, 1868, 6 years.
11. Amos D. Sheldon, Lafayette, 1874, present incumbent.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

1. E. A. Warner, Medina, 1854, 6 months.
2. Henry H. Hibbard, Medina, 1854, 1 year.
3. Hosea Foskett, La Fayette, 1854, 1 year.
4. John Albro, Medina, 1855, 6 months.
5. Joshua Bernard, Chatham, 1855, 4 years.
6. Garrett Spitzer, La Fayette, 1855, 5 years.
7. Pemberton Randall, La Fayette, 1855, 6 years.
8. James R. Newton, Westfield, 1859, 3 years.
9. Charles Eddy, Montville, 1860, 6 years.
10. William D. Prouty, La Fayette, 1861, 3 years.
11. Henry K. Noble, Litchfield, 1862, 3 years.
12. Roswell Williams, La Fayette, 1864, 6 years
13. Albert Rounds, La Fayette, 1865, 9 years.
14. Lyman Pritchard, Medina, 1866, 6 years.
15. S. H. Pomroy, Westfield, 1870, 6 years.
16. J. B. Chase, La Fayette, 1872, present incumbent.
17. Abraham Depew, York, 1874, 3 years.

18. Sam'l B. Curtiss, Medina, 1876, present incumbent.
19. Amos Gardner, York, 1877, present incumbent.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. George W. Jordan, Medina, 1854, 1½ years.
2. Abel Bostwick, La Fayette, 1855, 6 months.
3. William Stowell, Chatham, 1856, 3 years.
4. John Rounds, Medina, 1859, 3 years.
5. S. H. Pomeroy, Westfield, 1862, 7 years.
6. Merit Nichols, Weymouth, 1869, 5 years.
7. William F. Nye, Westfield, 1874, present incumbent.

CHAPTER III.*

HISTORY OF THE PROFESSIONS—THE BENCH AND BAR UNDER THE OLD AND NEW CONSTITUTIONS—MEMBERS OF THE MEDINA COUNTY BAR—THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY—EARLY EPIDEMICS—MEDICAL SOCIETY—MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION.

THE history of the bench and bar of Medina County is probably not materially different from that of other rural counties in this part of the State, except in the names of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and of the lawyers practicing in the courts. The names of all the Judges and lawyers practicing at the bar of this county, with a full biography of each, would occupy more space than can properly be devoted to that subject, and would be more than the author of this brief "History of the Bench and Bar of Medina County" is capable of giving, for want of the necessary information.

It has been said by those capable of judging, that the bar of Medina County would compare favorably with that of any county in this part of the State, and we certainly have had as able and upright Judges as any other county. The writer came to this county to live on the 10th day of June, 1834, and has lived here ever since, and from personal observation, and from information of others of the names and characters of those before his time, he has no doubt of the truth of the above statement.

The people of this county have, in the main, been peaceable and quiet, and there has probably been less litigation here than in most counties of its size and population. Land titles have, as a general thing, been indisputably good, consequently there have been few "land cases," and, as the people have been honest and law-abiding, there have been comparatively few criminal cases in the courts.

Under the Constitution of 1802, the Judges of all the courts were elected by the General Assembly for seven years each, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, four in number, were, as a general rule, selected from the best men in the State for that important position. For the Supreme Court in the several counties, holden by two Judges, the State was divided into two circuits or divisions, two Judges taking each circuit.

The first Supreme Court in Medina County was held in September, 1820, by the Hon. Calvin Pease and the Hon. Peter Hitchcock, who appear to have been among the earliest Judges in the State. Judge Hitchcock was a very able and upright Judge, always at the place of duty, which duty he discharged to the general satisfaction.

The first case tried to a jury in the Supreme Court of Medina was that of Daniel Bronson against Justus Warner, Moses Deming, Aaron Warner and Truman Walker, in an action on the case for a conspiracy. This case had been tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and the

* Contributed by Judge Samuel Humphreville and Dr. E. G. Hard.

A Munsell

plaintiff had recovered a judgment for $800, but the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and there the plaintiff was defeated with costs. The Judges who attended the Supreme Court in Medina were Calvin Pease, Peter Hitchcock, John McLane, Jacob Burnet, Charles R. Sherman, Joshua Collett, Henry Brush, Ebenezer Lane, John C. Wright, Reuben Wood, Matthew Birchard, Edward Avery and perhaps others. This court held but one term in the year, usually in September.

The business of the court generally progressed in the usual humdrum manner of most courts, but occasionally an incident would occur worth relating. The Hon. Judge Collett was an honest, simple-minded, incorruptible Judge. At one term of the court when he was on the bench, a case was called for trial, wherein the surnames of plaintiff and defendant were alike. George W. Willey, an eccentric, waggish attorney, represented the plaintiff. When the case was called, Judge Collett said: "Mr. Willey, what relation do these parties bear to each other?" Mr. Willey replied, "Your honor they bear the relation of plaintiff and defendant." The Judge then said, "Do they bear any other relation to each other?" Mr. Willey, who could no longer evade the question, replied, that the plaintiff was a son of the defendant." The Judge straightened himself up in his chair, apparently in great surprise and said, "*What, a son sue his father! I never heard of such a thing.*" After waiting awhile, he turned to Mr. Willey, and, in a peculiar tone, said: "Well, Mr. Willey, you may go on, if you think best." But Mr. Willey, under the circumstances, did not think best "to go on," and discontinued his action, to the great amusement of the bar and the spectators in court.

The Supreme Court, as thus constituted, continued to be holden until the adoption of the constitution of 1851, when it was superseded by the "District Court" as provided for by that constitution. The constitution of 1851 provides that the District Court of the several counties shall be holden by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. At the election for Supreme Judges in 1851, the Judges elected were William B. Caldwell, Thomas W. Bartley, John A. Corwin, Allen G. Thurman and Rufus P. Ranney.

The first District Court for Medina County was holden in 1852, the Hon. Thomas W. Bartley, Supreme Judge, presiding, and Lucius B. Otis, Samuel Starkweather and Samuel Humphreville, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the several subdivisions of the Fourth Judicial District. At the election in 1851, Hon. Lucius B. Otis was elected Common Pleas Judge in the First Subdivision, Samuel Humphreville in the Second, and Samuel Starkweather, in the Third Subdivision. The Fourth District contains nine counties. The counties of Lucas, Sandusky, Ottawa, Erie and Huron, constitute the First; the counties of Lorain, Medina and Summit, the Second, and the county of Cuyahoga, the Third Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District. At the first election, under the present constitution, only one Judge was elected in and for each subdivision of the district, but now the business of the courts has increased to such an extent that it has been necessary to increase their number, so that there are in the First Subdivision, five Judges, in the Second, two, and in the Third, six Judges, making in all, thirteen Judges to do the business which, in 1852, was easily done by three.

The business of the District Court continued for several years to be done by one Supreme Judge, and three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, until the business of the Supreme Court became so great that the General Assembly passed a law to relieve the Supreme Judges from Circuit or District Court duty, since which time the District Court has been holden by the

Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in the district.

This court has not given general satisfaction, and there is great anxiety for some reform in our judiciary system, so as to relieve the business of the county from the incubus of the "District Court." The Judges are usually away from home and are so anxious to get through with the business of the court, that they seldom take sufficient time to give the cases submitted to them that thorough examination and consideration which their merits, and frequently their intricacy, requires. Their decisions are frequently reversed by the Supreme Court, and often the decision of the District Court is reversed, and that of Common Pleas in the same case, affirmed. All this is calculated to bring the District Court into merited disrepute, and it puts litigants to great and often unnecessary delay and expense. It is believed the District Court in and for Medina County is not, in these respects, materially different from that of other counties in the State, judging from the reports of the Supreme Court.

The first Court of Common Pleas held in Medina County was on the 8th day of April, 1818; present as Judges, Frederick Brown, Senior Associate Judge, Isaac Welton and Joseph Harris, Associates. This court was held for the purpose of organization and appointment of a Clerk. John Freese was appointed Clerk, pro tem., and also Recorder for the county. Some other business was transacted not directly connected with the law business of the court. On the 7th day of July, another term of this court was held by the same Judges, and Luther Blodget was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and John Freese was re-appointed Clerk pro tem. At this term, two civil actions were commenced. The first was Daniel Bronson against Alpheus Warner, and the second was the same Daniel Bronson against Justus Warner, Moses Deming, Aaron Warner and Truman Walker, for a conspiracy. In each of these cases, Isaac B. Lee was attorney for the plaintiff, and Luther Blodget for the defendants.

The Judges of this court, from the organization of the county, in 1818, up to the time of the adoption of the present constitution, in 1851, were as follows: When the county was organized, in 1818, Hon. George Tod was President Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, his office expiring in 1823, when he was re-elected by the General Assembly for seven years. He served in that capacity until 1830, when Reuben Wood was elected in his place for seven years, but Judge Wood was elected Supreme Judge, and, in 1833, Matthew Birchard was elected President Judge for the Third Circuit. He presided in the court until 1834, when the General Assembly detached Medina County from the Third Circuit and attached it to the Eleventh Circuit, and elected Ezra Dean President Judge, who served until 1841, when Jacob Parker was elected in his place, who served until 1848, when Levi Cox was elected. He served until 1852, when the then new constitution legislated him out of office.

The Associate Judges under the constitution of 1802 were as follows: The Judges first elected for Medina County were Frederick Brown, Senior Associate Judge, and Isaac Welton and Joseph Harris, Associates. They all served until 1823, when Noah M. Bronson was elected in place of Joseph Harris. In 1825, John Freeze was elected Judge in place of Isaac Welton. In 1830, Reuben Smith was elected Judge. In 1832, Allen Pardee was elected Judge in place of Frederick Brown, who, it seems, served for fourteen years. In 1832, John Newton was elected Judge in place of Noah M. Bronson. In 1835, Orson M. Oviatt was elected Judge in place of John Newton. In 1836, Benjamin Lindsley was appointed Judge to fill out the unexpired term of Reuben Smith, but the General Assembly in

1837 elected Philo Welton Judge, so that Judge Lindsley was only present at two terms of court. In 1839, Stephen N. Sargent was elected Judge in place of Allen Pardee. In 1840, Allen Pardee was re-elected, and also William Eyles was elected Judge. These were elected in place of Isaac Welton and Orson M. Oviatt, who both lived in the township of Richfield, which was set off in 1840 to the county of Summit, a new county, thereby leaving two vacancies on the bench. In 1847, Henry Hosmer and Josiah Piper were elected Judges. In 1848, Charles Castle was elected Judge. These last served until February 9 1852, when they went out of office by virtue of the provisions of the constitution of 1851.

All the Judges who were elected by the General Assembly were men of high standing in the communities in which they lived; were learned in the law, or, at least, the Supreme and President Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; were men of fine talents and ability, and they discharged their duties to the general satisfaction of the bar and of the people of the county. It might be invidious for me to single out any one whose merits might excel. The first Associate Judges of Medina County were Frederick Brown, of Wadsworth. He was a farmer, and stood high as a citizen. Isaac Welton was a farmer of Richfield, one of the early settlers, and a most respected citizen. Joseph Harris was the first settler in Harrisville, having moved there in 1811 with his family. He was a man of great energy, and accumulated a large fortune. At the February term, 1823, George Tod had been re-elected President Judge. Noah M. Bronson was elected Associate in place of Judge Harris, who resigned. Judge Bronson was a wealthy farmer, one of the early settlers of Medina Township. February term, 1825, John Freese was Associate Judge in place of Isaac Welton, whose term had expired. At this term, Charles Olcott was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, with a salary of $50, with an addition of $25 if he had any business in the Supreme Court. March term, 1832, Allen Pardee, of Wadsworth, was elected Associate in place of Judge Brown, who had served fourteen years, or two terms, with honor. Judge Pardee was a successful merchant. He was born about 1791, in Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He settled in Wadsworth in 1818 or 1819, where he has ever since lived, and is now an honored and respected citizen of that place. In 1830, Reuben Smith, a merchant of Medina, was elected Judge in place of John Freese. He served acceptably for seven years, after which he removed to Wisconsin, where he died a few years ago, in a good old age, highly respected.

In 1835, Orson M. Oviatt was elected Judge in place of John Newton. Judge Oviatt was a wealthy farmer and merchant of Richfield, who served until 1840, when Richfield was set off to Summit County. In 1836, Benj. Lindsley served by appointment of the Governor for two terms only, when Philo Welton, a farmer of Montville, and afterward of Wadsworth, was elected in his place. In 1839, Stephen N. Sargent was elected Judge, in place of Allen Pardee. Judge Sargent was born in Massachusetts and came to Medina in 1818. He was a successful merchant, and in 1858, he removed to Iowa, where he died in 1860. In 1840, Allen Pardee was re-elected Judge, and at the same time, William Eyles, a farmer of Wadsworth, was elected one of the Associate Judges. Judge Eyles was a man of sterling integrity, of undoubted ability, and discharged the duties of Judge to the entire satisfaction of all. In 1846, Charles Castle, a lawyer of Medina, was elected an Associate Judge, and after his election he frequently presided in court, in the absence of the President Judge, and always gave good satisfaction. In 1847, Henry Hosmer, a farmer of Guilford, was elected Judge in place of Allen Pardee, and Josiah Piper, a farmer of Hinckley, was elected Judge in place of Will-

iam Eyles. These last Judges all served until February 9, 1852, when by the provisions of the constitution of 1851, they ceased to be Judges.

The first election under the new constitution was held at the October election in 1851, when Samuel Humphreville, a lawyer of Medina, was elected Judge in and for the counties of Lorain, Medina and Summit, composing the Second Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District. He served for five years, holding most of the courts in the three counties, besides sitting in the District Courts once a year, in the nine counties composing the Fourth District. In October 1856, James S. Carpenter, a lawyer of Akron, Summit County, was elected Judge. He served five years, when Stevenson Burke, a lawyer of Elyria, Lorain County, was elected in his place. In 1866, Judge Burke was re-elected Judge, and he served until 1868, when he resigned, and Washington W. Boynton was appointed Judge until the next election, when he was elected Judge by the people. In 1876, Judge Boynton was elected Supreme Judge, and John C. Hale, a lawyer of Elyria, was elected Judge, and he is still on the bench.

In 1859, the General Assembly provided for an additional Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Second Subdivision, and William H. Canfield, a lawyer of Medina, was elected to fill the place. He served five years until 1864, when the office of extra Judge was abolished. In 1872, the General Assembly again provided for another additional Judge for the Second Subdivision, and Samuel W. McClure, a lawyer of Akron, was elected to the judgeship. He served for five years, when he was succeeded by Newell D. Tibbals, a lawyer of Akron, who served five years, and was re-elected in 1880 for another five years.

The scenes in court were sometimes amusing and occasionally laughable, especially under the administration of Judge Dean. He often took the "bit in his teeth," and ran the machine to suit himself. At one time a witness was called to the stand, who had an infirmity, which, although it did not affect his mind or memory, yet made him appear as if intoxicated. Judge Dean, although the matter was explained to him, refused to let him testify and ordered him to leave the stand. At another time a larceny had been committed in Medina, and Joseph Reno, a colored man, had ferreted out the thief and arrested him, and, fearing he might not be allowed to testify on account of his color, so induced the criminal to confess in the presence of a white witness as to effect his conviction. Reno was offered as a witness, and the State offered to show that he was more than half white, but Judge Dean would not hear any such proof and decided that, by "inspection," Reno was a "negro," and refused to allow him to testify. At that time, by the laws of Ohio, "negroes and mulattoes" were not competent witnesses where a white man was a party. On another occasion, a small boy had been convicted of petit larceny, and, as the court-room was crowded, especially within the bar, the lad was made to stand on a chair to receive admonition and sentence, so he could be seen by the Judge. Judge Dean began to talk to the boy about the heinousness of his offense, and to suggest measures of reform. Among other things, he said: "It would be for your interest to put you on a man-of-war, or to send you on a whaling voyage." Sherlock J. Andrews, a waggish lawyer from Cleveland, immediately spoke up so as to be heard by all present and said: "Yes, I think a *whaling* would do him good." Judge Dean gruffly cried out, "Silence in the Court!" which caused considerable merriment all over the court-room.

The law business of the county, in the early years of the practice, was chiefly done by foreign attorneys, that is, by lawyers residing out of the county. The attorneys who first settled in Medina were Booz M. Atherton and Charles Olcott. The exact date when they

came, or which came first, is not now known. They were both here in 1820 or 1821. Atherton stayed here but a few years, when he removed to Illinois, where he was living at our latest information. Charles Olcott was a genius. He was born in Connecticut on the 3d day of April, 1793, and was educated there. He was a graduate of Yale College, and was probably the best-learned man in the profession in the county. He was well learned in the law, but he seemed to lack judgment to apply his knowledge to the successful practice of the law. He was a consistent Abolitionist, and wrote several tracts against the evil, and especially a book which he called "A Blow at Slavery," which had a wide circulation. He was several times elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county and discharged his duties well. He was undoubtedly the inventor of "iron ships." He actually made the invention while in college, but he did not at that time so perfect it as to procure a patent. In 1835, he went to Washington with his models and specifications and procured a patent for the invention. He endeavored to have the Government adopt his plan of ship-building, and to that end he wrote to the "Naval Board," consisting of three retired naval officers, at the head of which board was old Commodore Barron. They wrote to Olcott that they had taken his application under consideration, and had come to the deliberate conclusion that iron ships were entirely impracticable. In a year or two the Government was building iron ships on Olcott's plan. He could never get any allowance from the Government for the use of his invention. He was never very successful in making money. He was stricken with paralysis and finally died in the County Infirmary, several years ago.

William H. Canfield came to Medina about the year 1830, from Trumbull County. He studied law with Whittlesey & Newton, and was admitted to the bar about 1829 or 1830; he held the office of County Auditor for many years, in connection with the practice of the law. He was supposed to be a good lawyer, and either alone or in connection with his partners he had an extensive practice. In 1850, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for five years, soon after which he removed to Kansas, where he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which capacity he served until his death in or about 1862 or 1863.

Samuel Humphreville was born in Berkshire County, Mass., February 7, 1808, where he received an academic education, and where he studied law with George N. Briggs, then a member of Congress and afterward Governor of the State. He came to Ohio in 1832, and studied with Humphrey & Hall, in Hudson, until October, 1833, when he was admitted to the bar in Zanesville. He came to Medina June 10, 1834, and commenced the practice of the law. He has resided in Medina ever since. He has held several offices by election of the people. In 1849, he was elected a delegate to the convention that framed the present constitution. In 1851, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for five years. He was a member of the Senate of the State in 1863, 1864 and 1865, during the most trying scenes of the war of the rebellion. In 1873, he was elected as a member of the third constitutional convention of the State of Ohio, which after great labor in 1874, submitted a constitution to the people of the State, which they rejected by a large majority. Since that time, he has retired from public life, and almost entirely from the practice of the law.

Hiram W. Floyd came to Medina in August, 1834, and engaged in the practice of the law and he is still in active practice.

Israel Camp was born in Sharon, Conn., and came to Medina the latter part of 1834, and went into partnership with William H. Canfield in the practice of the law. He was a good lawyer and an honest man and had the confidence

and good will of all who knew him. He died of consumption about 1840 or 1841.

Eugene Pardee was born in Wadsworth about 1813. He studied law with Humphrey & Hall, in Hudson, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He practiced law in Wadsworth a few years, when he went to Wooster, Wayne Co., where he practiced law for many years. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney for several years. He afterward went to Madison, Wis., where he stayed some years. About two or three years ago he returned to Ohio, and is now again in Wooster.

Aaron Pardee was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He came to Ohio in 1824, and settled in Wadsworth. He was admitted to the bar in 1838, and has practiced law ever since, and is now one of the active practitioners in the county. He has held some important offices, among which was that of Senator in the State General Assembly.

George K. Pardee, a son of Aaron Pardee, was admitted to the bar in 1866. He soon went to Akron, where he is now in full practice.

Don A. Pardee, also a son of Aaron Pardee, was admitted to the bar about 1866 or 1867, and practiced in Medina until the war of the rebellion broke out, when he entered the service of the Union as Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served with distinction, rising in rank to that of Brigadier General. At the close of the war, he settled in New Orleans, where, after practicing law for a few years, he was elected a Judge of the District Court, which office he now holds.

Pulaski C. Hard was born in Medina County about 1827 or 1828. He was admitted to the bar about 1859, and practiced law in Wadsworth until the rebellion broke out, when he went into the service of the Union as Captain in the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war, he resumed the practice of the law in Wadsworth, where he still is, one of the principal lawyers in the county.

Henry C. Pardee, another son of Aaron Pardee, was admitted to the bar and soon went West, where he remained several years, when he returned to Medina County. He settled in Wadsworth, where he held the office of Postmaster until about 1870, when he was elected Auditor of Medina County, which office he discharged acceptably for two terms, when he resumed the active practice of the law.

James C. Johnson was born in Guilford, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He has been several times elected a Representative in the General Assembly, and has been a candidate for several other offices. He has always made Seville his home, where he has his law office and where he is now in the full practice of his profession.

George W. Chapman, about 1840, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Medina a few years, when he went West, and the last heard of him he was in Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles Lum was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practiced in Medina a few years. He served one term as County Auditor. He removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming, and where he has held several important offices, among them County Clerk of Dane County and Representative in the Legislature.

Chester T. Hills was admitted to the bar in 1838 or 1839. He was several times elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and he was a very successful lawyer. He was an honest man and a high-minded, influential citizen. He died in 1870, aged sixty-two years, lamented by all who knew him.

Harrison G. Blake was a successful merchant, but he studied law and was admitted to the bar about 1847 or 1848. He was an impetuous, off-hand lawyer, very successful in his practice, always fair and obliging to his opponents. He was honored and respected by all. He was several times elected to the General Assembly; was Speaker of the Senate under the old constitution. He was several times

elected to Congress, and took high rank among the members. He died in May, 1876, full of honors, and universally lamented.

William S. M. Abbott was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practiced in Medina a few years, when he went West, and is now in Minneapolis, Minn.

Abraham Morton was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practiced in Medina several years. He was elected Treasurer of the county, and served one term. He moved to Wisconsin, where he has been ever since and now is.

Calvin B. Prentiss came to Medina from Massachusetts. He was elected Probate Judge in 1851, and served one term. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and was a very successful lawyer. He died about 1868.

Herman Canfield was a practicing lawyer in Medina when the war of the rebellion broke out, and he entered the service in 1861 as Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served with distinction, and was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing on the first day of that memorable fight. He had held the office of Clerk of the Courts in Medina, and other important trusts.

Moses Wright was one of the early lawyers in Medina, but he ran away about 1830 or 1831, and has not been heard of since.

John B. Young was born June 20, 1828, in Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Penn. He came to Ohio with his father in 1831. He was elected Clerk of the Courts in 1851, and served one term of three years. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1856, and is still in practice of the law in Medina.

Charles G. Codding was born in Granger, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1829. He was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1865, and served two terms. In 1872, he was elected Probate Judge, and served two terms. He is now in full practice of the law in Medina.

Joseph Andrew, while at college, enlisted in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Garfield's regiment), in 1861. In a battle in the rear of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he lost his right arm, in consequence of which he was discharged from the service. In 1865, he was elected Treasurer of the County of Medina, in which capacity he served two terms. In 1870, he was elected Clerk of the Courts, and served two terms. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and is now in full practice in Medina.

Stephen B. Woodward was born in Northampton, now in Summit County, in 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. He has frequently been elected Prosecuting Attorney, and now holds that office. He is now in full practice in Medina.

Nathaniel H. Bostwick was born in Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 20, 1828. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and is now here in full practice.

Samuel G. Barnard was born in 1828, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, and is in practice in Medina. He held the office of Probate Judge two terms.

William F. Moore and Robert English practiced law to some extent. English is dead, and Moore went West some years ago, where he is supposed to be now living.

Isaac R. Henry practiced law many years ago. He left here years ago, and it is not known where he is at this time.

Judson D. Benedict also practiced here some time. He went to the State of New York, where he was at last accounts.

William W. Pancoast was admitted to the bar and had some practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney and served one term, and finally ran away about 1874, and his whereabouts is not known.

Roswell C. Curtis was born in this county in 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and is now in practice here.

Alvan D. Licey, a resident of Guilford, has

been admitted to the bar, and is now in practice. He is now a Representative in the General Assembly.

John T. Graves was admitted six or seven years ago. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1876, and served two terms with credit. He is now in full practice in Seville, in this county.

Albert Munson was admitted to the bar in 1873, but, before he had entered upon the practice, he was elected Probate Judge, which office he now holds.

Frank Heath was admitted in 1880, and is now in practice here.

George A. Richard was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has hung out his shingle for business here.

George W. Lewis entered the service of his country in 1862, as a Captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He lost his left arm at the battle of Nashville, December 22, 1864. He was promoted to Major for bravery on the battle-field. He continued in the service, notwithstanding the loss of his arm, and was afterward commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment. He came to Medina in October, 1865, and was elected Judge of Probate in 1866, and served two terms. He was admitted to the bar January 30, 1872, and has ever since been in practice in Medina.

Charles J. Mesmer, Fremont O. Phillips and others have been admitted lately, but as yet have not entered into practice.

Whitman Mead came to Medina in 1834, as a merchant, and studied law, and was admitted to the bar about 1843. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and served one term. He finally left the practice and went to farming. He died several years since, leaving three sons, all in the ministry.

The foreign lawyers who have practiced here are legion, but, as they belong to other counties, no account of them is given here.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Three-fourths of a century ago, the foot of the white man had scarcely fallen upon the soil within the limits of the county whereof we write. The wild animals of the forests and the scarcely less wild red man held undisturbed dominion. Then the sun's rays but seldom penetrated the unbroken forest shade, while the moon's silver beams and the bright shining stars struggled in vain to light up the gloom of night. The song of birds, the hum of bees, the rippling of the waters, the wild cry of beasts of prey, and stealthy footfall of the Indian hunter, year succeeding year, aye! for centuries and ages, fell upon no appreciative ear. The wild winds sported for ages among the forest trees, and the music of the rustling leaves sang responsive to the music of the stars, but no heart was there to be made glad; nature in her beauty and symmetry was here waiting the onward tread of the white man, when he should step in and partake of the rich treasures garnered in her bosom for his coming. Civilization, education, the arts and sciences, follow in his pathway, and the wilderness is made to blossom as the rose. The sound of the ax and of the anvil are harbingers of schools and churches, temples of architecture and the thundering of the railway train; but alas for human hopes and happiness! sickness and death follow in the train, a sad comment upon the superiority of civilized life. The need of the physician is made manifest, and must keep pace with the first advance of civilization. The supply table of the pioneer emigrant would be sadly defective without a list of well-known household remedies from which to draw for help, should there be "no physician there."

The earliest mention of medical administration in Medina County is of Aunt Chloe, wife of Judge Brown, of Wadsworth, in 1816, she having a small chest of remedies, which, it is said, were of great value to the early pioneers. When any of them were taken sick "Aunt

Chloe" would be sent for, and would deal out such remedies as her ripened judgment might direct. She, perhaps, was the first practitioner of the county.

It is said that Eve in the Garden of Eden, through transgression, entailed upon posterity the seeds of disease and death "and all our woe." But "Aunt Chloe," in the wilderness of America, with sympathetic heart and extended hand, afforded relief to many a suffering mortal, as if, in part, to atone for the stain upon her sex through the "fall."

This county has been remarkably exempt from diseases of local character or origin, malarious diseases being to a great degree confined to the locality of Chippewa Lake, and the stream of same name flowing through the town of Seville. Very little of ague or intermittent fever has originated outside of these influences in the county, and within its present limits. Bilious remittents have had a wider range, and no portions have been exempt, especially in the earlier periods, and, while the lands were being newly cultivated, continued fevers and the typhus of earlier days have been here from its earliest history, and later the typhoid fever of the French schools has been a constant visitor in all localities. The early practitioners were doubtless much at fault in treating typhus and typhoid fevers, as the lancet and heroic treatment generally, has—through some sad experience—been abandoned for an opposite, and it is hoped a better line, of medication.

In 1833–34, a few cases of Asiatic cholera occurred at Medina Village. Among the deaths reported are David Barnhart and a Mr. Fuller, a stage driver in 1833, also a daughter of Dr. Hanson in 1834. Rufus Ferris, Sr., died of cholera in 1833, at a place near Wooster. He had been to Columbus with a cholera specific, and volunteered his services to treat cholera, then prevailing among the penitentiary convicts; not being retained there, he returned homeward, dying, as before stated, and was brought home to Medina in a Pennsylvania covered wagon. No other deaths are reported as having occurred from cholera in the county.

About 1839–40, dysentery prevailed in various sections of the county of a malignant type and with great fatality, and again in 1853–54, and occasionally in later years in some certain locality. Since 1860, but little dysentery has been observed. In the year 1852, an outbreak of small-pox occurred in Sharon Township, at which time perhaps fifty cases of that and varioloid occurred in the practice of Drs. Hard & Willey. One young lady—a school-teacher—died during this outbreak. In 1855, Mr. Frank Kimball, while stumping the State with William Gibson, contracted varioloid and returned home to Medina, where some ten or twelve cases of that and small-pox broke in upon the monotony of the town for a season.

During the winter of 1843-44, and the succeeding spring and summer, occurred at Wadsworth and vicinity the great epidemic of malignant erysipelas, very severe in its character and attended with great fatality, its victims being usually of adult age and mostly females. During this epidemic, about twenty-five cases proved fatal. Again, in 1848, the disease reappeared, but spreading through Montville and Guilford and Wadsworth, with an increased mortality. Since 1848, it has not appeared in an epidemic form.

About the year 1859, diphtheria first appeared in an epidemic and malignant form. Up to this time, it had hardly been recognized as a disease *sui generis*, and its advent was an occasion of sorrow and mourning to many a household. Being little understood by the profession, it held almost undisputed sway, and bid defiance to medical skill. It prevailed throughout the county, with favorite localities, in which to exhibit its malignant enmity toward the human race. It delighted in laying waste the little ones of the family circle, and was at times insatiable, until all had been laid in the grave.

It vied with scarlatina in its work of destruction, and often called to its aid the latter, as if to make the fatal blow more effective. Thus for a series of years, it fed on death, when, seemingly exhausted with rioting, it became less malignant and less fatal, and for several years last past, it has afforded but little anxiety comparatively with former periods.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis, in the winter of 1863-64, appeared in the village of Medina, and, having seized upon two persons for its victims, as suddenly disappeared, when the people hoped it had gone forever, but in the succeeding winter, 1864-65, it returned at Poe, in the family of Mr. Frank Hunter; two of the three attacked, died. Cases then occurred in other parts of Montville and in Medina Village. Nearly all proved fatal. It had no favorite locality, but would suddenly attack an individual at a distance from others, to appear again unexpectedly somewhere else. Children and adults were alike susceptible. Since 1865, it has occasionally been observed sporadically, as a single case, perhaps, in one township, and then, after months, found in an adjoining town, etc. These cases almost invariably prove fatal. It is yet unsettled how to treat it best.

The Medina County Medical Lyceum was organized October 9, 1833. On motion, Elijah DeWitt was called to the chair, and Henry Ormsby appointed Secretary. A draft of a constitution, prepared by Drs. DeWitt and George W. Howe, was read by the Secretary and adopted.

By-laws read and adopted. Balloting for officers to serve until the annual meeting in February, 1834, resulted as follows: For President, Bela B. Clark; Vice President, George K. Pardee; Corresponding Secretary, Elijah DeWitt; Recording Secretary, O. S. St John; Treasurer, Jesse C. Mills. Censors—E. DeWitt, George K. Pardee and O. S. St John.

On motion, Thomas Rowe was appointed to wait upon the Commissioners, and obtain if possible, a remittance of the tax assessed against the physicians of the county.

Henry Ormsby, T. Rowe and George W. Howe were appointed a Committee to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to notify each member of the late Nineteenth Medical District, residing in Medina County, of the proceedings of this meeting.

February 6, 1834, the Lyceum convened at the Mansion House of William R. Chidester, and organized under an act of incorporation by the Legislature. It being the annual meeting, the foregoing officers were re-elected for the year. Dr. Mills read an essay on "Congestion," and George W. Howe was appointed to reply at next meeting. On motion,

Resolved, That no person shall be admitted to this society, who is in the habitual use of intoxicating spirits.

Henry Ormsby was fined $2 for non-attendance.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Ohio Free Press*.

The following clauses appear in the Constitution:

12th—Admission fee—$1, and annual tax of $1.

15th—Penalty for non-attendance—$1.

16th—Penalty for failing to deliver dissertation when appointed—$3.

17th—The price of this society for granting diplomas shall be $5.

At the second annual meeting, in 1835, Drs. Bela B. Clark and E. DeWitt were appointed delegates to the W. R. Medical Convention, at Cleveland, in May, to consider the establishing of a medical college on the Reserve.

The society at this time numbered ten members, viz., Bela B. Clark, T. Rowe, George K. Pardee, Elijah DeWitt, George W. Howe, J. C. Mills, S. Rawson, J. S. Ross, Lorenzo Warner and William S. H. Welton. In 1836, Dr. J. G. Morse became a member and was appointed

Secretary. In 1837, Drs. J. Sawtell and J. Goodwin were received into membership; in 1839, Drs. Eastman, I. B. Beach and L. D. Tolman, also Amos Witter and Abel A. Clark. The following was discussed: "Is tartrate of antimony admissible as a remedy in general practice;" Drs. L. Warner, A. Witter, N. Eastman and J. G. Morse, disputants. A case of operation for inguinal hernia, by Dr. Morse, reported, patient recovered. In 1840, P. E. Munger, Drs. Hopkins and Rockwell became members. Cases reported:

1—Case of fistula in ano, with operation, by Dr. L. Warner, recovery.

2—Scarlet fever, by Dr. Rowe, with treatment.

3—Pneumonia, by Dr. L. Warner, recovery.

4—Amputation of arm, by Dr. Warner, recovery.

5—Dropsy, ascites, operation by Dr. Ormsby, death.

6—Inflammation of kidneys, by Dr. Clark, death.

7—Injury, by Dr. Tolman, recovery.

Valedictory address, Dr. B. B. Clark.

August 6, 1840—Society met in court house. Essays—1. Dr. B. B. Clark, on "Medical Jurisprudence." 2. "Fever," by P. E. Munger. 3. On the "Effects of Quinine," Ormsby and Warner. Cases reported—Puerperal Convulsions, Dr. Rowe; Diabetes, Dr. Eastman; Hydrothorax, Dr. Clark; Ascites, Dr. Tolman.

November 5, 1840—Samuel Humphreville read a paper on "Medical Evidence;" Dr. Welton on "Blood Letting;" Dr. Warner on "Habit;" Dr. Clark on "Puerperal Fever."

February, 1841—Dr. Munger read a paper on "Mercury;" Dr. Tolman on "Diseases of the Liver." Several cases reported; one of malignant fever, by Dr. L. Warner.

August 1841—Prof. H. A. Ackley addressed the society on "Diseases of the Mucous Membranes;" Dr. Ormsby read a paper on "Tea and Tobacco;" Hon. Charles Alcott addressed the society. A premium was offered for the best dissertation on the pathology and treatment of dysentery. The society voted its support to the Willoughby Medical College.

This brief sketch includes the period of time in which the older members officiated, and to follow up in detail would require more space and time than the plan of this work will permit, it being only desired in this article to briefly mention the original members, and a little of the old *regime*, as being of special interest.

This society has continued in existence up to 1872, with intervals of decline and periods of activity. It has numbered on its list of members the best and a great majority of the physicians who have practiced in the county. Most of the early members are gone hence, never to to return. A few survive. Dr. Ormsby now lives in Medina Village; Dr. DeWitt at Elyria, eighty years of age; Dr. O. S. St. John, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

In mentioning those who have been members of the medical fraternity of this county, reference has been had somewhat to chronological order. Among the earliest practitioners in the county was Dr. Amos Warner.

He came to Ohio and Wadsworth with his father from Fairfield, Vt., in 1815, and entered Dr. Fisher's office in 1837, as a student of medicine. He was a careful, earnest student, and made haste slowly with his books, choosing rather to learn little day by day, and learn that little well. He graduated in Medina, after attending two courses of lectures at Willoughby in the year 1840, and entered into partnership with his preceptor, becoming a successful physician and a useful man in society. About the year 1848, he removed to Garnavillo, Clayton Co., Iowa, where he enjoyed the full confidence of the people, and had an extensive ride. Returning from a visit among the sick, his horses ran away, and he was thrown from the carriage and killed.

Dr. Harlow Hard, son of Lysander Hard, came with his father to Ohio in 1816, then about

ten years of age. He went to school at the first schoolhouse built in Wadsworth Township, one mile east of the present village. His father was an unsettled sojourner among men, and devoted his energies to preaching the Gospel, and inherited all the poverty that an unsuccessful Methodist preacher is entitled to possess. He wandered up and down, into Pennsylvania and New York and Eastern Ohio, and finally returned to Wadsworth, about 1840. Meanwhile, Harlow had managed, by streaks of luck, to get an education, and study medicine and attend lectures. Settling in Trumbull County about 1835, he came to Wadsworth, where he practiced for several years. He then moved to Plymouth, Ind. Remained at Plymouth some ten years, and went to Illinois, where he died.

Dr. John Smith was the first physician who located in Wadsworth, and perhaps the first in the county. He came from the State of New York in 1817, and boarded with Moody Weeks for a time. Here it was that occurred the incident mentioned by N. B. Northrop in his history, of giving so many pills to a sick man, when Mrs. Weeks discovered the pills to be black pepper, unground, rolled in flour. August, 1818, the doctor was called in attendance at the birth of Dr. M. K. Hard, now of Wooster, Ohio. Abram Hard, Jr., was the messenger on the occasion, and, riding along by night through the woods, his hat was brushed off by a hanging limb, and he was compelled to go on bareheaded, it being so dark he could not find the hat. That fall the doctor moved to the west part of the town, and lived with Luther Heminway until he put up a log house, afterward owned by Heman Hanchett. Here the doctor had an extensive ride, through Wadsworth into Chippewa, and through Guilford and Montville. In 1820, he was elected Justice of the Peace, having six votes, all others three. Northrop says of him: "He was in the habit of sending his boy to A. & J. Pardee's store for whisky." The following is an exact copy of twenty or more orders sent by him all exactly alike.

Messrs. A. & J. Pardee.

Gents: Give the boy two jugs of whisky. Stop the jugs tight.—Help the boy on the horse.

JOHN SMITH, Physician.

Dr. Smith was an ardent admirer of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, and was often heard extolling the skill and worth of that eminent physician, and named one of his boys "Rush," after him. He returned to New York about 1828 or 1830.

Dr. William Barnes came to Lodi in 1817, and was the first physician there. But little is learned of him professionally. He built the first grist-mill in the township, and probably the first in the county. He was also a preacher of the Gospel, preaching the first funeral sermon in Harrisville, in 1817, it being at the burial of a child of George Burr.

Dr. Seth Blood came to Brunswick in 1817; built a log house one-eighth of a mile south of the center. Dr. Blood was a Surgeon of the war of 1812, and was appointed Surgeon of an Ohio regiment of State militia in 1822. He would appear on parade at general muster with the uniform, holsters and pistols which he wore during the war, and would soon get filled with military ardor, and be liable to feel insulted if addressed improperly, sometimes flourishing his pistols with much prowess when offended. He was somewhat given to the fatal bowl, and died early in life, in the year 1826.

Dr. Stacey Hills, of Granger, was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., October 19, 1814. With his parents and family of ten children, he, the youngest, came into Granger the fall of 1818. He commenced very young going to school, attending diligently the short terms of those early wilderness times. When old enough to render a boy's help at home, his school days were limited to the inevitable three months' winter school. He read medicine under the instruction of Dr. John Cleveland, then of

Granger, and graduated at Willoughby Medical College, February, 1843. To the study and practice of medicine, he gave his utmost energies, until obliged to succumb, through the breaking-up of a remarkably vigorous mental and physical constitution. He practiced first at Bristol, Wayne Co., two years, then at Copley, in company with Dr. Chapman, and for the greater part of his life at Grangerburgh, this county.

Dr. Bela B. Clark came to Medina County with his father in April, 1818, from Waterbury, Conn., and commenced the practice of medicine immediately at Medina Village. The first call on record for him professionally, was to the victims of that famous first session of the Court of Common Pleas at the "barn" of Squire Ferris, who had so fondly imbibed of the good old-fashioned whisky—as old settlers call it. Dr. Clark, it is said, prescribed homeopathically; that is, the hair of the dog to cure the bite. Dr. Clark was one of the eight members of the Medina County Medical Lyceum at its organization in 1833, and previously was one of the censors appointed by act of Legislature for the medical district. He also was the first President of the Medina Medical Lyceum, and was one of the committee of three to consider the establishing of a medical college on the Reserve. In those days, the doctor of a neighborhood was generally characterized and known by the saddle-bags thrown across the saddle on which he rode, and the leggings about his legs to keep off the mud, and brass spurs on his boots. A buggy or carriage of any kind was unknown. After many years, a sulky or gig was instituted. Dr. Clark rode a little pony, a hardy and courageous little fellow as ever was known. But one night as the Doctor was riding homeward, along the bridle-path through the woods, a fearful scream of a wild animal burst upon his ears, and the pony, with instinctive fear, started at break-neck speed to the Doctor's great satisfaction, for the animal, supposed to have been a panther, came bounding after, its screams "making the night air hideous," and filling horse and rider with alarm.

But, alas for them both, a tree-top had fallen into the path, and into this plunged horse and rider, pell-mell into confusion and darkness, and then one unearthly yell from the Doctor's throat broke in upon that tragic scene. It penetrated the deep recesses of the forest shade. It reverberated from earth to cloud, and, as it died away in the distance, a painful silence ensued, broken only by the night bird's plaintive song. That panther never got there, and the Doctor, leisurely gathering himself up, extricated the horse, and, picking up his pill bags, re-mounted and jogged homeward. At another time he was wending his way home, carrying some fresh meat which a patron had presented him, this being tied behind him on the horse; riding through the woods, and doubtless contemplating a sumptuous meal from the bundle at his back, suddenly a pack of hungry wolves, having snuffed the savory delicacy afar, came rushing on his pathway; again the little horse cut loose, and the fun began. He had not thought of danger, but in a moment the blood was curdling in each vein. His fiery little courser sped away like an arrow from the bended bow, but in vain! the yells of the demons on his track grew nearer and more near, when his horse jumped a log, across the path, and the package was lost off by the sudden motion. This diverted the wolves from further pursuit, and the Doctor escaped, minus that supper of venison he so fondly anticipated.

In early days the Doctor wore a suit of linsey-woolsey, with buckskin patches on the knees and seat of pants made by his mother, and was heard to say that the day he put them on was among the happiest in his life. Dr. Clark was a member of the Medina Medical Lyceum up to August, 1841, and his name appears there no more. He was an active, thorough and

honorable physician, one of the first in the profession. Every brother of the profession was ready to pay him homage; friend or friend or foe alike had respect for his talent; an ornament in society and leader in every enterprise for the elevation of mankind, and the advance of education and the profession or for the growth of the new country. Dr. Clark moved to Weymouth in 1826, anticipating the removal of the county seat to that place, thence to Richfield in 1829, thence to Strongsville, again to Brunswick, thence to Columbus and finally to Ashland, where he died.

Dr. Jeremiah Clark, a younger brother of Dr. Bela B. Clark, attended lectures in Cincinnati, and located in Hamilton Township, Franklin Co., Ohio, about 1835.

Dr. Abel A. Clark came to Ohio in 1818 with his father; was brother of Dr. Bela B. Clark. He read medicine with Dr. Wilson at Weymouth about 1830; attended medical lectures at Cincinnati; located in practice at Grovesport, on Ohio Canal, near Columbus; moved to Medina, in 1839, for his wife's health; joined the Medina County Medical Society in August, 1839; practiced medicine about one year and returned to Grovesport; subsequently moved to Xenia, where he died, having his old preceptor, Dr. Wilson, for his medical attendant.

Dr. C. N. Lyman is a native of Wadsworth, born in 1819; son of Capt. George Lyman, of pioneer memory. He was in the office of Dr. E. Kendrick one and a half years, when he came under the instruction of Dr. George K. Pardee in 1840; attended two courses of lectures and graduated at Transylvania University in Louisville, Ky., spring of 1843. Formed a partnership with Dr. Pardee same year, which continued until Dr. Pardee's death. In 1853, moved to Medina Village, going into the drug store with A. Armstrong. Dr. Lyman joined the Medina County Medical Society Aug. 3, 1843. Aug. 1, 1844, Dr. Lyman read a paper before the society, on "Epidemic Erysipelas," with reports of cases and mode of treatment; elected President in 1848, of society; chosen President of Northeastern Ohio Union Medical Association 1878—thirty years after having presided in the Medina County Society. Dr. Lyman is at this time the oldest practitioner of the county, and has performed more labor, professionally, than any physician in the county since its organization, and yet, by virtue of the strictest habits in every respect, his physical powers show but little of the decay which usually succeeds a life of toil, and his mental faculties exhibit no traces of the increase of years.

Dr. Henry Spillman, was the son of James Spillman and Nancy O'Brien, who came from Ireland and settled in Wadsworth about 1820. Dr. Spillman studied medicine in the office of Dr. A. Fisher at Western Star; attended medical lectures at Willoughby, and graduated in 1840. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Before commencing the practice of medicine he read law and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice to any extent. Practiced medicine at Streetsboro and at Bristol, Wayne County, also at Decatur, Ind. Located at Medina about 1850. Here he had an extended practice, and for several years was thus actively engaged. About 1858, he went into the drug trade at Medina and gave up riding, and prescribing except from his store, until the spring of 1862, when he accepted an appointment as Surgeon of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with date of rank March 18, 1862. He was commissioned April 4, 1862; was with the regiment on the advance from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, but was taken sick before the evacuation and started for home. Got up the river to Evansville, Ind., where, finding he could go no further, he was taken ashore and found friends among the brotherhood of Masons, who did everything possible for him; but he soon sank and died in May, 1862, having been on duty with

the regiment but a few weeks. His body was sent home and buried in the churchyard at Medina. Dr. Spillman was a man of fine intellectual endowment and culture, and possessed a remarkable memory. While a student of medicine, he would take his books and go out under a shade tree and read for two or three hours, and come in and recite the whole, page after page, almost verbatim. His mind was well stored with useful information, and he was generally prepared to answer inquiries pertaining to science, literature, law or theology. It is with feelings of sadness that we contemplate the death of Dr. Spillman. Away from the home he had so recently left in the vigor of health and manhood, with only the hand of strangers to minister unto him in his last painful, hopeless struggles for life, even then in the icy embrace of death, no wonder his mind wandered, in fevered dreams, or in death's hallucinations, back to his home and fireside, calling upon friends and familiar faces to lift him up from the pit of despair, or save him from the approaching tempest. Hastening homeward, anxious and longing—life to him in the balance—his frail bark strands on the shore, and alas! home for him shall be home no more.

Dr. Nathaniel Eastman was the first physician at the center of Wadsworth and came from Olean, N. Y., in 1820. During the war of 1812, he went from Erie, Penn., to Put-in Bay to assist in the care of the wounded at Perry's Victory. Dr. Eastman built a log house one-half mile north of the center of Wadworth, and afterward built one on the northeast corner lot at the center. Practiced there until 1826, when he removed to Seville and opened up a hotel, which for many years was in his charge. while also attending to his professional calls. He joined the Medical Society May 7, 1839, and continued an active member until November, 1849. The Doctor continued his professional labors while his health permitted, but in the later years was afflicted with diabetes, and was at last obliged to retire from practice and live with one of his children, out of town, where he died at an advanced age.

Dr. Samuel Austin came to Western Star in 1823. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of Yale College; was a man of fine education and good address; a skillful physician with a promising future spread out before him. But a habit formed before coming to Ohio he failed to shake off, and drank the fatal cup to its very dregs. He escaped death by a falling tree which killed the horse he had just been riding, and from which he alighted as the tree was falling, only to meet a worse fate soon after.

Basworth's distillery, in Copley, was his favorite resort, and from a final visit there he never returned.

There he drank, was taken sick and died in sight of the murderous still, in the year 1828.

Dr. John Harris came to Seville from Steuben County, N. Y., in 1822. He was the first physician in Seville. Remained there until about 1836, and went to Kentucky.

Dr. Chapin A. Harris came a year after his brother John. He soon left and went to Baltimore, where he became noted for his dental operations and for a valuable treatise written and published by him on the art of dentistry, it being a text-book in universal use among the profession.

Dr. DeVoe came to Seville from Middlebury in 1822, and returned in about one year.

Dr. Elijah DeWitt. The following is, by request, from Dr. DeWitt, Elyria, Ohio, December 3, 1880: "Dear Sir—I was born in May, 1800, in Westminster, Vt.; studied medicine mostly at Keene and Hanover, N. H.; attended two courses of medical lectures at Hanover, and did most of the dissections for the Professor of Anatomy both terms; was examined and recommended for a diploma, but failed to get it because of the judicial decision at Washington against the university before the then next com-

mencement; afterward received diploma from the medical society. I came to Harrisville, Medina Co., Ohio, in December, 1824, where I peddled pills until July, 1835, when I came to Elyria." Dr. DeWitt was Chairman of the first meeting of the Medina County Medical Lyceum, at its organization October 29, 1833, and at this meeting elected Corresponding Secretary for the year. Re-electedin February, 1834. In February, 1835, was chosen delegate to Western Reserve Medical Convention, with the view to the consideration of establishing a medical college on the Reserve.

Dr. George K. Pardee was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y., September 23, 1806. Read medicine in his native town with Dr. Evelyn Porter. Having attended lectures at Fairfield, N. Y., and been admitted to practice as a physician, he came to Wadsworth in 1826, where he entered upon the duties of his profession, in which he ever afterward held an advanced position. He was one of the eight who organized the Medina County Medical Lyceum, October 29, 1833, and its first Vice President. He was also appointed one of the censors, whose duties were to examine candidates to be admitted to practice and grant diplomas. In the year 1843, he read a dissertation on the use of calomel, having about that time in some degree changed his views as to its effects in large doses, etc. Dr. Pardee was an ardent student through life, and was especially noted for his persistent anatomical research, and for the more than ordinary opportunities afforded to students in his office for studying this branch of the science at the dissecting table. This often brought him in conflict with the prejudices of the people, but did not deter him from his purpose in this respect; and the proper material was obtained as needed. He delivered lectures on chemistry and on temperance, with charts of the drunkard's stomach, and gave public demonstrations of anatomy at the dissecting table. In the fall of 1839, he went South for his health, stopping at Lexington, Ky., where he attended medical lectures, returning in the spring to resume his labors with renewed ambition. Incipient consumption was marking him for its own, and he was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which was brought on by overdoing and exposure on the 4th day of July, 1849, at Medina. From this attack he but feebly rallied, and with its recurrence sank down and died October 3, 1849.

The following is a list of physicians who were under his instruction at various intervals:

Dr. Ebenezer Campbell, died in Indiana in 1838.

Dr. John Brown, died at Haw Patch, Ind., 1845.

Dr. C. N. Lyman, living now at Wadsworth.

Dr. Henry Warner, died at Spencer in 1877.

Dr. Lucius A. Clark, died near Medina in 1850.

Dr. Samuel Wolf, now in Stark County.

Dr. Isaac C. Isbell, went to California in 1848.

Dr. William Johnston, died in Indiana.

Dr. Samuel E. Beach, died in the army in 1864.

Dr. Donahue, died at Clinton.

Dr. Hanson Hard, now in Philadelphia.

Dr. A. G. Willey, now in Spencer.

Dr. Robert Gala, now in Fredericksburg.

Dr. Fred Wright, in California.

Dr. William W. Beach, in Illinois.

Sylvanus Butler, died while a student.

Dr. Kirby Chamberlain came to Wadsworth in 1826. He practiced in company with Dr. Pardee; remained in Wadsworth a few years, when he went to Pennsylvania and attended lectures, and afterward settled in Cincinnati.

Dr. Secretary Rawson came to Medina County about 1827, and settled at Richfield, then in Medina County. He joined the medical society in 1834. Practiced there a number of years and moved to Findlay, Hancock Co., where he now resides.

Dr. Uriel H. Peak came from Herkimer

County, N. Y., to Medina, 1828; practiced medicine for several years; entered into merchandise, in 1833, in company with James Sargeant. He was Postmaster under Jackson and Van Buren up to 1839, when he resigned in favor of Dr. Henry Ormsby. Moved to Green Bay, Wis., in 1849, where he resided until his death, in 1877.

Dr. E. G. Hard was born in Middlebury, Summit Co., Ohio, in 1826. His mother, Lydia Hart, came to Middlebury, with her father, in 1807—a time when the Indians would gather around to see the "pale-faces," and the wolf and bear would prowl about the cabin door by night. His father, Cyrus Hard, came to Middlebury in 1815, from Vermont, then nineteen years of age. They married in 1818—their ages fifteen and twenty-two years. In 1828, they moved to Wadsworth, Medina Co.—Dr. E. G., the third son, aged two years. Then comes the oft-repeated story of log houses and roughing it in a new country, up to the date of John McGregor's advent into Wadsworth, under whose tuition the subject of this sketch imbibed the little education, and the only, which it was his fortune to obtain. Studying grammar, arithmetic, philosophy, chemistry, algebra and surveying, with a mixture of French for one term only. At intervals working on the farm, or carding wool in the factory, and assisting in dressing cloth, or attending engine in the factory, or grist-mill, carried on by his father at Wadsworth. In the spring of 1847, he entered the office of Drs. Fisher & Warner, and began the study of medicine, paying for his board at Dr. Fisher's by taking care of the barn and office, and sleeping in the office. In the fall of 1848, he began his first course of medical lectures at Cleveland, and again in the winter of 1849–50, and graduated in the spring of 1850. Married Miss Frances F. Willey, the same spring, and, with her father's family, moved to Iowa the following autumn. The winter of 1850–51, he taught school at Big Grove, Johnson Co., Iowa, ten miles north of Iowa City. There the big boys would bring whisky in a jug and hide it in the hazel bushes, and sometimes get so "full" they could not tell when their book was wrong side up. In the spring of 1851, he returned to Inland, Cedar County, and the season following assisted to break prairie with ox-teams, and other farm work, and occasionally attending a professional call. But people were scarce, and sick calls far between, and in the fall he returned to Ohio and located at Sharon, Medina County, in company with Dr. Willey; moved to Seville in the fall of 1852. Stayed there until 1858, when he moved again to Iowa, stopping at Inland. Here he found a fair field opening up for practice; but, in the spring of 1859, the Pike's Peak gold fever "struck in" with him, and he joined the innumerable disappointed throng that "marched up the hill" and then "marched down again." In July, 1859, he joined his family of wife and three children at his father's house at Wadsworth, Ohio, and August 17 located in Medina in company with Dr. A. C. Smith. Here he has continued the practice, with little interruption, until the present time. Dr. Hard was commissioned Ohio State Surgeon in the spring of 1862, and assigned to duty on a hospital boat, going from Cincinnati to Pittsburg Landing. On the way back from the latter place with a boat-load of sick and wounded, from the field of Shiloh, he was taken sick, and was compelled to resign, and came home to undergo a course of typhoid fever. In 1863, he accepted a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, his rank dating August 12, 1863, and his commission dating September 18, 1863; resigned by reason of disability, August 18, 1864. While with the regiment, he was stationed at Covington, Ky., and at Point Burnside, on the Cumberland River In February, 1864, he marched to Knoxville, Tenn. In May, he was sent with a portion of the regiment to Loudon, Tenn. He was taken

sick here with camp dysentery, and went to hospital at Knoxville, after which he was unable to join the regiment for duty, but came home on leave of absence, and resigned, as above stated.

Dr. Wilson settled in Weymouth in 1829; lived in the house built by Dr. Bela B. Clark. He was there a number of years, and moved to Xenia, where he now resides.

Dr. Rufus Pomeroy settled in Granger, in 1829, being the first physician there. He came from Suffolk Conn.; remained there until the year 1840, when he removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. He is well spoken of by those who knew him in the early days, as a man and physician.

Dr. Amos C. Smith, studied medicine with Dr. L. D. Tolman; attended two courses of lectures in Cleveland, and graduated in the spring of 1850. The same spring, he went to La Fayette to practice, but, in August, went to Litchfield in company with Dr. Carpenter. Removed to Medina Village in 1851, where he remained until his death. His medical education was equal to others of the ordinary opportunities, but his judgment and perceptive faculties were of a high order. He seemed to read a case intuitively. His mind would strip a case for diagnosis of all extraneous surroundings, and leave the real thing unmasked before his vision. August 18, 1859, he formed a partnership with Dr. E. G. Hard. That day they visited patients together, and that night he was taken sick and was confined to his bed for two weeks. Soon after getting around, he began to vomit food, and evidences of stricture of the stomach became alarmingly manifest, so that in a few months he was a hopeless invalid. The remainder of his days were spent in caring for his health.

Dr. Whitehill practiced medicine in Litchfield and York in 1848 and 1849.

Dr. Thomas Rowe, Jr., was born at Windsor, Vt., A. D. 1795; graduated in medicine at Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, in 1822; diploma signed by Dr. R. D. Mussey, Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics; Dr. Daniel Freeman, Professor of Theory and Practice; Dr. Jacob Freeman Dana, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy; Dr. Usher Parsons, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Dr. Bennett Tyler, President; Matthias Spalding and Asa Crawford, Censors.

Dr. Rowe was appointed on the 12th day of August, 1826, by Gov. David Morrill, of New Hampshire, Surgeon's Mate of the Sixth Regiment of State Militia, countersigned by Richard Bartlett, Secretary of State. He married Miss Emily E. Chapman in 1826; moved to Medina Co., Ohio, in October, 1830, and practiced medicine at Medina Court House. Here he experienced the many privations and difficulties incident to a new country—growing up, as it were, with its growth, and strengthening with its strength. Oftentimes his visits to the sick were made through the pathless forests, guided by "blaze" marks on the trees, and carrying torches at night, to aid in finding the way and to keep off the attacks of wild animals.

As will be discovered, he was well prepared by education for his profession, and possessed tact and judgment in making out a diagnosis of disease and prescribing for his patients, rendering him a useful member of the profession. He was gentle in his manners, of a quiet demeanor, careful to give no offense, a lover of good order in society, and happiest at his own fireside. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and always to be seen in his pew on the Sabbath Day, when able to attend divine service.

He was one of the eight charter members of the Medina County Medical Lyceum, and one of the committee appointed by said society on October 9, 1833, to petition the Legislature of Ohio for an act of incorporation; was an active member up to 1843.

In the year 1838, he sold his home in Medina

Village to Dr. Ross, and moved on the farm now owned by Mr. Fred Smith. Here he ultimately gave up his practice and paid attention to farming, and by prudence, care and honesty, he secured a competency of this world's goods, and lived to see much of the growth and improvement in the county of the present day. He died April 11, 1868.

Dr. Samuel E. Beach was born in Lenox, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, February 22, 1822, and, with his father, came to Wadsworth in 1830, growing up a farmer boy. He was a pupil under John McGregor, and studied medicine under Dr. George K. Pardee at Wadsworth. He attended medical lectures at Cleveland, term of 1846–47, and practiced two years at Sharon, in company with Dr. I. B. Beach; attended medical lectures and graduated at Cleveland, the term of 1848–49, and, the same year, removed to Appleton, Wis. Here he practiced medicine until the year 1856, when he went to Kansas. During the war of the rebellion, he was appointed Surgeon of a Kansas regiment, and was in the Department of Tennessee. He was taken prisoner with his regiment, and himself compelled to serve as surgeon to the rebel sick and wounded. He was overtasked, and fell sick with pneumonia. The rebel officers then passed him through the Union lines, and he was taken to Nashville, where he died in the hospital, as nearly as can now be learned, about the beginning of the year 1864.

Erasmus M. Beach, brother of Dr. S. E. Beach, studied medicine with his brother; attended one course of lectures at Cleveland, in 1848–49; went to Appleton, Wis., and died of fever at Dr. S. E. Beach's, in May, 1850.

Dr. John Emory came to Wadsworth in 1830, from Geauga County. Practiced there four or five years and moved to the Maumee Swamp. He had a tolerable practice in Wadsworth.

Dr. George Emory was the first physician in Spencer, and brother of Dr. John Emory. He lived in Spencer, about 1835, where he remained several years, moving later to Illinois, where he now resides.

Dr. John Cleveland came to Granger about the year 1834, and practiced until about 1841 or 1842. He was preceptor of Dr. Stacey Hills.

Dr. George W. Howe was born at Williamstown, Vt., December 21, 1809. Diploma issued by Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Md. He came to Medina in the fall of 1831, and remained until 1837. Has practiced more or less ever since. Resides now at North Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Dr. Howe was one of the original members of the Medina County Medical Lyceum. At its primary meeting he was appointed one of the Committee on Claims, also to draft petition to Legislature, for act of incorporation, Oct. 29, 1833; also elected Recording Secretary, serving until 1836. Was one of the committee appointed to consider the establishing a medical college on the Western Reserve. Dr. Howe has for many years been in the ministry, and not fully identified in the medical fraternity.

Dr. O. S. St. John was born at Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1810. Attended schools and academy at Buffalo; studied medicine with Drs. Marshall & Trowbridge of that city; commenced in spring of 1827; attended medical lectures at Fairfield, N. Y., three winter courses, and graduated in February, 1831, the Faculty not knowing that he was not twenty-one years of age at the time. He practiced one year in Buffalo, and came to Ohio in summer of 1832. Journeyed from Cleveland through Brecksville, Richfield to Medina, and back to Cleveland via Brunswick, by stage. Returned to Brunswick soon after, and put up his sign; resided there about one and one-half years; practiced into Hinckley, Strongsville, Grafton and Weymouth Village. Moved back to Cleveland in November, 1833, and read law in the office of E. H. Thompson, Esq., Hon. H. B. Payne being a fellow-student. He attended law school at Cincinnati, in the winter of 1833-34; had John Ewing, of Cleveland, and Judge Jede-

diah Hoffman, of Youngstown, for room-mates and fellow-students while there. Was in due time admitted to the bar, but never had a brief. The winter of 1837–38, he reviewed medicine at Pennsylvania University and Jefferson Medical College, Penn. Moved to Willoughby, Lake County, in October, 1839, and practiced medicine a short time. In the winter of 1840–41, delivered a course of lectures at the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, on "Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence," when the school was removed to Cleveland. The Doctor in a letter, says: "As the great game of life is to die rich and leave your gains as best you can, to a wise man or a fool—generally a fool—and as my professions were too slow channels for the accumulation of property, I soon abandoned them except when called as counsel, at the urgent request of physicians or friends, and then without charge. Outside of professions, I got along better, and have, by much economy and brain labor, and night vigils, got enough to die on, and perhaps to curse my children." Dr. St. John was one of the eight to organize the Medina County Medical Lyceum, October 29, 1833, and was appointed Recording Secretary and Censor. His home and address Dec. 10, 1880, was Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. Lorenzo Warner was born in Waterbury, Conn., in August, 1807. In early years, he worked at the carpenter's trade, but his parents sought to educate him for the ministry, and, after coming to Ohio, they moved to Gambier, where he attended college for a short time. The rules and regulations of the school and church there not suiting his more liberal views, he withdrew and attended the "Western Reserve" College, aided by some "home missionary" work. But, just before completing the literary course, he entered the office of Dr. Town, of Hudson, Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine. Subsequently, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, a beneficiary under an act of the Legislature, from the Nineteenth Medical District. Dr. Warner came to the county of Medina about the year 1832; locating at Brunswick, he continued in active practice until about 1843, when he entered the ministry in the M. E. Church. Dr. Warner joined the Medina County Medical Society in February, 1835, and was a very active, influential member, until he left the profession in 1843. He was elected Representative to the Fortieth General Assembly of Ohio (session of 1841–42), serving one term. About the year 1844, he left the county and joined the Methodist Episcopal Conference, being from that time identified with divine work, serving as Minister or Elder until his death.

Dr. Jesse C. Mills came from Congress Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, to Seville, in 1832. He taught school there in 1833, in Judge Hosmer's front chamber. Hon. H. G. Blake was one of his pupils at this time; also Miss Mary Ann Bell, whom the Doctor married in 1834. Dr. Mills was also one of the eight who organized the Medina County Medical Society, and the first Treasurer, and one of the first Censors; delivered the first dissertation before the society, being in February, 1834, on "Congestion." He held the office of Censor until May, 1839, when he resigned, and soon after left the State, going to Wisconsin. He died at Neenah, in that State.

Dr. Henry Ormsby was born at Fairlee, Orange Co., Vt., in 1805. He came to Ohio in 1817, stopping at Middlebury, Summit County. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. Town, of Hudson, in 1828. He attended one course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, as beneficiary from the Nineteenth Medical District, under the act of the Legislature. He commenced practice at Brookfield, Portage County, in 1832, but came to Medina in the same year. Dr. Ormsby was one of the eight charter members of the Medina County Medical Lyceum, and was chosen Secretary of the primary meeting to organize

said society, and was appointed on the committee to draft a petition to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. In 1834, Dr. Ormsby went to Copley, then in Medina County, and soon moved to Dover, in Wayne County. He came back to Medina in 1837, and continued the practice of his profession until 1845, when he sold his residence to Dr. L. D. Tolman, and retired from the further duties of this high calling. After returning from Dover to Medina, the Doctor again affiliated with the Medical Society, and was an active member until he retired from practice. Among other papers read by him, was one on the use of tea and tobacco—but especially tobacco—in 1841, and one in 1843, on "Animal Magnetism." He was appointed Postmaster by Martin Van Buren, just before the expiration of his term, which position he held through Harrison's and Tyler's official terms, and until the coming in of James K. Polk's administration.

Dr Nathan Branch, Jr., was born in Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., in the year 1776. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Peter Bryant, father of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, in Cummington, Hampshire Co., Mass. Having prepared himself for the practice of his profession, he emigrated to New York, and settled at Groton, now Delaware County, about the year 1800. There he practiced medicine for nearly thirty-four years. He came to York, in Medina County, in the year 1834, from Groton, N. Y. Here a large circle of relatives and friends gathered around, and aided largely in the settlement and growth of the township of York. The Doctor practiced his profession in York until about 1852, when his years numbered nearly fourscore, and he went to Michigan to live with a daughter, Mrs. Averhill. He died there about the year 1856.

Dr. Howard Alden came to Medina County in 1834, from Suffield, Conn., and located at Seville, in company with Dr. Mills. From Seville, he moved to Orange, Ashland County, in company with Dr. William Deming. He came back to Westfield in 1840. His father was a physician, with whom he obtained his medical education. He joined the County Medical Society November 2, 1843; May 1, 1845, he was chosen President of the society; again in 1846; again in 1849; and served until 1855. He was chosen again in 1856, and served as such until 1867, when age and feeble health prevented him from active duties. He died at his home in Westfield about the year 1875.

Dr. Alexander Fisher came from "the East" to Ohio in 1834. He was a single man, and located at Western Star. He subsequently married, and immediately took front rank as physician and surgeon, his ride extending widely throughout Medina, Summit and Wayne Counties. He was universally respected by all who formed his acquaintance, not only for his superiority as physician, but for his generosity, urbanity, integrity and unassuming deportment. His highest ambition was to be able to treat diseases successfully, and he made this the prime object of life. He was careful in selecting remedies to avoid harsh or irritating substances, and was among the first to institute the expectant and supporting treatment in the typhoid fevers of the locality. He moved to Akron in 1850, and thence to Chicago in 1856. As a surgeon, he performed some important operations, such as amputating the superior maxillary bone and tying the external iliac artery. He now resides in Chicago, Ill., aged seventy-seven years, and is still on duty in the line of his profession.

Dr. J. S. Ross came to Medina in 1834, joined the Medical Society February 5, 1835, was elected Treasurer same year, and served until 1839. He bought Dr. Rowe's place in town in 1836, and practiced medicine until he left in 1839.

Dr. J. G. Morse, came to Medina in 1835, and formed copartnership with Dr. Rowe. Joined the Medical Society in 1836. Left this section

of country in 1839, under disapproval of the Medical Society; vide resolution, February 5, 1840.

Dr. Amos Witter located in Seville as physician about 1837. He read medicine with Dr. DeWitt at Lodi, and attended lectures in Cincinnati. Dr. Witter joined the Medina County Medical Society May 7, 1839; elected President of same May 2, 1844; served one year; appointed Censor May 1, 1845. Moved to Linn County, Iowa, about 1846. During the war of the rebellion, was commissioned Surgeon of a regiment from Iowa, and died from exposure while in the service.

Dr. William S. H. Welton, son of Judge Philo Welton, one of the early settlers of Montville Township; studied medicine with Dr. George K. Pardee, and was admitted to membership in the Medina County Medical Society, and granted diploma Feb. 5, 1835. He located at Medina, and practiced for about thirty years with slight interruptions, taking a trip to California about 1854, and at one time practiced at Wadsworth. His health for a number of years was very poor, and he was deprived thereby of many advantages which more fortunate competitors enjoyed. About 1865, he went West, and visited relatives in Wisconsin and Iowa. There he submitted to amputation of the leg, for chronic ulceration, and his health since has been so much improved that he has "taken up the cue" and sought to prolong the lives of the "black Republicans" of that State.

Dr. William Converse, the first physician in Litchfield, studied medicine with Dr. E. DeWitt, at Lodi, being a brother-in-law. While a student, Converse, Witter, and a tall student, whose name is unknown, went to Milton to resurrect a body for dissection. They took up coffin and all. A big dog came upon them while at work, and the tall fellow struck at him with the spade, but missed the dog and knocked Witter down. When they came to open the coffin, they found nothing but old bones in it. They had robbed the wrong grave. Dr. Converse left Litchfield in 1839, going to Lodi, where he practiced until 1844, when he sold to Dr. Hoag, and went to Princeton, Ill., and thence to Chicago, having become wealthy and retired from business, and educating a son in the profession.

Dr. A. M. Armstrong, born 1808, in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. Studied medicine first at Chatham, in 1828, subsequently at Kinderhook. Attended lectures at Fairfield Medical College, New York, and graduated in 1832. Practiced medicine at Oswego, N. Y., until 1835. Located at Sharon, Medina County, same year, and moved to Doylestown in 1837, where he has since remained, subject to the labors, hardships and vexations incident to a country doctor's life. Dr. Armstrong was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the Legislature of Ohio, in the fall of 1879, from Wayne Co., Ohio.

Dr. Israel B. Beach, a native of Maine, came to Sharon in the year 1837; remained there in active practice until 1850, when he sold to Dr. Willey. He joined the Medina County Medical Society May 7, 1839, and attended a course of medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, in Pennsylvania, term of 1849–50, in company with Dr. A. Fisher; moved to Cleveland in 1850. He subsequently went to the State of New York, and again returned to Cleveland, and died there December 10, 1860.

Dr. Elijah Kendrick came to Wadsworth from Middlebury in 1838, and occupied Dr. Pardee's office for one and one-half years. He practiced at Wadsworth about five years, and went to Cincinnati. He was there during the cholera of 1848; was appointed Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Columbus about 1850; served as such a number of years, and moved to East Cleveland. He finally went to Brighton, Penn., where he died in 1877.

Dr. Wilcox settled in Hinckley about 1838, and practiced there some thirty years, and then went West to grow up with the country. He taught school at Cuyahoga Falls in 1827.

Dr. P. E. Munger came to the county in 1838; settled in Weymouth; subsequently moved to Medina; joined the medical society in 1840; was chosen Secretary and Treasurer in 1843 and 1844.

Dr. Munger was an educated man and well posted in the medical literature of his day.

Dr. Foster located in Granger about the year 1838. He practiced there until 1845 or 1846, and moved to Bennett's Corners; was there several years, and moved to Royalton. Kept hotel in Royalton until he died.

Dr. Rockwell was a physician at Lodi in 1839. October 28, 1841, he was admitted to membership in the Medina County Medical Society.

Dr. Lewis Damon Tolman came to Ohio from Onondaga Co., State of New York, about 1835. He studied medicine with Dr. Bela B. Clark at Brunswick; attended first course of lectures at Willoughby in 1838–39; received diploma from the Medina County Medical Lyceum May 7, 1839, and paid $5, the usual fee for a diploma, becoming a member thereby. February 5, 1840, he was elected Recording Secretary and Treasurer, and served as such until February 2, 1843, not having been absent from any meeting during the four years, and taking an active part in all the proceedings.

He located at Litchfield in 1839, where he commenced to practice his profession; practiced there six years and, in 1845, came to Medina Village. In the winter of 1845–46, he attended lectures at Cleveland, and graduated in the spring of 1846. Returning to Medina, he continued the practice with much success, and found friends gathering thickly around him. May 3, 1849, he was again elected Secretary of the Medical Society, and served uninterruptedly until 1855, his membership continuing until his death in 1859.

Dr. James H. Carpenter came to Ohio in 1838; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1818. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. Tolman in 1839, at Litchfield; attended medical lectures at Willoughby, session of 1839–40; commenced practice with Dr. Tolman in the spring of 1840. Dr. Tolman, in hiving a swarm of bees, was stung by them, and obliged to keep the house. An important call arriving, Carpenter was asked to respond, and he performed the service so well that Dr. Tolman got a pair of pill-bags and put him at work. This was the beginning of his medical career. The copartnership continued until 1845, when Tolman went to Medina; meanwhile, Dr. Carpenter's father had died, and the support of the mother and family fell upon him. This and professional cares deprived him of further advantages in attending medical lectures, and yet few practitioners have exercised better judgment and adaptation to the ever-changing requirements of professional life.

In 1867, Dr. Carpenter moved to Michigan; but the "fickle goddess" that allured him thither lavished her charms upon "that other man," and he returned to Litchfield in 1877, where he now resides.

Dr. A. E. Ewing was born October 25, 1816, near Cobourg, Upper Canada, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. His father was from Massachusetts, and his mother from Vermont. He entered medical school at Castleton, Vt., early in 1836; afterward attended the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., and graduated in October, 1839. He came to Ohio in 1840, and practiced medicine in Granger and Sharon three years, then at Medina two years. In 1847, he went to Hillsdale, Mich., and edited a Whig newspaper during the Cass and Taylor campaign, and subsequently came back to Richfield in 1850. Went to Wisconsin in 1856, and came back to Richfield in 1863. Lives now at the last-named place. Dr. Ewing joined the Medina County Medical Lyceum February 1, 1844, and served as Censor one year and as Secretary and Treasurer until he moved, in 1847.

Dr. Hopkins came to Seville in 1840, and practiced in company with Dr. A. Witter. About 1848, he went to Sharon, and in 1852, went to State of New York. He became a great invalid subsequently, and went to the Medical Springs at St. Louis, Michigan, having rheumatism so as to be confined to crutches, etc. He was a member of the Medina Medical Society, October 28, 1841. May 3, 1842, chosen one of the Censors of the society, and again in 1843.

Dr. Henry Warner was born in Sheldon, Genesee Co., N. Y., June 17, 1817. Dr. Warner attended school in Sharon and read medicine with Dr. Pardee, and afterward attended medical lectures at Geneva, N. Y., in 1840–41. He located at Bristol, Wayne County, but in the fall of 1841, he came to Spencer, where he followed his profession until his death, except when serving in the capacity of Judge of the Probate Court at Medina, to which office he was elected, commencing in 1855, and serving six years. He was attacked with pneumonia, which terminated in death about 1872.

Dr. J. C. Preston, born in Talmadge, Ohio, December 8, 1819. Read medicine with Dr, Amos Wright of said town; attended a course of medical lectures at Willoughby, the winter of 1841–42. Practiced with Dr. Jewitt, at Mogadore, Summit County, one year; went to Brunswick, Medina County, September, 1843; attended course of lectures, and graduated at Cleveland Medical College, winter of 1862-63; moved to Cleveland, in November, 1869. Dr. Preston was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Date of rank, March 19, 1863. Date of commission, March 30, 1863; was promoted to Surgeon, February 1, 1865. Date of commission February 5, 1865. Mustered out with regiment July 20, 1865.

Dr. Preston was the only physician at Brunswick for almost twenty years, and enjoyed the full confidence of the people within the range of his practice.

Dr. Melancthon Hoag came to Lodi in 1844; bought out Dr. Converse; was from Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio; remained there until his death in 1874. Dr. A. Rawson was brother-in-law of Dr. Hoag; came to the county in 1844; located at La Fayette; left there in 1847.

Dr. William Clark, son of Dr. Bela B. Clark, and born in Medina County, read with his father and attended medical lectures at Willoughby about 1841 and 1842. He located at Litchfield for practice in 1844, and in 1845, went West, locating at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Dr. Edwin H. Sibley was born in Concord, Erie Co., N. Y., October 4, 1816; came to Harrisville about 1844. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio as Representative from Medina County, session commencing January, 1854; served one term. He attended lectures at the University of Buffalo, graduating about 1843. He joined the Medical Society of the county, May 3, 1855, and was chosen as one of the board of censors same day. August 2, 1855, read an essay on "Medical Ethics." May 1, 1856, Dr. Sibley presented the following, which was adopted by the society: Resolved, "That the act, entitled an act to provide for the registration of marriages, births and deaths in Ohio, is one that the members of this society will repudiate, and use negative means to render nugatory, for the reason that it enjoins, and with a penalty, making obligatory duties upon the medical profession, without an equivalent, and that in the face of the rule in this State against any special legislation favorable to the profession." Drs. Sibley and Spillman were chosen delegates to the National Medical Association to be held at Detroit, Mich., May 6, 1856. He died at Lodi, March 7, 1864, of typhoid pneumonia.

Dr. L. W. McIntosh came to Litchfield in 1845; bought out Dr. Tolman; left about 1849.

Dr. John J. McAlmont practiced medicine in Weymouth from 1846 to 1850; attended medical lectures at Cleveland, session 1848–49, and

graduated at the close of the session. About 1850 he went to Little Rock, Ark.

Dr. Hickox came to La Fayette in 1847; his health failing, sold to Dr. S. Hudson, in 1851, and died soon after with consumption.

Dr. Albertson—*Eclectic*—located at Wilson's Corners about the year 1848, remained a short time and moved to Remson Corners, in the township of Granger, where he still resides and continues practice.

Dr. A. G. Willey entered the office of Dr. George K. Pardee in 1843. He attended the first course of lectures at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland in the winter of 1846. He went to Spencer the same spring and practiced in company with Dr. Henry Warner. In the spring of 1848, he went to La Fayette and the following fall moved his family to Cleveland and attended lectures throughout the term of 1848–49, and graduated at the close. Again he moved to Spencer and went into company with Dr. Warner; stayed there until June, 1850, when he went to Sharon Center. December 1, 1854, he moved back to Spencer and still remains there.

Dr. S. Hudson began reading medicine in 1842, with Dr. Jewett, of Mogadore, Ohio, and in 1845 attended a course of lectures at Willoughby. He came to River Styx in the fall of 1848, and practiced there until the fall of 1851, when he went to LaFayette. He continued in practice there until the fall of 1861, when he went to Columbus and attended a course of medical lectures at Starling Medical College, and received his diploma at the close of the term. Soon after he was appointed, by Gov. Tod, Assistant Surgeon of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Date of rank, July 11, 1862; date of commission, July 23, 1862; resigned October 1, 1862. In 1863, he was appointed Post Surgeon at Louisville, Ky., remaining there until the spring of 1864, when he resigned and returned to La Fayette, soon afterward moving to Medina, where he has continued to practice up to the present time.

Dr. Elder came to Litchfield in 1848; practiced there about three years and moved to Huntington, Ohio, thence to Indiana.

Dr. Aurelius H. Agard commenced the study of medicine by attending lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, in the winter of 1846–47, having, the year previous, occupied the office of Drs. Fisher and Warner, engaging in preliminary studies. He pursued the study of medicine henceforth uninterruptedly, attending a second course at Cleveland, and a third at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and graduating in the spring of 1849. Returning to Western Star, he formed a copartnership with Dr. Fisher. In 1850, Dr. Agard bought Dr. Fisher's residence, and retained the practice at "the Star" until 1856, when he went to Sandusky City. He is now in California.

Dr. William Painter was practicing medicine at Peninsula, Summit Co., Ohio, up to 1849. He attended medical lectures at the Cleveland Session of 1849–50, and graduated in the spring of 1850. He came to Weymouth and remained five or six years, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has continued to follow in the work from that time until the present.

Dr. Henry Tiffany commenced the practice of medicine at Weymouth; attended a course of medical lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, session of 1848–49, and settled in York about 1850. He remained there in active practice until 1861, when he moved to Medina Village and at the death of Dr. Spillman, with his son H. B. Tiffany, bought the drug store formerly owned by Dr. Spillman. He died of inflammation of the bowels in 1864.

Dr. Wesley Pope settled in Hinckley about 1850. Practiced in Hinckley until about 1870.

Dr. E. R. McKensie commenced the practice of medicine in Litchfield about 1850, and still continues in the path of duty.

Dr. John Hill read medicine in the office of Dr. A. Fisher at Western Star; attended the first course of lectures at Cleveland, session 1849–50. In the spring of 1850, he went to California; thence to Australia in search of gold; returned by way of England, his mother country, in 1855. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia in 1855–56, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1856. He located at Sharon in the same year, and soon after moved to Norton, Summit Co., where he has since lived on the farm.

Dr. H. J. Grismer came to Wadsworth from Pennsylvania in 1853. He bought Dr. Lyman's place, and in 1856 sold it back again and went to Western Star; stayed there two years and moved to Indiana. He is now living in Illinois.

Dr. James C. Bradford came to Medina in 1855, and entered into copartnership with Dr. Spillman. He remained about one year and then received appointment as Assistant Physician to Northern Ohio Insane Asylum, where he died in a short time of consumption. His previous history cannot be ascertained for this work.

Dr. H. E. Warner, son of Rev. Lorenzo Warner, M. D., was born in Brunswick, on the "old farm," in 1834. Studied medicine with Dr. Hills at Columbus; while a student, was druggist at the Lunatic Asylum one year, Dr. Hills being Superintendent of the same. He was druggist, also, at the Ohio Penitentiary one year, while his father was Chaplain of the same. He attended lectures at the Starling Medical College one term, 1857–58. He located at Weymouth in the fall of 1858, and practiced until the fall of 1860, when he attended lectures again at the above-named college, and graduated in the spring of 1861. Returned to Weymouth and continued to practice, when he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, December 17, 1863. He was detached on special duty at Camp Chase, having charge of the rebel prisoners there confined. He was promoted to Surgeon, March 21, 1865, and remained at Camp Chase until the close of the war, in 1865. Soon after returning home, he began to fail in health, and consumption found in him a victim. He finally yielded himself up to death May 25, 1873.

Dr. A. P. Beach commenced practice in Seville, about 1859, having read medicine with Dr. More, of Congress Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, and attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio. He has attended lectures at Cleveland, recently, for two or three terms, and received a diploma from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster.

Dr. George F. Peckham read medicine with Dr. McIntosh at Litchfield, about 1846; attended medical lectures, first course at Columbus, Ohio; graduated at Geneva, N. Y., and located in Pennsylvania. Came to Litchfield in 1860. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Date of rank and commission, March 25, 1864. Was mustered out with the regiment, in July, 1865. Afterward settled at Rawsonville. Lives now in Elyria.

Dr. John L. Firestone was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1829. Studied medicine with Dr. Leander Firestone, 1850 to 1853. Attended one course of lectures in Cleveland, and one at Castleton, Vt., graduating there in 1854. Attended the New York Medical College in 1855, graduating there. Served two years as Assistant Physician in the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum. Practiced at Apple Creek, Wayne County, one year, and then took charge of a drug store at Salem, because of ill health; stayed two years, then came to Medina in spring of 1860. Practiced until August 1862, when he was appointed Surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that and the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, until the close of the war. Mustered out August 1, 1865. The following

winter was spent in the schools and hospitals of New York City, and in the spring formed a partnership with Dr. Abel Carey, a leading physician and surgeon of Eastern Ohio. Dr. Carey died in 1872, and soon Dr. Firestone's health began to fail; so much so, that he has been compelled to seek relief in traveling abroad, visiting England, Germany, Prussia, Austria, France and the West Indies, and is still compelled to see himself becoming a confirmed invalid, and able to do but little professional business.

Dr. Canfield located at La Fayette about 1860. He practiced a short time, when he was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and died with quick consumption.

Dr. William Brigham located in Seville, about 1861, having been pursuing medical studies at Ann Arbor Medical College, Mich. He has continued professional labors at the above-named place, up the present time, except when absent on military duty as Captain of a company in the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers.

Dr. E. H. Greenman located in Granger in 1861. Stayed there two and a half years and went West. Last heard from in Oregon.

Dr. David Palmer was among the early practitioners of Chatham, remaining up to about 1865, when he went to West Salem, thence to Ridgeville and back to Medina Village. Now residing at Lodi, this county.

Dr. M. I. Hawkins came to Brunswick about 1862, and has held the practice in that and parts of adjoining towns.

Dr. L. B. Parker is an old resident and physician of Liverpool; perhaps the oldest practitioner of the county. He has grown gray in the service, and holds the confidence of the people wherever known.

Dr. William T. Ridenour came to Wadsworth in the spring of 1863, originally from Maryland; studied medicine at Smithville, Wayne Co., Ohio; practiced three years in Wadsworth; went to Oberlin in 1869, thence to Toledo, and is now professor in the Toledo Medical School. Dr. Ridenour was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Date of rank, November 9, 1851; date of commission, November 12, 1861; promoted to Surgeon, date of rank and commission, May 1, 1862; resigned December 28, 1862.

Dr. J. N. Robinson read medicine about 1850, in Chatham, Medina County, and also with Drs. Harley and Snodgrass in Wayne County. He attended medical lectures in Cleveland during the session of 1852–53, and 1853–54, graduating in February, 1854, and located for practice at Lockbourne, Franklin County; remained there eight years; came to Medina Village about 1863.

H. A. Hoyt, M. D., graduated at Yale Medical College January 10, 1861; enlisted as a private in First Connecticut Heavy Artillery May 10, 1861; promoted to Hospital Steward about May 24, 1861. Appointed Assistant Surgeon, same regiment, January 17, 1863. Received discharge at his request December 8, 1863; settled in Doylestown, Ohio, March 16, 1864. July 23, same year, he accepted the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, Second Division, Third Army Corps. By his request, contract was annulled November 20, 1864; returned to Doylestown, Ohio; received commission from Gov. Buckingham, Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Connecticut Infantry, and had charge of the regiment until mustered out August 31, 1865; moved to La Fayette, Medina Co., Ohio, December 15, 1865; had medical charge of County Infirmary; practiced his profession until he removed to Hoytville, April 15, 1867; practiced medicine there three years, and went into mercantile business there.

Dr. Henry Schuhmaker practiced medicine in Liverpool Township, near Abbeyville, a number of years. He was educated in Germany, his native country, and was a man of fine mold

and active perceptive faculties. He died of typhoid fever and congestive fever about 1871, while but a young and promising man.

Dr. J. C. Miller practiced Medicine at Lodi, about 1865, and for several years thereafter.

Dr. John Slutz located and practiced medicine at La Fayette, about 1865; was there three or four years, and for a short time also at Seville. He is now engaged as agent for the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company.

Dr. S. B. Frazelle came to Sharon about 1865, was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He practiced in Sharon three or four years, when his health failed and he was obliged to retire, and died of consumption about 1870.

Dr. Parker located in La Fayette about 1865. He was a graduate of Cleveland Medical College, and a member of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Society; was also physician to the County Infirmary for several years; moved out of the county in 1880.

Dr. A. O. Huntley studied medicine with Dr. Stacey Hills, and practiced in Granger in the years 1866–67.

Dr. N. S. Everhard, son of Jacob Everhard, was born in Chippewa January 8, 1841. He studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Aaron Everhard, at Ripon, Wis.; graduated at Cleveland Medical College, and located in Wadsworth in 1868. Dr. Everhard has continued to practice at Wadsworth until the present time, and holds a high position in the ranks of the fraternity.

Dr. L. S. Murray studied medicine with Dr. L. Firestone, of Wooster, beginning in 1864; graduated at the Medical Department of Wooster University in the spring of 1868, and practiced in Wooster until the fall of 1868, when he came to Medina, Ohio, where he has since followed his profession.

Dr. G. S. Gillett studied medicine in the office of Drs. W. H. H. Sykes and J. A. Tucker, at Plymouth, Ohio; attended medical lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, in Cleveland, sessions, of 1864–65 and 1866–67, and, graduating February, 1867; came to Hinckley 1868, and is practicing there at this date.

Dr. James H. Cassady has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Sharon Township since about 1870.

Dr. Porter located in Granger about ten years ago, and continues to practice there.

Dr. Singer came to York about 1871; stayed about two years, and quit.

Dr. H. H. Doane commenced in Litchfield in 1872.

Dr. Frank Young commenced studying medicine with Dr. Darley, of Cleveland, in 1869. He attended two full courses of lectures in the old Cleveland College, and graduated in the spring of 1872; he located in Weymouth the same year, and continues to occupy that field.

Dr. Wallace Briggs studied with Dr. Lyman at Wadsworth, and graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1869. He located at River Styx in same year, but moved to Wadsworth in 1873, and in 1877 moved to California.

Dr. Hahn located in Spencer about the year 1874, occupying the office left by Dr. Warner at his death. He continues to reside and practice there.

Dr. Frank S. Jones began his medical career as druggist's clerk in 1865, in Medina, afterward in Cleveland, and subsequently in New York City. While in New York, he attended the New York College of Pharmacy for three seasons, and graduated in the spring of 1872. In the fall of 1872, he went to Chicago, and attended medical lectures at the Rush Medical College of that city, graduating at that institution in the spring of 1876. During a portion of the time of attending lectures, he was resident physician of one of the hospitals of Chicago. He came to Medina in the spring of 1876, and began practice, since which time he has continued in the line of professional duty.

Dr. Newberry came to York about 1876, and stayed about one year.

Dr. P. E. Bench, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, commenced the practice of medicine at Seville, in company with his father about 1877, since which time he has been building up a practice.

Dr. Thomas Hunter came to this country from the Emerald Isle, bringing with him the medical education acquired through the opportunities afforded him in that historic land. He stopped off at Seville, and planted himself without introductory ceremonies, and no artifice or opposition could ever "rattle" him in the least.

Dr. Brown came to York about 1878, and stayed about one year.

Dr. E. E. Britton is a native of Medina County, and read medicine with Dr. Garver, of Homer. Graduated at Cincinnati in 1878, and came to Lake Station in June of the same year, and practiced there until October, when he moved to Spencer, where he now resides.

Dr. John Cowan came to Lodi from Ashland County in 1879, and has a drug store in connection with his practice. Read medicine with his brother, J. P. Cowan. Commenced in 1851, and graduated at Columbus in 1854.

Dr. J. Wall was raised in the township of York, and read medicine with Dr. Gamble, of Liverpool, graduating at Cleveland, Ohio. He located at Sharon for a short time, but since 1879, has been practicing at York.

Dr. C. G. Hollis came to Wadsworth in the spring of 1880, from Richfield, Summit County.

Dr. George H. Wuchter studied medicine under Dr. Lyman, at Wadsworth. Attended three full courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, and graduated in the spring of 1880. He is now at River Styx.

CHAPTER IV.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—THE PURITAN CHURCH IN THE WILDERNESS—EARLY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—THEIR TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS—RISE AND GROWTH OF SCHOOLS—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—THE PRESS—RAILROADS.

THE early settlers of Medina County were a "peculiar people." Nurtured in the shadow of Plymouth Rock, and growing to maturity under the rigid Puritan system, that scarcely in theory divided the church and state, they brought to this new land a religious spirit that eagerly seized upon the new Connecticut as a means to propagate a theology that had hitherto flourished only within the rock-bound limits of New England. In their native land, hedged about by traditions that had commanded the unquestioning respect of parents and children for many generations, opposition had been thrust out, and the people began to feel, like the Jews of old, that they were especially aided of God, and that they alone had kept the faith undefiled. But hitherto, it had not been successfully transplanted, and, when the "Western Reserve" was placed in the control of those "to the manor born," a prominent thought in the minds of those who peopled it, was that now favorable circumstances were to aid in transplanting the Puritan faith to a spot peculiarly guarded, from which its influence like the light, should dispel the darkness and make the church of New England the church universal. Accepting the dogma of "original sin," they sat beneath the denunciatory preaching of their native land with a meekness that was satisfied if, by the rigid rule of practice laid down, they might, peradventure, be saved. But under this quiet exterior there was a true

war-like spirit, and the mind of each member of the church that had reached maturity of thought, was an arsenal of theological weapons At church meetings, in the social circles, and on the street, the ponderous themes of "election," "fore-ordination," "the perseverance of the saints," and kindred subjects, were prominent topics and were wielded with a power and an address that vividly recalls the physical combats of mediæval times. On coming to the new country, however, these characteristics experienced a change. The standing army had been mobilized, and each member was imbued with the enthusiasm of a crusader, but they found here an enemy, to subdue whom their arsenal held no adequate weapon. Their fulminations of the decrees were met with an appeal to "common-sense" philosophy; dogmas were met with the demand for freedom of thought; and the result here, as in many a physical conflict, was that the light-armed forces completely demoralized those strong only in their defensive armor, and forced them to accept, and in the end to champion, that freedom of thought that they had early learned to denounce as heresy.

Society during the first ten or fifteen years was but little divided by sectional lines. In church, politics and social matters, neighborhoods for miles about were closely allied by the necessities of the situation, and society in the spirit of true democracy inquired only into the moral worth of the new comer. The majority of the adults among the early settlers had been members of some one of the Christian churches in their native States, and at the first opportunity arrangements of more or less permanent character were made for Christian worship. Sectarian feelings, under the exigencies of the occasion, were lost sight of or kept strictly in abeyance, and Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists united to establish and continue religious worship on the Sabbath. The reminiscences of Ephraim Lindley, of Brunswick, are typical of the experiences of the different communities throughout the county at that time. He says: "At the first religious meetings, citizens from Liverpool and Brunswick united. When meetings were held at William Warner's cabin, Justus Warner, who was an Episcopalian, took the lead of the meeting, and when at Brunswick the leader of religious exercises was of the Methodist or Congregational denominations. Generally the small family dwelling was filled with those who revered the Sabbath and church duties. The exercises commenced with singing, in which all took part, and were able to keep time and sing in unison without the aid of organ or other musical instrument. After singing, prayer devout and fervent was offered, then a sermon was read, one or more exhorted, then closed by singing. Many of those who witnessed these religious exercises in the then wilderness, cannot have forgotten the zeal, the good feeling, the solemnity, that was apparent. God smiled graciously on the first settlers and conferred upon them many and rich blessings while employed in rearing homes in these wilds. At the Sabbath prayer meetings there was a marked reverence, and not a few can date back to those times and places their first and lasting religious impressions."

In the meanwhile, the mother State had not been unmindful of the spiritual wants of its Western offspring, and the Connecticut Missionary Society, formed to carry the gospel of the Puritans to Vermont and Western New York, sent several of its missionaries to the New Connecticut. Among these, were the Reverends Amasa Loomis, William Hanford and Simeon Woodruff; and it was under their guidance that most of the early Congregational churches were formed. These were established in Harrisville on October 3 and 4, 1817, with twelve members; in Brunswick, February 19, 1819, with eleven members; in Medina, February 21, 1819, with seven members; in Wadsworth August 8,

1819, with nine members; in Granger, November 14, 1819, with thirteen members, and soon after in Westfield. These organizations did not at once set about erecting a place of worship, nor to secure a pastor, but they served as rallying points for the denomination which they represented. Other church influences were not less active. The Methodist Episcopal itinerants were early found in all parts of the county, establishing a class at Brunswick in 1817; in Medina and Westfield in 1819, and in Granger in 1820. The Baptists and Presbyterians organized churches a little later, so that in 1835, each township had several religious organizations. These different churches, though ostensibly independent bodies, were, in fact, in the majority of cases, a single church for all practical purposes. They usually occupied the most centrally located schoolhouse, and the different missionaries so timed their visits as to arrive when there were no other appointments. A little later, union houses of worship were built, and frequently, at first, a single pastor conducted the services, or each secured a pastor to preach on each alternate Sabbath, the same audience attending each service. In some instances, the original proprietor of the lands here, took an interest in this subject which greatly aided these weak societies. In Montville, Aristarchus Champion, the principal owner of land in the township, contributed $300 toward the building of a Methodist Church, and in 1827, induced Rev. S. V. Barnes, a Presbyterian minister, to locate there, by the gift of 100 acres of land. In a similar spirit, Elijah Boardman sought to establish the Episcopal Church in Medina as the one with which he affiliated. The disposition thus manifested, tended to facilitate the organization of a religious sentiment that did not need awakening or quickening. The first religious service of a public character in Medina, was held on the 11th day of March, 1817, Rev. Royce Searle, Rector of St. Peter's Church, of Plymouth, Connecticut, preaching the sermon. On the following day, Rev. William Hanford, a missionary of the Connecticut Missionary Society, preached a sermon at the same place. The county seat was considered a point of great advantage for denominational development, and both of these ministers, the one representing the proprietor's choice, and the other the ruling element in the New as well as the old Connecticut, and both finding persons of like faith with themselves, were thus seeking by early efforts to secure the ground for their respective organizations. On the 10th of the following month, the people gathered near the present residence of Herbert Blakslee and prepared to erect a log cabin for a place of worship. The underbrush was cleared away, the timber cut and hauled to the site of the proposed building, and shingles had been prepared from the tree, when a notice that Rev. Mr. Searle would be there in the afternoon and preach, was received. The people with one accord redoubled their efforts, and completed the structure, providing seats, by placing poles on forked stakes driven in the ground, in time to listen to the sermon at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Here the Congregationalists and the Episcopalians held services on alternate Sundays, and continued in this way for years. This state of affairs continued without anything to disturb the general harmony, until about 1830 or 1835. By this time, the number of available ministers had largely increased; the pressure of pioneer life had become less burdensome, settlers had more means to devote to the building of "meeting houses," more members were gathered into the different organizations, and there began to be manifested on the part of the different denominations, a disposition to assert their individuality. This led to less cordiality in the union work, and gave rise to an attempt to turn the work to denominational account, which led in some cases to a violent disruption of the harmonious relations previously known, and in all cases gradually to a separate place of

worship and church work. On the whole, this result was not altogether undesirable, as, in the main, it inculcated a proper spirit of emulation and more plainly marked the individual responsibility of the members, resulting in greater Christian activity.

During all this time a subtle change had been going on in the character of the people. Minds that had been kept within rigid lines of thought, breathing in the free air of the wilderness, had unconsciously begun to wander in the fields of speculation which had been forbidden to their earlier life, and were rapidly conceiving a taste for this freedom of thought. It was years, however, before these staid New England people, strictest of their sect, would acknowledge what was readily revealed to the new comer, or to their old friends in the East when they returned to visit their native places. This was the happy mean in a change that affected all classes of society. Some of the older people could not surrender the traditions they had respected from their youth up, the habits of thoughts that had strengthened with their growth, and they became more stern in their judgment, and contended for each jot and tittle of their faith with increased pertinacity. The other extreme was a violent reaction, in the form of infidelity, against the mental tyranny of the old Puritan faith. The seeds of this heresy did not come into the county from New England, but, once here, it found fruitful ground in the minds of those, who, held in control only by the stern influences of their native land, became restive and insubordinate when these restraints were partially removed in this wild country. This reaction was not marked, however, until the whole county were suddenly awakened to the fact, by the organization and charter of an association or society in Medina, for the promotion of "Morals and Scientific Research." This was about 1830 or 1832, and in January of 1833, and again in the following year, this society publicly celebrated the birthday of Thomas Paine. On one occasion they heralded their freedom from the "thralldom of religious opinion," with cannon, and, on both occasions, a procession headed by such music as could be secured, paraded the streets of the village. The number which thus openly avowed their infidelity reached something over fifty persons, a few of whom, at least, had been church members here. A dinner and an oration completed the exercises of these occasions. Although it was generally understood that such a society existed, this revelation of the extent of the evil came upon the church with startling force, and brought a stigma upon legitimate free thought, that strongly re-inforced the ranks of conservatism in the church.

But the struggle for free thought was not destined to be lost or won on a single field. The question of human slavery, which had been kept in abeyance by the church, under the fostering influence of Garrison, the "Ohio *Observer*," and the *Philanthropist*," began to loom up into such proportions here, that it could no longer be ignored, and the continued divergence of sentiment among the people, threatened to disrupt the churches—a consequence which did follow in many cases. The establishment of Oberlin College, in 1833, gave strength to the progressive element in society and added to the seriousness of the situation. The Congregational and Methodist Churches suffered most by the agitation which followed. In the case of the latter, the Wesleyan movement, championed, if not inaugurated, by Edward Smith, was seriously felt in Medina County. His powerful arguments, brought home to the intelligence of the people by forcible illustrations, carried conviction. His favorite figure was to represent those who hoped to reform the Methodist Episcopal Church from within, as a washer-woman who should jump into her tub, and, grasping the handles, expect to empty it of the water. A number of classes were formed throughout the county from these

Hon. Grove Houghton

AGE 92 YEARS

dissenting members of the Methodist Church. No buildings, however, were erected by them, and subsequently, when the logic of events removed this question from the forum of debate, they generally returned to their original church home.

With the Congregational Churches the case was more complicated. These had been organized on the "plan of accommodation," that of union with the Presbytery, an arrangement which had been effected through the overtures of the Presbyterian Church, which had been accepted by the Congregational Churches in Western New York. It provided for the regular incorporation of these churches into the Presbyterian order for temporary purposes, allowing in cases of discipline the member to elect under which mode of procedure the case should be tried. In 1828, the Western Reserve College was founded at Hudson, with Rev. Charles B. Stows as professor, and later as President. At this period the influence of the college, under the guidance of a faculty composed of such men as Elizur Wright, Beriah Green and Rufus Nutting, was in favor of emancipation. This attitude was maintained until 1833, when, through the death of the President and the efforts of the institution's pro-slavery friends, the administration was changed, and President Pierce, a conservative, put at the head. It was at this juncture that Oberlin College was established, having for its object, as was set forth in its first annual report, "the diffusion of useful scie[illegible] morality and true religion, among the growing multitudes of the Mississippi Valley." One of its objects was the elevation of female character, and included within its general design, was "the education of the common people with the higher classes, in such manner as suits the nature of Republican institutions." These centers of college and church influence were at once brought into collision. Oberlin stood for human rights without reserve; for independent Congregationalism; for "santification," "Christian perfection" or "holiness of heart," in religion, as it was variously termed. On all these points it was antagonized by Hudson. "From the time of the Edwardses, there had been a progressive and a conservative party in the churches; the former aspiring after an enlarged liberty, and the latter seeking to repress it; the former insisting upon the doctrine of immediate and unconditional repentance (as did Hopkins); the latter pleading for indulgences, postponement, gradualism, and temporizing expedients; the former responded promptly to the call for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery; the latter had previously intrenched and fortified itself in the fortress of the Colonization Society, and was determined to permit no disturbance of its quietude."* This, as near as any formula can express it, was the relation of these two centers of learning in the New Connecticut, and their antagonism was at once transferred to the churches in the country surrounding, arousing a rancorous contention, the echoes of which have but recently died away. A man was set "at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law, and a man's foes were they of his own household." While the antagonism was really between the progressive and the conservative elements, the questions upon which they differed were threefold—Slavery, Congregationalism, and what became to be known as "Oberlin Doctrines." On the first question, the Hudson institution, in obedience to its friends, had changed from its early advanced grounds to conservative views of the subject. It still claimed to be opposed to slavery, and repelled with indignation the charge that it was only half-hearted in the cause, and was really pro-slavery in sentiment. Its support of the "Plan of Accommodation" allied the power of the Presbytery to its interests, and for awhile it

*Slavery and Anti-Slavery—By WILLIAM GOODELL.

seemed invincible in the churches. The majority of the ministers here were members of the Presbyterian order, and frequently had no connection with the church over which they presided, save as hired master of the organizations. According to the plan of union, the government of the church was in the hands of the Presbytery, while the membership was in a great majority, if not wholly, Congregational. The machinery of the church, therefore, was entirely in the hands of the conservative party, and it was only that the minority of the laity possessed the same Puritan pertinacity with the majority, that, with the triple armor of a just cause, they eventually triumphed. Oberlin at once became the rallying-point for those who were opposed to this unnatural union, and this stronghold of conservatism was a little later shaken to its center by the organization of a "Congregational Association," the forerunner of the present conference system. Some years subsequently, the "General Assembly" of the Presbyterian Church met at Cleveland. The question of slavery could not be kept in abeyance, and one of the Southern members delivered himself of a labored argument, taking the ground that the Bible sustained human slavery. This proved an efficient weapon in the hands of the progressive element in the churches of this county. Society here had outstripped the churches in anti-slavery progress, and the defense of the Presbytery, to which the odium of this argument attached, rapidly became unpopular. The power of the Presbytery, however, though shaken, was not overthrown at once, and the "Oberlin Doctrines" became heir to the hostilities which the agitation had engendered. The Oberlin *Evangelist* was denounced from the pulpit; subscribers were "marked men," and were frequently shunned even by their relatives. It was simply the old fight for freedom of thought, without any foreign question to mask it. The *Evangelist* demanded the abolition of formulas, freedom for all investigation, and the holding-fast of that which was good. The excitement permeated the whole community, and those outside of the church declared "that the devil had really come to Medina; had got the Episcopalians all by the ears, and frightened the Methodists to their prayers, while the

> "Presbyterians look on and sing,
> 'Sweet is the work, my God, my King.'"

The end was a division in some of the principal churches in the county, the Oberlin adherents being forced out or departing to establish new organizations. This culminating point was not reached in all parts of the county at the same time, and the asperities of the agitation were greatly relieved by occasional revivals, one of the most remarkable occurring at Medina Village in 1844. The rapid progress of subsequent political events hurried the disturbing question of slavery on to the final arbitrament of war, and when, on January 1, 1863, slavery was struck dead, there was no church influence but that applauded. With this the root of all bitterness removed, the step to a re-union was a short one, and this desirable consummation soon followed. Now, slavery is dead, Congregationalism is independent, and Oberlin graduates are sought by all churches of this order—the triumph of free thought could not be more complete.

The churches of the county have passed through great changes since the early days. Many have died out, some have, as an organization, changed their creed, and others have sprung up and supplanted the older established ones. There are sixty-nine church organizations, all but one or two possessing places of worship averaging from $1,200 to $10,000 in cost of erection. These churches are divided denominationally as follows: Methodist Episcopal, nineteen; Congregational, ten; Baptist, seven; Disciple, six; Lutheran, six; United Brethren, five; Dunkard, three; German Reformed, Catholic, Universalist and Presbyterian,

each two, and one each of the Lutheran and German Reformed united, Evangelical (Albright) Protestant Episcopal, "Church of God," and Mennonite.

Like the early immigrants in all parts of the State, the first settlers of Medina County brought here the habits of intemperance which prevailed so generally in New England in the opening years of the nineteenth century. Whisky played an important part in all forms of social life in the new community. In the cabin, on training day, at loggings and house-raisings, at the meetings of the lodges and at ministerial gatherings, the lurking evil was found. But few distilleries were to be found in the county, but there was no lack of the product; drunkenness was common, and sudden deaths, of which whisky was the immediately producing cause, reach upward of a score in number. In 1833, a resident of Sharon Township was seen returning from Grangerburg intoxicated, but he did not reach home. After ten days of search, his body was found lying in a little stream with a jug of whisky beside him. From the position of the body, it was thought that in his attempt to drink from the brook, he had fallen forward, and in his helpless, intoxicated state was drowned. But with this terrible vice the people brought also an antidote, and it was not long before there were earnest men and women who united to combat the curse. N. B. Northrop is credited with giving the first regular temperance lecture in the county, and it is believed it was made in Sharon Township. However, he made speeches early, as did Timothy Hudson and others as early as 1830. The earliest recorded temperance society in the county was formed in Litchfield Township, July 4, 1832, although it is probable that there were others formed earlier, at Medina Village if not elsewhere. In 1842, the Washingtonian movement was brought here by a Mr. Turner and a companion from Cleveland. Spirited meetings were held at first in the court house, and from the county seat the influence spread in widening circles throughout the county. During this year, the Rev. D. A. Randall issued a small folio paper, called the *Washingtonian*, with a page about 8x10 inches, which appeared once a month, and continued some time into the following year. In 1847, the temperance movement received a new impulse, and Rev. W. B. Disbro edited the *Pledge*, a temperance paper about the same size as its predecessor, which was published by the Medina Temperance Society. This movement, more properly known as that which introduced the organization of the "Sons of Temperance," so far as enlisting the interest of the people went, was eminently successful. Lodges were formed throughout the county, and "Good Templar" meetings were one of the standard means of entertainment in country communities up to the beginning of the war. The distracting influence of succeeding years drew attention from this line of effort, and the organized movement against intemperance was allowed to lose force and finally to cease altogether. A few saloons were started in each of the principal villages in the county, and the druggists made the liquor traffic a prominent part of their business.

This was about the state of affairs in the latter part of 1873, when the "Crusade" began in Washington Court House, in Highland County, Ohio. Dio Lewis was prominent in this movement, and, writing of its operations, he said: "There are four distinct stages. First, the conversational, which must be complete before the second step—the large public meeting, at which the best ladies in the town must be appointed in large numbers—is taken. The third stage will require no management. It is the stage of saloon visiting, and the women will take care of it. The fourth stage is that of tying up the loose strings, clinching the nail with reading-rooms. It must be done in this order." The effort was attended with wonderful success, and, for a month or two,

confined itself to Southern Ohio; but, as the work spread, the enthusiasm kindled into a grand conflagration that leaped State barriers and enveloped the whole land. It reached Medina County in February, 1874. The work had attracted the attention of the good people of the county very early, and the "first stage" had been passed when, in the *Gazette* of the 27th of this month, a notice was given for a mass meeting at the Methodist Church. The public thought may be well expressed in the comments of the paper on this notice, as follows: "We do not understand that the meeting is intended to inaugurate the praying crusade or any special method, but that it is hoped that it may help to strengthen the public sentiment on the side of temperance, and encourage greater activity and zeal in suppressing liquor selling and liquor drinking." The meeting thus introduced recognized at once that the "woman's temperance movement had struck Medina," and an earnest remonstrance against the local liquor traffic was drawn up to circulate for signers. On the 11th of March, a Woman's Temperance League was organized at Medina, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated on the plan followed elsewhere. The movement gradually spread to the outlying portions of the county. Even the country townships without saloons had organizations that did yeoman service in educating public sentiment and supporting the general work. A Men's Temperance Union was formed in May at Medina Village, which had for its object "to take notice of all violations of the law of the State and ordinances of this village for the suppression of drunkenness and intemperance that may come to their knowledge." This was a type of the work throughout the county which engaged the active interest of the leading men and women in every township. The result was eminently successful everywhere. Saloons were closed, and druggists came upon temperance grounds. The project of a reading room was talked of at considerable length, but a public library was finally established, which still exists for the use of all for a small consideration. The results of this movement in the county were crystallized in the form of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was auxiliary to a State organization of the same style. Other organizations, such as the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, Temperance Battalion, etc., tending to interest the younger portion of the county, and an organization of the Temperance Gleaners, especially for the children, were inaugurated.

On the 7th of April, 1877, the "Murphy movement" struck Medina. The effort was addressed to individuals, and began in Pittsburgh, through the exertions of Francis Murphy, a reformed drunkard. It started as an entirely secular movement, and was carried on with wonderful success. It gradually spread along the lines of railroad leading out of that city, reaching one town after another, like the spread of an epidemic. It, however, soon took on a religious nature, and proved as wide-reaching as the "Crusade" that had preceded it. In response to an invitation from some of the citizens of Medina, Messrs. O. B. Dealing, John McConnell and Mr. Howard, of Warren, Ohio, who had been engaged in the work there, came to the county seat and inaugurated the movement. A Young Men's Temperance Union was formed, and the pledge, printed on a card to be signed, was circulated, and, for a time, these "Murphy cards" were popularly considered as a certificate of good moral character, and a general passport to the favor of the people. There were numerous cases where these cards were secured and used for disreputable purposes, but, in the main, the result was to advance the temperance sentiment of the country. The interest spread throughout the county, and organizations were formed in Brunswick, Liverpool, York, Lodi, Wadsworth, Seville, Weymouth, Sharon, and, finally, to

Champ Clark.

every part of the county. A blue ribbon became the badge of the organization, and the majority of those to be met wore it conspicuously displayed on their clothing. The interest continued for several months, when its absorbing influence gave way to other matters.

On April 19, 1879, another temperance wave struck Medina. At that time, Harvey L. Simon, of Cleveland, began a series of "Gospel Temperance Meetings" under the "Medina Christian Temperance Union." The temperance people were generally awakened, donned the blue ribbon, and a number of drinking men signed the pledge, and adopted the blue ribbon as the insignia of their faith and practice. The boys and girls of the village joined the "blue ribbon brigade," and temperance meetings were held at the schoolhouse every afternoon at 4 o'clock. This was a local matter, and did not extend, except incidentally, to other parts of the county. The temperance organizations throughout the county still remain in vigorous condition. The "Union" holds quarterly meetings in the various parts of the county, and union temperance meetings are, once a month, held on a Sunday evening in all the villages, besides, in many places, a temperance prayer-meeting on each Sabbath.

* Nothing is more characteristic of the settlements on the Western Reserve than the prominence which educational effort early attained in their social development. The settlements were sparse, and money or other means to secure teachers were obtained with great difficulty, but parents and children alike seemed to appreciate the great advantage which knowledge bestowed, and made endless sacrifices to gain this coveted gift. In many cases, in Medina County, schools were begun and carried on as a labor of love, without hope of reward, and in one instance, at least, a schoolhouse was erected before there were any scholars to attend. These primitive schoolhouses were very much of the same general plan. Logs were cut sixteen or eighteen feet in length, and of these the walls were raised. "Shakes" composed the roof, and a rude fire-place and clapboard door, a puncheon floor, and the cracks filled with "chinks," and with these latter, daubed over with mud, completed the construction of the schoolhouse. The window, if any, was made by cutting out a log the full length of the building and over the opening in winter was placed a well-greased paper, that served to keep out the storm and admit the light. Just under this window, two or three strong pins were driven into the log in a slanting direction. On these pins, a long puncheon was fastened, and this was the desk upon which the writing was done. For seats, they used benches made from small trees, cut in lengths of ten or twelve feet, split open, and, in the round side, two large holes were bored at each end which received the supporting legs. The books were as primitive as the house. The New Testament, when it could be had, was the most popular reader, though, occasionally, a copy of the old "English Reader" was found, and very rarely, the "Columbian Orator" was in the family; Pike's and Smiley's arithmetics; Webster's Speller was first used, and after awhile the "Elementary Speller" came in. Grammar was seldom taught; when it was, the text-books were Murray's or Kirkham's grammars.

"The primitive schoolhouses were in keeping with the homes of the pupils. They were warm, if nothing more, as it was only necessary to make a bee and re-mud the spaces between the logs each fall before the cold weather came on. Children who were barefooted till the school commenced, and sometimes till the snows covered the hills and ice the streams, were not so sensitive to cold as pupils of these latter

* For the greater part of this subject, the writer is indebted to the pen of Wm. P. Clark, Esq.

days. The writer has often seen boys sliding down hill, and upon the ice with bare feet till midwinter.

It was easier to build the houses and warm them, however, than to obtain money to pay teachers, small as the wages were—often but $1 a week for women and $2 or $3 for men, and board with the pupils. Books cost money, and were not easy to be procured. The instructors of those days would make a poor show beside those of the present, so far as knowledge of text-books is concerned. It is no slander to say that teachers who could not master square root or who had not seen the inside of a grammar, were more numerous than those who dared to make pretensions to such qualifications. There was at first no public fund available, and in a later period the fund for the payment of teachers was quite small, and what was lacking was made up by assessments *pro rata*, on those who attended the school; hence, the teacher was often compelled to wait for a part of the small sum promised him, till it could be collected. But let it not be supposed that there was no good work done in those schools. The reading, the spelling, the writing and the ciphering, so far as the teacher could go, need not have been ashamed to stand beside that of these days of high culture and extended literary attainment. The seeds sown broadcast in the forests have germinated and grown during these many years, and now we behold the magnificent harvest. Prominent among the teachers of an early day in the common schools, but at a time when the demands of the schools and the accomplishments of the teachers had greatly advanced, were John Codding, Homer Warner, Nathan Nettleton, Duthan Northrup, Robert F. Codding, Samuel B. Curtiss, John B. Chase, Samuel W. McClure, Jonathan Beebe, John L. Clark, Halsey Hurlburt, James A. Bell, Calvin Chapin, Milo Loomis, Joshua C. Berry, William Paul, Jacob Bell, David Holmes, William Crane, Grant Low, E. S. Bissell, T. H. Hills, M. C. Hills, Dr. S. Hills, C. T. Hills and Sherman Bronson.

The system for the examination and licensing of teachers, was fluctuating until 1853. From 1825 to 1829, the Court of Common Pleas appointed three examiners for a term of one year, who gave certificates for teaching "reading, writing, arithmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." From 1829 to 1833, the Clerk of Common Pleas appointed a suitable number of examiners, not less than five nor more than the number of townships in the county, who served for two years. From 1834 to 1836, the court made the appointment, and the number was limited to five. But the Board of Examiners were required to appoint one examiner in each township for female teachers only; and in no case was a certificate to be given, unless the applicant was found qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and sustained a good moral character. From 1836 to 1838, three examiners were elected in each township. The writer has no means of giving the names of many examiners during that period. It is remembered, however, that Russell Thayer held the office in Montville Township; Dr. Thomas Rowe, in La Fayette Township; William Paull, T. H. Hills and John Codding, in Granger Township. From 1838 to 1853, the Court of Common Pleas appointed three County Examiners, for a term of three years. The first board under this act consisted of Rev. H. Lyon, Principal of Richfield Academy; John McGregor, Principal of Wadsworth Academy, and I. R. Henry, a lawyer of Medina Village. The last board under this act was composed of Rev. G. S. Davis and Hermon Canfield, Esq., of Medina Village, and William P. Clark, of Montville, Principal of a select school in Medina Village. This board was required to hold four quarterly examinations in each year, in any part of the county as might be convenient, free to all applicants, but either Examiner could hold private or special exam-

inations at a cost of 50 cents to each candidate receiving a certificate. For the convenience of examiners and candidates, special examinations were held in the several townships, all persons who received certificates, being charged 50 cents. Since 1853, the appointment of examiners has been by the Probate Judge, and every applicant for examination must be found qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and theory and practice of teaching, before he can receive a certificate. The first Probate Judge re-appointed Messrs. Davis, Canfield and Clark. Since that time, the office has been held by numerous educators of distinction from various parts of the county.

The plan of holding teachers' institutes was agitated and fully discussed. The first institute ever held in the Western country convened at Sandusky in September, 1845; the second was held at Chardon in October of the same year. In response to petitions from the counties of the Western Reserve, a law was enacted by the Legislature, authorizing the Commissioners of twenty-four counties of Ohio—of which Medina County was one—to set apart money for the support of a County Superintendent, or to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes. Eleven of these counties appropriated money to support institutes, the Commissioners of Medina County setting apart $300 for an institute fund. In October, 1847, the board of school examiners, consisting of Rev. G. S. Davis, Hermon Canfield and William P. Clark, issued a call for a Teachers' Institute to be held at the court house in Medina. To this call sixty-four gentlemen and the same number of ladies from all the townships of the county, except Spencer, and also from the adjoining counties, responded, eighty-eight of them being practical teachers. Of the gentlemen whose names appear in the catalogue, Henry Smith had taught sixteen terms; Joshua N. Robinson, eleven; Cyrus King, seven; Stephen B. Woodward and H. W. Remington, six; Thomas S. Shenn and two others, five; James Quayle, R. B. Squires and Samuel N. Stebbins, four; H. E. Matteson, Loyal A. Curtiss and seven others, three; John B. Young, S. G. Barnard, Hiram Goodwin, S. F. Codding and ten others, two; and Solomon Holcomb and ten others, one each. Of the ladies, Semantha Worcester and Amy Sheldon had taught sixteen terms; Eleanor Stiles, fifteen; Elsie Codding and Editha M. Curtiss, eleven; Marietta and Antoinette Clark, Almira Stiles and Nancy J. McDonald, seven; Eveline Clark and Jane F. Bradford, six; Melissa Brown and Nancy Jameson, five; Hannah Hewes and four others, four; Julia A. King, Jemima Averill and four others, three; Charlotte W. Sanford and six others, two; Eliza Russell and six others, one term each. The instructors were M. D. Leggett, of Akron, in orthography, arithmetic and physiology; T. W. Harvey, of Chardon, in geography and grammar; and J. Hurty, of Mansfield, in elocution and civil government; Rev. S. D. Taylor, of Bath, Rev. William Johnson, of Sharon, and Charles A. Foster, A. M., of Seville, were lecturers. The institute appointed Messrs. H. Smith, S. M. Curtiss and S. M. Thayer, a committee on text-books. They recommended Town's Spelling-book, McGuffey's series of readers, from the first to the fifth inclusive, Wells' Grammar, Adams' Arithmetic, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Smith's First Book in Geography, Morse's Geography, Ackerman's National History, Young's Civil Government, Mitchell's Outline Maps, and Batcheldor's Natural Accountant. William P. Clark and Henry Smith were appointed a committee to publish a catalogue, from which the following extracts are taken:

To the Public: In compliance with a call issued by the Board of School Examiners for Medina County, the teachers of the county assembled at Medina on Monday, November 8, 1847, for the purpose of holding a Teachers' Institute. The session was continued till Friday evening. In presenting this catalogue, the committee take

the opportunity to say that they are fully convinced of the utility of the Teachers' Institutes. They believe them to be well calculated to do much toward elevating the standard of common-school instruction. Let it be borne in mind that thirty-six thirty-sevenths of the youth of our State receive their education in common schools, and it will be unnecessary to urge upon the friends of education the importance of improving the qualifications of teachers. The fountain cannot rise above its source. No less true is it that the school must bear the impress of the character of its instructor. That teachers' institutes are the best available means for improving the qualifications of teachers, is no longer a matter of doubt. It is not claimed that they will accomplish all the objects attained by State Normal Schools, but that they will effect much toward improving the qualifications of that portion of our teachers who could never enjoy the facilities of such a school.

In the fall of 1848, the second Institute of the county was held. It continued three weeks, and was attended by a large number of teachers and others. The institute was under the direction of Mr. M. F. Cowdery, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Teachers' Association. Mr. Cowdery was assisted in the work of instruction by Messrs. G. W. Winchester, J. B. Howard, William P. Clark, —— Cutchion and Prof. H. Mandeville. Prof. Mandeville gave a course of instruction in reading and elocution which was novel, and provoked much comment and some opposition; the interest, however, seemed to increase to the end.

At all institutes, the subject of better work in the public schools, and of the superior advantages to be expected from the establishment of union schools for large towns and cities, was discussed, and plans urged upon the attention of the people. As a result, the plan of graded schools was adopted in many places, and soon compelled the abandonment of private schools, or these and the common schools united and formed union schools.

Let it not be understood, however, that teachers' institutes and graded schools met no opposition in Medina County. There are always those to be found who are opposed to the use of public moneys to make schools free, or to furnish facilities for the education of teachers. Although the fund first set apart by the Commissioners to constitute an institute fund, came from the interest of the surplus revenue, and was by law designated to be used in the promotion of education, many opposed its use in this manner, and endeavored to make institutes unpopular. The Board of Examiners, upon whose recommendation the funds were appropriated, and by whom they were disbursed, were divided on the question. The matter was still farther complicated by the fact that authors of school books and agents of publishing houses succeeded in obtaining appointments to give instruction in institutes, and were believed to use the opportunity to advance their private interests. Such was the case in the second Institute held in Medina. The board, by a simple majority vote, refused to pay for services rendered. Some of the parties interested stirred up hot blood; criminations and recriminations followed; sharp words were spoken on both sides on the last evening, and the Institute broke up in confusion. Wrongs were done to innocent parties which were not righted for years, but eventually some compensation was made to those who were not at fault, and who should have been paid for their labor at the time. The result was that no more institutes were held in the county until the adoption of the present law, which removes one objection to institutes by providing for the payment of the expenses from an institute fund, arising from fees paid by applicants for examination for teachers' certificates, and only on the written request made to the County Auditor of at least thirty practical teachers of the county. The establishment of graded schools in Medina County was indefinitely postponed by this discontinuance of the teachers' institutes. This check to the movement for better public schools quickened the select schools, and gave them a new lease of

life. The number of their pupils was increased, their course of study was enlarged, and they became more of a power than ever. The Medina Select School was owned and controlled for several years by William P. Clark. During each spring and fall, it had a Normal Department, and drew pupils from all parts of the county. Its course of study included not only common and higher English branches, but also the natural sciences, mathematics, and an elementary course in the Latin, Greek and French languages and instruction on the piano, giving employment to three teachers.

Schools of a higher order than furnished by the common-school system, called select schools or academies, early supplemented the work of the common schools in Hinckley, Granger, Sharon, Wadsworth, Seville, York, Lafayette, Litchfield, Chatham, Lodi and Spencer, as well as Medina. To these schools, persons who had a love for study or who were ambitious to teach, resorted for instruction in sciences not taught in the common schools, or for more thorough instruction in such as were taught in them. The effects were soon apparent in better district schools. Hazing and locking-out teachers, incident to a state of society such as is found in a new country, where might instead of right, and muscle instead of brains, are often applauded, gave place to order and culture. These higher grades of schools were supported by tuition or term bills, ranging from $2 to $4 for a term of twelve weeks. These select schools were independent, subject only to the control of the instructors, while the academies were under the nominal supervision of a Board of Trustees, who employed or dismissed the teachers at their pleasure; but, as the funds for both, in most cases, were dependent upon the number of pupils and the studies pursued, there was always a powerful motive to sacrifice thoroughness and order to popularity. The superior instruction actually given in these schools, however, and their popularity, had a detrimental effect upon the public schools in one respect. Although they furnished them good teachers, they were necessarily rivals. Most of the better scholars were drawn to the private schools until only the poorer scholars and the children of those who were unable or unwilling to pay the bills in the private schools were left in the district schools. Thus the circumstances which made the select schools and the academies better, made the district schools poorer, and at the same time fostered a spirit of caste. This state of things could not continue. The needs of the public soon devised a remedy, and those teachers who were most successful in the private schools, became leaders in a movement which ruined the select schools and academies. This revolution was not effected at once, and these higher private schools were continued with some interruptions for a number of years. Prominent among the teachers in this class of schools in the county, were Samuel W. McClure, E. H. Fairchild, William P. Clark, S. G. Barnard, C. F. Hudson, Charles A. Foster, A. R. Whiteside, W. W. Ross, L. C. Cotton, E. W. Reynolds, H. H. Mack, Alvin Dinsmore and Q. M. Bosworth.

At length, the subject of graded schools was agitated with more determination on the part of those who desired their establishment. Medina Village took the lead. A large school building was erected, but not without considerble opposition. The strange inconsistency and the remarkable blindness of people to the best interests of their families, was seen in men having children to educate who had not a dollar of property to be taxed, voting with the enemies of free schools against the building of more commodious schoolhouses, because the taxes would thereby be increased. After much effort, the progressive party seemed to succeed. The provisions of the Akron school law were so far complied with as to obtain the requisite number of names of legal voters to a petition to the proper authorities to order the inaugura-

tion of a graded school in Medina Village. The Medina Select School was discontinued; its school building and grounds were sold and converted to other uses; but the papers which were to set in motion the machinery of the new schools, were either never presented to the authorities or were never acted upon. Thus the matter rested.

After the discontinuance of the Medina Select School, since there were no graded schools, there was need of additional school facilities in Medina Village, and Mr. S. G. Barnard, a member of the Board of School Examiners, opened a select school there. One of the characteristic features of it was its normal department. To this school, a large number of teachers and persons desiring to become teachers came, and were greatly aided in their preparation for their chosen work. Penmanship and book-keeping were also made specialties; and an extended commercial course, limited only by the desires or time of the students, was added. But the agitation of the subject of graded schools did not cease; and, eventually, the plan went into operation under the general school law. The schools were carefully graded, and are accomplishing even more than the most sanguine of the friends of the measure dared to promise for them. The graded or union school system has been adopted also in Wadsworth, Seville, Weymouth, Le Roy and Lodi Townships. High schools have been established in Hinckley, Granger, Sharon, Chatham and perhaps Litchfield. These high schools are supplying a need in the townships where they are located, and are rendering efficient aid in perfecting the public school system. The Academical Association of Lodi bore the palm for excelling all others in the beauty, amplitude and convenience of its school building, and the extent of its school grounds. Although Messrs. Haskins, Miller and Grannis did good work there, the organization came too late to succeed without an endowment. The building and grounds have passed into the possession of the village Board of Education, and, under the new management, the school has a bright future.

Since the adoption of the present school law, teachers' institutes have been held regularly in various parts of the county, under the direction of a County Teachers' Association, and are believed to be a profitable way of appropriating the funds. Many teachers and others attend them, and there is no doubt but they are making known to teachers of less experience the better methods of instruction pursued by instructors of larger experience. They are also making known to teachers of the ungraded schools the superior methods of graded schools. Thus they are manifestly contributing to raise the standard of education in the county. Although the credit of originating the plans of graded and union schools, and securing the adoption of these plans, is usually given to the managers of these institutes, and although these schools *are* largely indebted to them, there was a graded school in Medina County before any institutes had been held in the West, if not in New York or New England. The honor of originating the plan and successfully carrying it out belongs to Hon. John Codding, Silas Swan, Ulysses Young and Burt Codding, of Coddingville. The school consisted of two departments—high school and primary. The high school was first taught by Rev. William Johnson, and afterward in succession by William H. Barnard, William P. Clark, F. D. Kimball, Stephen B. Woodward, and others. Although lacking in conveniences and funds, being taught in a plain house of only two rooms, and supported in part by a tax on those who sent to it, the school did good work in training the youth of that part of Granger and Sharon.

No other school in Medina County has furnished so many men for the performance of public work as this. The prominence which

the township of Granger has had in furnishing public men is believed to be owing largely to the superior facilities she gave for preparation in this and other schools.

Any history of educational progress in Medina County which omits to mention the work of John McGregor, Principal of both the academies of Sharon and Wadsworth, and that of Rev. Harvey Lyon, of Medina, and subsequently of Richfield Academy, is wanting in an essential feature. These men, in their capacity of teachers and examiners, labored earnestly and arduously to elevate the standard of education. Many teachers of that day owe their efficiency and usefulness to them. To them, also, many who never engaged in the work of common-school instruction, owe much of their success in life. Before teachers' institutes were known, meetings of teachers for the purpose of mutual consultation and aid were held and addressed in various parts of the county by these veterans.

There is no more important feature of the history of the county's social development, or one which more accurately measures it, than the newspaper. A public servant in the truest sense, it lives only by the voluntary support of the people, and, as a matter of necessity, in the main, reflects the average sentiment, enterprise, and moral development of the community in which it appears. The people who settled Medina County were a thinking and a reading people, and for a number of years depended upon the Cleveland *Herald* for their political news and to air their opinions. This close relation with Cleveland, rendered easy by the means of direct communication, delayed the establishment of a home paper until 1832, since when it has grown and improved with the county until its legitimate successor stands among the weeklies of the State, with few equals in point of influence and circulation.

The first newspaper published in Medina Village, and the first in the county, was a weekly Democrat and Anti-Masonic journal, called the *Ohio Free Press and Medina County Advertiser.* This was a five-column folio, 19x26 inches, and was established by Joseph W. White, in May or June of 1832. His "terms" were as follows: "The *Free Press* is printed on Tuesday morning, on Court street, fourth door north of Oviatt & Bronson's store, at the rate of $2 per annum, paid half-yearly in advance, or $2.50 at the close of the year. Most kinds of country produce will be taken, delivered at market price. No subscription will be taken for less than six months, and no subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw (except at the option of the publisher) until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance, at least three weeks previous to the end of the term subscribed for, will always be considered a new engagement. All subscriptions, unless otherwise designated, will be considered for one year."

These terms do not indicate very much confidence on the part of the proprietor in the actual demand for his paper, and exhibit in a striking manner the origin of a business practice that has been the bane of all country newspapers. The practice of seeking support for a newspaper enterprise in a way that would be considered disreputable to any other business, has done much to bring the profession of journalism into contempt, in the country, and has retarded its development here, until the practice was discarded. Time was, when "produce pay" and a credit basis may have been necessary; but the newspaper, in most cases, has continued it long after every other branch of business had rejected this effete practice. The *Free Press* did not meet with any great degree of success. The Anti-Masonic sentiment, though cherished to some extent in the county, did not gain public expression in party formation, and the Whig sentiment grew, notwithstanding the presence of this Democratic journal. A fire which destroyed the office in 1837, was the crowning stroke of its misfortune, and it was never re-

vived. In 1835, however, J. S. Carpenter, from New York, a young man of pronounced anti-slavery views, and an earnest Whig, established the *Constitutionalist*. This paper was a power in the county, and did much to foster and organize the growing Whig sentiment, but, unfortunately for the success of the paper, Judge Carpenter was elected as representative in 1839, and continued in public life for many years afterward. This paper then passed into the hands of Lowry & McClure, and subsequently into the ownership of Pardee & King, in 1841, and in January of the following year was consolidated with the *Medina County Whig*, with Walter P. Jayne as publisher and proprietor. The latter journal had been established by Lowry, in 1837, and sold a little later to Jayne, when he embarked with S. C. McClure in the *Constitutionalist*. The consolidated papers were known as the *Constitutionalist and Whig* until the early part of 1843, when the latter part of the title was dropped and a new series was begun with the old title. In September, 1843, Jayne sold the establishment to Speer & Bennett, who changed the name to the *Democratic Whig*, a name, however, which does not indicate any leaning toward the "Locofocoism" which it violently opposed. In 1848, the establishment was burned out, and the paper was at once re-established by John Speer alone. In 1853, the paper changed with the growth of public sentiment, canceled its allegiance to the Whig party, and a little later followed the more progressive wing into the Republican ranks. With this change of principles, it changed its name to the Medina *Gazette*, and increased its size to a folio, 22x34 inches. In 1854, Mr. Speer sold the paper to Kirkland & Redway, who sold it in the following year to John Weeks. In 1860, he sold the establishment to the Redway brothers, who published the paper five years. Hon. H. G. Blake, Hon. Francis D. Kimball, Judge Charles Castle and Hermon Canfield were editors of the *Gazette* at various times during the proprietorship of Speer, Weeks and the Redways—an array of editorial talent that marks in a striking way the transformation that was then taking place, and the important position which the newspaper of that time occupied in political matters. In 1865, the office was bought by Dr. J. N Robinson, who published the paper until the close of 1868, having associated with him at different times, "Petro Cuneo," R. W. Clark, —— McCabe and John Weeks. On January 1, 1869, the *Gazette* was purchased by J. H. Green, the present editor of the paper. Early in the previous year, the Medina *Republican* was started by John Weeks and J. Jay Lemon, which, after continuing some eight or nine months, was merged into the *Gazette*.

On the 14th of April, 1870, the newspaper office was again visited by fire, destroying everything, causing a loss of some $4,000, on which there was no insurance. On the 19th, the enterprising proprietor issued a half-sheet, about twelve by fourteen inches, printed at the office of the Cleveland *Leader*. There was little in it besides an account of the fire, and the editor announced his situation as follows: "The fire that desolated Medina Village last Friday, destroyed the *Gazette* office totally. We have nothing left. The office was temporarily in an old frame building, and no insurance company would insure it. It cost us $4,000—our all. We have no means to re-establish the paper; but we rely upon the liberality of the people of Medina County, promptly expressed in the way of new subscriptions, advertising and job-work, to enable us to get on our feet again. We propose getting a new office as soon as possible, and shall print the *Gazette* the same size and shape as before. Our new office will cost about $3,000." On the 29th, another "extra" was issued of similar proportions and from the same office. It contains the announcements of the business men burned out, and this in regard to the paper itself: "The *Gazette* still lives, but, 'owing to circumstances over which it has no

control,' is forced again to appear in the shape of an extra." On the 13th of May, a little "dodger" with a rooster conspicuously displayed, was sent about the county announcing the arrival of material and a "full paper next week." True to this promise, on the 20th day of May, 1870, the *Gazette* appeared in its old shape, a folio of twenty-five by thirty-six, with a complete new dress, looking much better for the fire. How this was accomplished, the following editorial sets forth: "From the ashes of the conflagration that so nearly destroyed our village, the *Medina County Gazette* rises again. Its old friends and readers will, we know, cheerfully welcome its familiar face once more, and share with us the feelings of pride and joy which we do not try to conceal over its resurrection. To the many new friends whom it now for the first time visits, it expresses its sense of gratitude for the cordial promptness with which they have lent their aid, and indulges the hope that they may, one and all, be permanently reckoned among its readers and subscribers.

"After vexatious but unavoidable delays—after the smoke of the burnt town has cleared off, and the extent of the damage and suffering can be only too painfully perceived—after much traveling and bargaining—we once more issue the *Gazette* from Medina. Printed on a new press with new type and a new office, it begins a new era in its existence. Our own means were swept away, and but for the promised support of the people of the county, we could not have started again. That promise is being fulfilled, and we do not and will not permit the doubt that the efforts of its friends to place the paper on a firm footing again, will be relaxed until the county has been thoroughly canvassed and every subscriber procured that can be. This we know, because on all sides and from all parties, we have met with encouraging words and practical sympathy—all the more valued, since the disaster that overtook us, involved so many others in a common misfortune. Those good friends who stood by us in the darkest hours, and 'through evil as through good report,' have caused us to realize with keener zest than ever that the uses of adversity are sweet indeed when they can bring out such proofs of friendship; and with full force we can adopt as our own the counsel of Polonius:

"'The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.'

"Personally, we have not been so anxious for help or so discouraged over our pecuniary loss as to despair—not by a long ways. With health and strength, a practical knowledge of work, and the world all before him where to choose, he would be a poor stick who couldn't earn a livelihood for himself and family; but as publisher of the county paper, we felt and still feel the importance of the position, and the necessity of sustaining the home journal; of increasing its subscription list, and enlarging its business in all departments, so that its revival will not be attended with pressing debts and embarrassments, the constant effort to clear it of which will limit its ability and impair its usefulness. The county paper is about as much the property of the people of the county as it is of the publisher, and it depends upon them—upon the measure of their support, counsel and encouragement—whether it be first-class or merely a thing. We promise to faithfully perform our part in the future as we have tried in the past to make the *Gazette* a creditable newspaper; and we again appeal, as earnestly and urgently as our necessities require, for help—not donations or charity, but an increased subscription, list and orders for work.

"Here in the village we are all sufferers together; but we still live, and intend to recover all we have lost, and rebuild our town better than it was before. In this work, whether it be speedy or long delayed, the *Gazette* is here to help. It is here to urge foward improvements, to record the progress of affairs, and to stand

up for the town, whatever happens. And now, having said this much, we hopefully, gladly and thankfully resume the round of labor and duty so suddenly interrupted."

How well this sentiment has been carried out, the present prosperous condition of the *Gazette* clearly tells. On February 4, 1876, its business having expanded beyond the limits of its old form, the paper was enlarged to a six-column quarto. In July of the same year, Mr. Greene took the Hon. F. R. Loomis into partnership, under the firm name of Greene & Loomis. This arrangement continued until August, 1879, when, after proving himself an energetic, enterprising editor, he retired, and subsequently purchased the Norwalk *Chronicle*, which he is now editing. R. W. Clark and Jay Hills, gentlemen who had long been connected with the mechanical part of the office, took Mr. Loomis' share, and formed the partnership still existing under the firm name of J. H. Greene & Co. This is now the only paper published at the county seat.

The first distinctively Democratic paper published in Medina County was the *Watchtower*, a six-column folio, 20x30, established in 1838 by H. Canfield. While it vigorously opposed everything emanating from the Whig party, it made such concessions to the Anti-slavery sentiment that prevailed throughout the county, as to place it on that side of this absorbing question. It was neatly printed, and such copies as are still extant show a liberal advertising patronage, but it was constantly in need of funds. There was seldom anything of an editorial nature in its columns, but the following, which appeared April 14, 1841, which seems to express the editor's views: "We have again suspended issuing our paper, and will not publish another until sufficient collections are made to continue it at least three or four weeks without another stoppage." The *Watchtower* continued this intermittent sort of existence until February 9, 1842, the last number of its third volume. In this issue appeared an article in black-faced type, headed "A Loud Letter—Third and Last Call." Following this portentous heading came the announcement: "The publication of this paper will be suspended for a time, in order to collect the debts due the office." Something more was added in regard to the collection of bills, and the situation summed up in vigorous language. In reference to the announcement, the editor puts the matter to his readers as follows: "Some of our patrons may think the above call rather too loud. Let such try our situation a few months, and they will change their opinion. The difficulty, and the only difficulty, in sustaining a Democratic paper here, is the negligence and backwardness of subscribers in paying up. We have on our books the names of a number of subscribers who have not paid the first cent. They read the paper, and would not like to have it stop. Oh, no—the paper must not stop! What do they do toward sustaining it?" With more to the same effect. From other evidence, it appears that this temporary suspension was made perpetual, and, some time in January or February of the following year, notwithstanding the forbidding character of the enterprise, Michael Hayes embarked in journalism by establishing the *Democratic Watchman*. This paper survived the negligence or impecuniosity of the native Democrat until after the successful campaign of 1844, when, contrary to the natural order of things, its light began to flicker, and finally went out. One reason may have been that John McGregor, who had been a teacher at Sharon, having served very acceptably as editor during the campaign, left the *Watchman* after the election, to assume the duties of a teacher at Wadsworth. It is probable, however, that the county was not found congenial for the development of such a literary exotic.

In 1849, the Medina *Democrat* was started by Isaac Hill. It would seem the extremity of

temerity for an intelligent man to start a Democratic organ, with a full knowledge of the experience of its predecessors, but the time seemed propitious and the man by his political opinions admirably adapted to succeed. It was the year when the Democratic party of the county, under the influence of its young blood, formed the coalition with the Free-Soil element, The *Democrat* heartily aided in bringing about this consummation, and received the support of the whole coalition, some of the "Liberty men" even, taking it—probably their first Democratic journal since 1821. Its success was doomed to be short-lived. The coalition fell to pieces the following year, and, though the Democratic party remained in the ascendancy for a few years, alternating victory with defeat, the cause declined, and after passing into the hands of Elias S. Ellis, F. Harry and F. McElhinny, the paper was suspended, or was changed to the *Mirror*, in 1855, which subsequently ceased to reflect. In 1860, the Medina *Herald* was established by John Weeks, in the political interest of Stephen A. Douglas, then candidate for the Presidency, but it was removed to Mahoning County in the following year, leaving Medina once more without an expositor of Democratic principles. This state of things continued until 1874. In the meanwhile, leading Democrats began to urge the necessity of an organ for the party, and in the fall of 1874, R. W. Clark and A. J. Baughman rented the material of a job office in which the former was interested, and commenced publishing the Medina *Democrat*. Baughman soon bought Clark out, continuing the paper until June, 1875, when the office was closed by a foreclosure. C. C. Day, who had been acting as foreman for Baughman, continued the publication of the paper subsequently for about a year, the members of the party contributing to the expenses as they felt disposed. In the meantime, a subscription paper was circulated among the members of the Democratic organization, for funds to purchase an outfit for the paper. Two or three hundred dollars were secured, and Donn Everett, of Akron, went to Cincinnati and purchased the material. It was his intention to take the office and eventually pay the subscribers, but other matters intervened and he gave up the project. At this juncture, J. B. McCormick, formerly connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, attempted to guide this political craft, but after two months' experience, he found it unmanageable, and resigned. The material was only partially paid for, and the creditors were pressing for their pay. To avoid a complete wreck of their hopes, several leading Democrats advanced the money needed to satisfy the claims against the office, and secured T. T. Hudson as editor, giving him free use of the office. S. N. Preston was associated with Mr. Hudson, as foreman, and succeeded him as editor in August 1877, continuing it until June of 1878, when he was succeeded by Robert Coffey. This editor conducted the paper until October 1880, when he "stepped down and out." This office is still in possession of the few who advanced the money for its purchase, and the expectation is that it will resume operations as soon as the proper man and time are found.

The general character of the early papers of the county was all very much the same. A very noticeable part of the literary part of these papers was the prominence given to State and national affairs, and the almost total lack of local news. The messages of the President and Governor were given in full, and, when very lengthy, were continued in several numbers. Frequently a long speech took up one-half of the paper, while the items of county news noted in the issues of a year, would not fill the space generally devoted to each week at present. Long communications, full of innuendo and contemptible insinuations, over assumed names, were not refused by any paper, and seemed to have been considered only vigorous arguments. The "poet's corner" was sacredly reserved for

choice selections of such poetry as delighted the taste of that day, with but very few contributions from home talent. The *Watchtower*, established in 1838, bears marks of the most careful editing of any of the early papers. This occasionally devoted a page to reports of the township political meetings, but generally its arrangement of news was as follows: On the first page, the first column was devoted to selected poetry; then "Esq. Olcott's Department"—made up of a long article on the currency, credit system, etc.—took up several columns; then the "Agricultural Department," followed by the department headed "Political," which took two-thirds of the space of the paper. This singular style of editing was probably satisfactory to the patrons of the paper, and arose from the fact that no other paper or means of general information was accessible to the people. The local news they knew or got from their neighbors, while the foreign news was furnished only by their home paper. The change from the old style to that of the present was almost imperceptible until after 1845 or 1850. The *Democratic Whig* has a modern appearance, though there is but little attempt at editorial wisdom. In seeking for the source of power and influence of the early papers, one must comprehend the character of the readers. The people of Medina County were remarkably independent in their habits of thought. The political questions which pressed upon their attention were calulated to arouse a wonderful mental activity, and, once having taken position upon these questions, there was manifested a stubbornness born of an unchangeable conviction that left no room for argument. As a consequence of this fact, editorial arguments were not offered, and the only weapons of the press were personal attacks that should bring the opposing candidate into disfavor. There was an obsequious tendency occasionly manifested on the part of the press, that totally ruined its influence as a leader of thought and opinion. A striking exhibition of this feature occurs in the *Watchtower*. In an issue of 1841, Mr. Olcott says: "I have just learned to my surprise that extensive dissatisfaction exists among the members of the Democratic party in this county, at 'My Department' in the *Watchtower*. I was greatly surprised at the result, because of the universal commendations I had previously heard of it from members of that party. I am very sorry I did not know of this dissatisfaction before, because, in that case, my financial essays would never have troubled anybody in the columns of the *Watchtower* with my consent. It is true that I have not published those essays with intent to please Democrats or anybody else, unless they might happen to be pleased with what I supposed to be the truth. My object was to publish the *truth*, and truth, too, of great importance for the American people to understand. How far I have succeeded in this design, we can all judge. But the *Watchtower* is the official organ of the Democratic party in Medina County, is supported at their expense, and ought, of course, to be published to their satisfaction. Since, therefore, I have been so unfortunate as to be instrumental in producing a different result, however unintentionally I may have done so, I have now only to express my regret at its occurrence, and to assure the readers of the *Watchtower*, that a similar result in the columns of that paper shall never happen through my agency again." Without any reflection upon the author of this apology, it may be observed that Uriah Heep could not excel it in humbleness, and that, where such conditions are accepted by the press and enforced by the people, the press is little better than the modern dead-walls on which showmen and quacks betray the eye to cheat the sense.

Of the papers outside of the county seat, the Wadsworth *Enterprise* is the oldest. In the winter of 1865–66, George A. Root started a job-printing office at Wadsworth, with W. P. Root as an assistant. Soon after the inaugura-

tion of this enterprise, John A. Clark bought a half-interest in it, and, having added to the material, on the 4th of May, 1866, issued the first number of the *Enterprise*. The paper was a six-column folio. After running a year, Mr. Clark purchased Mr. Root's interest, and continued the publication of the paper alone until 1870, when Emanuel Lowry became a partner for one year. The business again reverted to Mr. Clark's sole proprietorship, with a rapid increase of business. In 1874, a three-story brick building was erected for its accommodation, steam presses bought, and no office in the county had better facilities for doing its business. The *Enterprise* has several times changed its form and style, and, in the present year (1880), was sold to George Dipley, but soon reverted to Mr. Clark, who is now the sole proprietor. The paper is independent politically, though devoted principally to home news. It is now a seven-column folio.

The Seville *Times* is an eight-column folio, published weekly at Seville, by C. C. Day. The first paper in this village was established in 1868. This was called the Seville *Democrat*, and was edited by a Mr. Adams. The paper originated in the desire of the members of the Democratic party for an organ. Adams conducted it but a short time, when F. G. McCauley took up the editorial quill, changing the name of the paper to *Medina County Democrat*. This effort to give the paper a broader significance had but little influence upon its prosperity, and it went the way of all Democratic papers in Medina County, in the course of three years. In March, 1872, the Seville *Times* was established by Roberts & Coulter. The former soon left, and Coulter continued the paper until the spring of 1874, when he died. Mr. J. T. Graves wielded the editorial pen the succeeding summer, and Mrs. Coulter, the mother of the former proprietor, conducted the paper for awhile. In March of 1876, C. C. Day took charge, and has conducted it with success and profit.

Gleanings in Bee Culture is a monthly periodical devoted to bees and honey, published and edited by A. I. Root. The history of this periodical is told by the proprietor in the preface of his admirable work entitled "The A, B, C of Bee Culture." Speaking of his success in bee culture, he says: "This capped the climax, as inquiries in regard to the new industry began to come in from all sides; beginners were eager to know what hives to adopt, and where to get honey extractors. The fullest directions I knew how to give for making plain, simple hives, etc., were from time to time published in the *American Bee Journal*, but the demand for further particulars was such that a circular was printed, and, shortly after, a second edition, then another, and another. These were intended to answer the greater part of the queries, and, from the cheering words received in regard to them, it seemed the idea was a happy one.

"Until 1873, all these circulars were sent out gratuitously; but, at that time, it was deemed best to issue a quarterly at 25 cents a year, for the purpose of answering these inquiries. The very first number was received with such favor that it was immediately changed to a monthly, at 75 cents per annum. The name given it was *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and it was gradually enlarged, until, in 1876, the price was changed to $1. During all this time, it has served the purpose excellently, of answering questions as they come up, both old and new." The *Gleanings* is now about to commence its ninth year; it is a neat pamphlet, 6½x10 inches, contains an average of 52 pages, and has a circulation of something over 4,000.

The *Teachers' Guide* is an eight-page quarto, with 10x14-inch page, published at York, by J. R. Holcomb & Co., and devoted to teachers and school interests. It was first issued in 1875, bi-monthly, and was, perhaps, more profitable as a means of advertising than as an educational journal. Still, it acquired

considerable success, and has gradually been transformed into a regular teachers' journal. In the spring of 1880, J. D. Holcomb assumed editorial control, and has gained for it a good standing among teachers. It is printed on fine, heavy paper, contains in each number a portrait of some one prominent in educational or literary pursuits, accompanied by a well-written sketch of his career, and is every way worthy of the success it is receiving.

Juvenile periodicals have had some attention in the county, as well as weekly newspapers. The *Gem* was the title of a juvenile paper that originated in York, and later was published in Wadsworth. It reached a large circulation, gained by the shrewd use of premiums, but it gained an unenviable reputation a little later, and was discontinued. The *Apple Blossom* was another juvenile of this character, established in Seville by H. A. Brotts, in 1874. The proprietor had served some time in the office of the *Gem*, and sought to establish a kindred business in Seville; it continued, however, only about a year. There was another of these lesser periodical lights established in Seville a little earlier, but it was printed entirely at another place, and continued but a short time.

Scarcely second among the great forces that develop the moral growth of a community, are the thoroughfares that connect it with the outside world. They are the arteries which carry the elements of growth and vigor from the centers of church and school influence, and of commercial activity, to remoter points, and the great hindrance to the rapid moral as well as material growth in frontier communities in that early day, was this lack of easy communication with the rest of the world. Information of all sorts was meager and generally inaccurate, and a place ten miles away was more unknown to the pioneers for the first fifteen or twenty years than Europe is to us to-day. The papers were almost universally taken up too much with State and national affairs to mention local matters, and there was nothing to incite the community to a generous rivalry, or to awaken an enterprising enthusiasm.

The earliest road was the one now generally known as the Smith Road, passing east and west through the middle of the county. This was a military road, but was so overgrown by underbrush that the earliest settlers found it almost impassable. There is a tradition that Gen. Smith was forced to abandon several pieces of brass artillery near where the road crosses the Rocky River, and some attempts have been made to discover them, but without success. Another early road led from Cleveland to Wooster, passing through Medina Village, and was ultimately rebuilt as a turnpike and constituted the main line of travel. "For several years prior to the erection of Medina County, the establishment of roads was unsettled. Each settler undertook to make a road to suit his own convenience, and not unfrequently he joined with his next neighbor in opening a way that could be of mutual advantage. The making of bridges generally called together the whole force of the then sparse community, and many days would be wholly devoted to the construction of a bridge that would probably be carried away by a succeeding freshet. After the organization of the county, small appropriations were made for opening roads and making bridges. As money was then scarce, a man would work at road-making from rising to setting sun for 50 cents and board himself.

"It was much easier to get timber necessary for a bridge to the allotted spot, than to get the logs placed. Ox-teams were used in hauling, but rendered little aid in placing timbers. Rocky River was the largest stream flowing through several of the newly settled townships, and the intercourse between small settlements,

forced the inhabitants, as a matter of convenience, to decide upon places for bridges, and unite in building them for general accommodation. Many of the first settlers spent days at their own expense for this purpose, and did not consider it oppressive. It was no uncommon thing to see all the men in a community congregated early, without stockings or shoes, laboring all day in the water, fixing abutments and placing the long, heavy stringers thereon. As puncheons were used for flooring in nearly every dwelling, they were considered equally good for bridging. It is not hazardous to say that, in 1815, and for five years thereafter, five men actually performed more labor on roads than twenty men do in these latter days. Necessity forced them to be industrious, and their future prospects urged them to labor. It was not unusual for the men, while engaged in putting up a bridge, to see their wives coming through the woods in various directions, laden with cooked provisions intended for those employed at work on the road, to save the time their husbands must lose if they resorted to their cabins for dinner."* The roads thus constructed, were the local highways, known in common parlance as county roads. As the community settled in Medina County increased in numbers, and its business began to assume considerable proportions, a demand for better communications began to be felt. Cleveland was the principal market for all this region of country at that time, and about 1827 the Wayne, Medina and Cuyahoga Turnpike Company was organized. This company was granted the privilege of turnpiking the old road which led from Cleveland to Wooster, and charge toll for the use of it, placing gates every ten miles along the pike. There were two of these gates in the county, one near the center of Medina Township, and the other in Guilford Township, near Seville. This road was finished in 1830, and became the great outlet of the county and country south. Very soon after it was finished, Neal & Co., the great hack-line operators, established a line of coaches, that passed each way between the terminal points, daily. During the inclement season the road became almost impassable, frequently obliging the stages to cease running, or to make only weekly trips. The *Watchtower* of February 9, 1842, speaks of the horrible state of the turnpike, and states that the mail was *thirteen* hours coming from Wooster, a distance of twenty-four miles, and *fourteen* hours coming from Cleveland, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Besides these evidences of growth and activity, there were numbers of huge Pennsylvania "land-schooners," that made regular trips from the South, carrying flour, pork and grain to Cleveland, returning laden with merchandise for the dealers in Wayne County.

The Ohio & Erie Canal, having been started in 1825, and passing through Akron, made this quite a market for produce, and the southern portion of Medina County found this the most convenient point for shipping their surplus product. In 1828, therefore, a free road was projected from Elyria, in Lorain County, to Akron, in Summit. About 1830, the building of railroads began to be agitated in the State, and the Mad River road was followed among others by the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, now known as the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. Some of the preliminary surveys for this road were made through Medina County; considerable subscriptions were made to the stock of the proposed road, and a citizen of the county, Jeremiah Higbee, elected one of the Directors. Strong influence at Berea, however, diverted the direction of the road to its present course. This was finished in 1851, and a project was at once set on foot by such men as Hon. Hiram Bronson, Judge S. N. Sargent, Judge W. H. Canfield, and others, to secure a railroad from Medina to connect with this road at Grafton. This pro-

*Northrop's History of Medina County.

jected railway was called the Cleveland, Medina & Tuscarawas Railroad, and proposed ultimately to reach Wheeling by way of Doylestown. Judge Sargent was elected President, and, through friends in New York, secured a loan of $15,000 on bonds to be issued by the company, the interest being guaranteed by the Cleveland & Columbus road and the Lake Shore road. Work was begun about 1852 or 1853, a considerable amount being done on the road-bed between Grafton and Seville. Hiram Bronson was elected to succeed Judge Sargent about 1854. In the meantime, bonds to the amount of $400,000 were issued and placed on the market. Dr. L. D. Tolman, of Medina, was the general contractor for the whole road, subject to the control of the President, and, under the financial embarrassments of the new company, was forced gradually to discontinue work. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the friends of the road at the cessation of work, even the contractor not fully agreeing in the necessity of this course. In the latter part of 1855 or early part of 1856, Mr. Bronson resigned, and turned over to the company the building accounts all settled, but the bonds unnegotiated. Dr. Tolman, who was thoroughly in sympathy with the progressive party, proceeded to revive the work, and placed the bonds with Steven Paul, a broker in New York, to negotiate. In the meanwhile, a proposition was made by a New York broker to secure the iron, if a capital stock of $1,000,000 could be secured to give the road a standing in the commercial world. To accomplish this, Mr. Bronson visited every town along the proposed line, holding meetings in the schoolhouses, and wherever it promised success to his plans, and secured some $850,000, but with a proviso that the subscription should be expended on the road through the respective places of the subscribers. This did not assist the building of the northern end of the road, but it was hoped every day that the bonds would be negotiated and the embarrassment of the company relieved. About this time, the papers announced the sale of some of the bonds on Wall street, at 90 cents on the dollar. Mr. Bronson, being in New York, subsequently, on business connected with his store in this village, called on Paul in regard to the report. He coolly informed Mr. Bronson that his partner had placed them as collaterals in the hands of his creditors, and, failing to redeem them, they were sold for 9 cents instead of 90. On his return, Mr. Bronson reported the facts to the company, but, before any measures were taken to secure the balance of the bonds, the whole $400,000 were used in the same way by Paul. This misadventure, of course, prostrated the whole enterprise, and work on the road stopped right there, leaving large liabilities to be borne by those who had taken an active part in the project. Mr. Bronson finally paid something over $14,000, and Hon. H. G. Blake, who had become security for the contractor, in some way eventually paid some $5,000. The "Clinton Airline Extension" was the high-sounding name of another railroad enterprise which was agitated at the same time with the one inaugurated by the Medina people. This proposed to join Chicago with New York City, by connecting with the New York & Erie Railroad, and pushing the "extension" on to the metropolis of the Northwest. The line of the proposed road through this county was nearly a due east-and-west line, passing just north of the center of Granger, Medina, York and Litchfield Townships, when it curved northward in a direct line for New London. A considerable subscription was raised in the county for this project, and some very encouraging work was done at York, but the project failed, after expending a large amount of money to no purpose. But, what was more unfortunate, this defunct organization left a score of claims as a legacy to its stockholders. The stockholders in Medina County, representing some $7,000, formed an association, and employed J. B.

Young and Judge R. P. Ranney to contest these claims, which haunted the courts for years. This course of litigation finally ended in April, 1871, by the finding of a judgment of $4.12 per share, which was paid by the shareholders. This road has recently been revived as the New York, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and some hopes are held that it may eventually become a fact.

Though greatly disappointed, the people were by no means dispirited and ways and means of reviving the Tuscarawas road were constantly discussed. In 1865, Mr. Bronson was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, and, while there, advised with Judge Ranney, as to the means of securing what had been built of this road free of incumbrance. He was advised to secure one of the bonds that had been issued, and cause the road to be sold, when it could be bid in by those who desired to rebuild it. This was communicated to Mr. Blake by Mr. Bronson, and soon after was made practical by the securing of a bond, the necessary proceedings had, and the sale ordered to take place on the 15th of April, 1870. These proceedings were not unobserved of those who were hostile to the building of this road. The Lake Shore road did feel that this would subserve its interest, and an agent was sent to attend the sale and purchase the road-bed. On the night before, had occurred the terrible fire which laid so large a part of the county seat in ashes. It was the absorbing topic of conversation, and the Cleveland agent, falling in with Mr. Blake, was shown the ruins, and interested in the melancholy details of the whole disaster. In the meanwhile, the hour for the sale arrived, and just before the time expired the property was struck off to Mr. Blake for $2,600, before the opposition knew what was going on. A suit followed to break up the sale, on the ground of fraud, practiced in the disposition of the property, but the sale was confirmed by the court. There was no plan in mind, however, to utilize the property thus secured, and, if there had been, the great calamity which had befallen the county seat would have indefinitely postponed it. But the demand for a railroad was pressing. All the travel and merchandise of the county, were brought in wagons from Berea, the nearest railroad point, at an exorbitant cost. Merchants found it impossible to compete with more favored localities, and thousands of dollars' worth of trade, was diverted from local business houses to Cleveland, Akron and elsewhere. The project, therefore, was only postponed, and, in the *Gazette* of January, 1871, the following editorial appeared: "In the *Gazette*, partly published the week of the fire, we proposed the building of a railroad —wooden, iron or some other kind—from Medina to Grafton. It is now about time to return to the subject, as it is being considerably talked of among our citizens. We all know that but little dependence is to be placed on the great east-and-west, and north-and-south railroads, which have been going to run through Medina any time the last half-century, and which, for all we know, may be coming the same way for the next fifty years—though we hope for better things. If they should happen to be put through, we will accept them as so much clear gain. But we may depend upon it, that our surest way to have a road is to build it ourselves. And it can be done. The energy and public spirit that could rebuild a town from its ashes as speedily and handsomely as Medina has been rebuilt, can also build a railroad. Whether we are ready to begin it now is not really important. Only let it be determined that we will build it just as soon as we can turn our energies in that direction, and the point is gained." This article struck a responsive chord throughout the county, and hardly an issue of the paper followed for some weeks, without a long communication on the subject of railroad communication with Grafton, advising the various methods of wooden, strap iron or regular T rails.

In addition to Medina's interest in the road, a general interest was excited among the business men of Cleveland. There was a large extent of coal fields in the Tuscarawas Valley, the product of which, it was thought, could be brought at a cheap rate to aid the manufacturing interests of Cleveland, and her citizens soon took an active interest in the matter. On the 13th of February, a meeting of prominent citizens was held at the council hall in the city, to enlist the city in the project of building such a railroad, and a committee appointed to investigate the subject. Two routes were under consideration and urged by those interested in the different plans; one proposed starting from the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road at Berea, running nearly south, along the most eligible grounds, to within one mile of the easterly side of Medina Village; thence bearing easterly to the nearest coal, near the north line of Wadsworth; thence to the Tuscarawas Valley, near Clinton, and thence to the Pan Handle road, in Mill Township, Tuscarawas County, a distance from eighty to eighty-five miles. The second route proposed to start from Grafton or Berea, thence extending south to Medina, Seville, Wooster, Millersburg, Coshocton and on to Zanesville or Marietta. Another railroad project was one under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This line proposed to extend from Pittsburgh to Akron, through Medina to Tiffin, thence to Valparaiso, Ind., and thence to Chicago. Another was called the Lake Branch of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railway. This project proposed to use the old road-bed from Grafton, through Medina to Dalton, in Wayne County, and then connect with a main line that should traverse the continent. The Cleveland & Marietta road was a variation on the Wooster & Zanesville route, and the Tuscarawas Valley road was a variation on the route proposed by the Cleveland interest, and proposed to go south through Hinckley, Granger and Wadsworth. Amid all this activity in railroad matters, Medina did not neglect her advantages. Acting upon the advice of Mr. Bronson, and having secured the old road-bed some forty miles long, in his own right, Mr. Blake held the balance of power, and, while listening to all propositions, did not lose control of this property until he had received a sufficient bond that a road would be built. For a time it seemed that the Lake Branch of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad, would secure the co-operation of Medina, and the old road-bed. On the 21st of April, 1871, a meeting of the Directors was held in Medina, and a permanent organization effected with Mr. Blake as a Director. A proposition was made to transfer this property to the road, provided assurance could be given that the road would be built in a short time, and on the 19th of May it was announced that this company would build the road.

In the meanwhile, the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad met and elected Directors, who effected a permanent organization on March 31, 1871. The officers of the organization had been active both in learning the character of the country on the two routes noted above and the subscription likely to be received in support of a railroad on either line. On May 18, at a meeting of those interested in this road, Cleveland reported a subscription of $92,000; Wadsworth, $30,000; Doylestown, $20,000; Royalton, Hinckley, Granger and Sharon, $75,000. By the other route, Massillon subscribed $25,000; Navarre, $17,000; Canal Dover, $16,000, and New Philadelphia, $20,000. Medina, to be benefited by either route, promised $50,000. On the 2d of June, 1871, the *Gazette* came out with the following double-leaded editorial: "By this time, probably, our home readers have all heard the good news—that we are to have a railroad. It is now rendered certain, that, if stock to the amount of $100,000 is sub-

scribed between Grafton and Seville, the road will be built at once. This is not a mere rumor, but is based on a contract in black and white, with parties who are abundantly able to fulfill it. We therefore feel warranted in saying, definitely and emphatically, that the road will be built at once.

"The company known as the Lake Branch of the Baltimore & Continental Railroad, who have been figuring for the old road-bed, failed to give Mr. Blake any guarantee of their ability to build the road, and the proposition made to them was therefore withdrawn. That company may be said to be numbered among the things that were. None of its corporators, besides Mr. Blake, acquired any interest whatever in the old road-bed, and are, therefore, not benefited directly or indirectly, as individuals or as an organization, in the new arrangement. The road-bed belonged solely to Mr. Blake, who held it for the purpose of securing the building of a railroad to Medina. That object will be accomplished as soon as the amount of stock above mentioned is raised.

The old road-bed is to be transferred to the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Company, who have entered into a contract to build the road from Grafton to Seville, provided the amount of $100,000 in stock is subscribed between the two points, payable when the road is built, and the iron laid. Dr. Streator, of Cleveland, the President of the company, makes the contract, having been authorized to do so by the Directors; and he guarantees that work shall be commenced on the road within ninety days, and the cars running to Medina and Seville this fall. If the road is not built, there will be nothing to pay, and the road-bed, at the end of two years, will revert back to Mr. Blake. If the road is built, we can afford to pay. This is how the matter stands: We give the road-bed as a donation, and take $100,000 worth of stock, of the company, which binds itself to build the road. If we do not raise the stock we will not get the road. The road-bed alone is no sufficient inducement.

"The subscription books will be here this week and in a few days the effort will be made to raise the stock—an effort which must end only in success. In a fortnight's time, every dollar of stock ought to be subscribed, now or never."

On the 7th of June, a meeting was called at the court house to present the subject of subscription to this new project. Hon. Hiram Bronson was chairman, and Mr. Blake the spokesman of the occasion. A committee for soliciting subscription was appointed, and by the evening of June 28, the sum of $108,800 was subscribed for this object, Grafton and vicinity contributing $18,000, Seville and vicinity $31,000, and Medina and vicinity $59,800. In the latter part of August, 1871. Dr. Streator, President of the road, contracted with Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, to grade the roadway, lay the track, with switches, side-tracks, station buildings and water-tanks, and to supply the road with $200,000 worth of cars and engines; and, for thus building and equipping the ninety-one miles of road to Urichsville, was to receive $3,350,000, as follows: $1,000,000 in stock, $2,000,000 in bonds, and $350,000 in cash, an average cost of $34,413 per mile, the road to be finished by the 1st of July, 1873. Work was actively begun on the northern end of the road at Grafton, and on the 3d of November, the track reached York, where the employes of the road were regaled with a grand supper spread by the citizens of the delighted village, and on the 10th the whistle of the first locomotive was heard in Medina. At the county seat the preparations for the celebration of the event were of a more formal character. This was set for the 15th of November, with the following programme: "1. Signal gun on the arrival of the train (first passenger train bringing invited guests) within the limits of the corporation. Ringing of all the bells in town, and blowing of the steam whistles for

ten minutes consecutively; music by all the bands; discharge of 100 guns by the artillery. 2. Reception of guests from the train by the Mayor and Common Council; reception address by the Mayor of the village, and other exercises at the speaker's stand. 3. Procession will form under direction of the Marshal and march to the square, when it will be dismissed. 4. Music by all the bands. 5. Two hours for dinner. 6. At the hour when the train is to depart, the officers of the day, committees and bands of music, will escort the railway officials and invited guests to the train." The day appointed was a bleak November day, and the programme was somewhat varied from that prepared, but the occasion was a joyous one, and long to be remembered in the annals of Medina County. As soon as the building of the road from Grafton southward was assured, the people of Elyria and Black River began to agitate the question of extending it through Elyria to the mouth of Black River. It was soon arranged and a new organization, composed of the same men, chartered the Elyria & Black River Railway Company. Elyria paid $50,000, and Black River a proportionate amount, and the extension was made. The subsequent history of the road, so far as the stockholders are concerned, has not been completely satisfactory, though quite in keeping with the general history of railroads. In July, 1874, the Union Trust Company, of New York, as trustee, brought suit against the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company and the Elyria & Black River Railway Company, on account of the failure to pay the July interest, and the court appointed a receiver. It ran on in this way until January 26, 1875, when it was sold, Selah Chamberlain bidding it in at $1,000,000. On the 1st of February, the name of the consolidated road was changed to the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway, and a new company formed to operate it. A short time afterward, Selah Chamberlain transferred his title to the new company for the nominal consideration of $1. Thus the Medina stock of over $100,000 was suddenly changed into a donation. The greater part of the stockholders accepted this result as inevitable, and, though believing that it was a measure dictated by a desire to relieve the company of the encumbrance of a large number of stockholders rather than necessity, they accepted the benefit accruing from the road as a full equivalent for their money. In 1879, the road was extended from Urichsville to Wheeling by the way of Flushing. There was considerable competition to secure the location of the line by way of New Athens, but the former prevailed. This road has 17.81 miles of main line in the county, and 2.76 miles of sidings, making a total of 20.57 miles of track, and is appraised at $8,933 per mile for purposes of taxation.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad is a project that has long been before the people of Medina, and though at last making some encouraging progress, fails to excite any enthusiasm outside of the immediate localities through which it passes. It was projected in 1871, and proposed to start from the head of Wheeling Island, running thence through the counties of Belmont, Jefferson, Harrison, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Stark, Wayne, Medina, Ashland, Huron, Ottawa, Sandusky to Toledo. Eastern capitalists proposed to furnish $15,000 per mile, provided the citizens along the proposed route would subscribe $10,000 per mile. Before the close of the year, the right of way was secured to within six miles of Wooster, with the exception of about a dozen farms, and a subscription of upward of $1,000,000 along the line from Wheeling to Sandusky. The line was run from Wheeling northward, and the work of constructing it begun in the same way. Upward of $60,000 was subscribed by the citizens of that part of the county to receive the greatest benefit from its construction, and the road was definitely settled so far north as Lodi. Little

or no work, however, was done, and the project languished until 1874, when it was vigorously taken up. Mr. Walter Shanley, the contractor for the entire line, sub-let fifty miles of the road, extending east from Lodi, including some of the tunnel work. The road was contracted at $50,000 per mile, to be paid $5,000 in cash, $22,500 in bonds and a like amount in stock certificates. Several miles were built in this county in that year, but the work soon ceased; the project lay dormant for three years longer. In 1877, the matter was again revived, but the plan had changed under the exigencies of the money market, and it was proposed to build a narrow-gauge road. Work was vigorously begun on the northern end, and the road completed so as to run cars from Norwalk to Port Huron. Just here, another hiatus occurred until the fall of 1880. The standard gauge has been resumed, and work is being pushed forward with apparent signs of a successful issue. Its northern terminus is very much in doubt at this writing. Toledo, Port Huron and Sandusky being competitors, with equal chances of success. Medina County is interested to the extent of upward of $75,000 in subscriptions at present; and, if completed, the road will have about sixteen miles of main line track within the limits of the county.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway touches the southeast corner of the county, curving northward to Wadsworth Village, on its way to Akron, and barely touches the townships of Harrisville and Westfield, where they touch each other and the Wayne County line. This road was originally built with a six-foot gauge, and called the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, with Salamanca, in New York, and Dayton, in Ohio, as its termini. By arrangements with the Erie, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton roads, an outlet was secured either way to New York City and Cincinnati. On the 6th day of January, 1880, this road was sold under the foreclosure of mortgages, and passed into the hands of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Company. No sooner had they taken possession than they began to plan for the narrowing of the gauge, and the general improvement of the road. All being ready, on the 22d day of June, 1880, the signal was given, and from end to end of the road, men labored with might and main. This work had been so skillfully planned, every difficulty anticipated, and all preparations so accurately made, that the road was narrowed in less than half a day. Very few trains were delayed, and hardly a break occurred in the great business of this road. The work of narrowing engines is yet going on, the average cost being $1,600. If a new boiler and fire-box are required, the expense runs upward of $3,000.

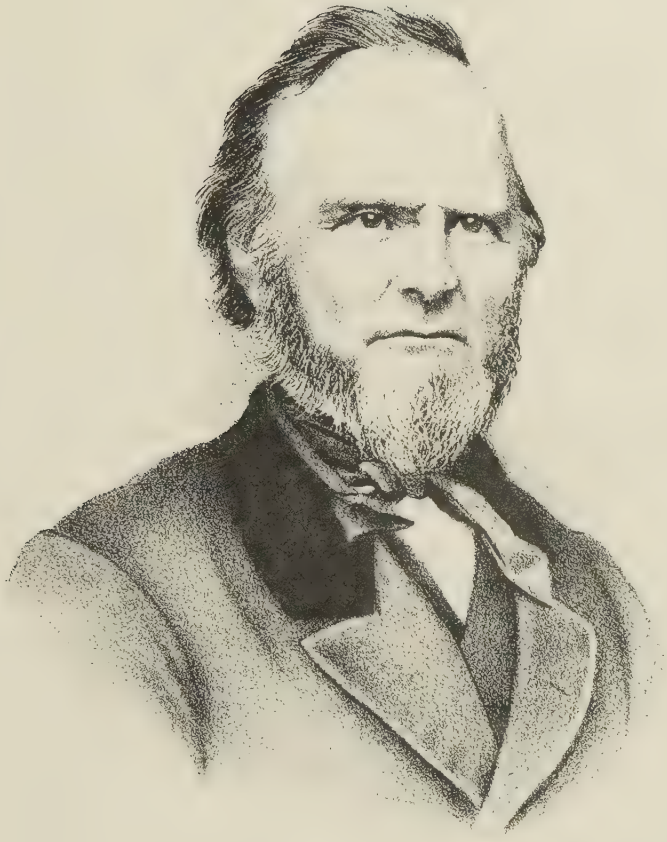
The road reached Wadsworth about 1863, and in the following year ran its first passenger trains. It gave great impetus to the growth of that town, stimulating its business, developing its coal mines, and attracting a business population to its center. This road has $7\frac{4}{100}$ miles of main line in the county, $1\frac{39}{100}$ miles of branch line, and $1\frac{2}{100}$ miles of sidings, making a total of $9\frac{45}{100}$ miles of track in the county.

CHAPTER V.

WAR HISTORY—THE EARLY CONFLICTS—PART TAKEN IN THE MEXICAN WAR—OPENING SCENES OF THE REBELLION—SKETCHES OF THE DIFFERENT REGIMENTS—THE DRAFT —LADIES' AND MILITARY AID SOCIETIES—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ASSOCIATION.

WHEN the war of the Revolution ended, the Colonial treasury was bankrupt, and the Government found itself unable to pay the soldiers who had fought so bravely in its defense. The currency with which the expenses of the war were paid was so depreciated in value as to be worthless, and the Government was forced to resort to other means to liquidate its just debts. Its broad domain of wild and unsettled country stretched away toward the setting sun, rich in boundless fertility and natural resources, and promised an unfailing source of revenue to the empty treasury. Western land warrants were issued to the soldiers, who were glad to receive them, and hundreds made immediate preparations to start for the West. Surveyors in the employ of the Government, were sent out to survey the wilderness on the border, and the land was thrown into market for settlers. Finally, large tracts of country, in what is now Ohio, yet known as "United States Military Land," or "Virginia Military Land," were set apart by the Government for the benefit of Revolutionary soldiers. The State of Connecticut became the owner of 3,800,000 acres in the northeastern part, and thither her citizens flocked by hundreds. But the bloody Indian wars on the border stemmed the tide of immigration for a time, and made the outlook gloomy for settlers who possessed no home, save the one they had purchased in the West. Medina County was a portion of the Western land owned by Connecticut. The most and all that can be said of the connection of Medina County with the Revolution is, that many of the earliest settlers who came from Connecticut and other States, had been engaged in that protracted struggle.

But little more can be said of the war of 1812. When war was declared, there were then living in the county about ten families. Messengers arrived from the oldest settlements, apprising the pioneers of the war already begun, and warning them to flee to some neighboring fort for protection from impending danger. One small settlement was in each of the townships, Harrisville and Liverpool. The settlers in the latter, upon the receipt of the news of danger, hastily packed what articles could be conveniently carried, and hastened north to Columbia, where, for the protection of about twenty families, a strong block-house was built. A small company was organized under the orders of Captain Hoadley, and, while the fort was garrisoned with a detachment of these, the others were permitted to visit their homes to care for stock and other property. The rush to the fort occurred in August, 1812, and was caused by information that the British and their Indian allies were approaching the neighborhood, intending to massacre the inhabitants. A large party had been seen landing at Huron, which was supposed to be the forces of the enemy. It was soon afterward ascertained that the body of men was the prisoners that Gen. Hull had surrendered to the British at Detroit. It was thought best, however, to build the fort and garrison it, as has been stated. The settlers of Liverpool Township did not all return to their homes until the following year, when



David Dudley Dowd

COL. 2ND REG 3RD BRIG. 9TH DIV. — O. M.

all apprehension of danger had passed away. The settlers in Harrisville Township shared a similar experience. The few families repaired to Randolph, in obedience to the warning. Here they remained under the protection of organized militia, until the following October, when they returned to their farms in Harrisville Township. Immediately after the surrender of Detroit, Gen. Wadsworth called out the militia on the Reserve to be in readiness to resist the advances of the enemy in the vicinity of Cleveland; and, in obedience to the call, the able-bodied men then in Harrisville Township promptly responded, and remained in the campaign about a month. After these events, no danger was apprehended, and the war, as far as Medina County was concerned, was at an end. Many of the settlers who afterward came into the county served in the war of 1812, and a few of these are yet living in the county at advanced ages, a record of the campaign in which they participated, appearing in the biographical department in connection with their family history.

After the war of 1812 and the Indian wars accompanying it, the people of Medina County were no more disturbed until the Mexican War. The circumstances which led to this struggle resulted from the admission of Texas into the American Union. The "Lone Star State" had been a province of Mexico, but had "seceded," and for years its citizens had been carrying on a kind of guerrilla warfare with the mother country with varying results. But, in 1836, a battle was fought at San Jacinto, at which Santa Anna, then Dictator of Mexico, was captured, and his entire army either killed or made prisoners. Santa Anna was held in strict confinement, and finally induced to sign a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas. But, in violation of the treaty, the Republic of Mexico treated Texas and the Texans just as she had previously done. From this time forward, petitions were frequently presented to the United States, asking admission into the Union. But Mexico endeavored to prevent the admission of Texas, by constantly declaring that her reception would be regarded as a sufficient cause for declaration of war, thinking, doubtless, that this would serve to intimidate the United States. In the Presidential campaign of 1844, the annexation of Texas was one of the leading issues before the people, and Mr. Polk, whose party favored the annexation, being elected, this was taken as an expression of the public mind. After this, Congress had no hesitancy in granting the petition of Texas, and, on the 1st of March, 1845, formally received her into the sisterhood of States. Mexico, at once, in her indignation broke off all diplomatic intercourse with the United States, recalled her Minister, and made immediate preparations for war. Congress passed an act authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating $10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. The information that war had begun swept over the country like an epidemic, and from all parts of the Union volunteers by the thousands signified their readiness to enlist. The old State militia law was then in force, which required the enrollment of all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, for military duty. No county action in reference to the war is remembered to have transpired, though Medina was not wholly silent. Her citizens were the descendants of soldiers who had fought with signal daring in the war of independence and in that of 1812, and the children had not forgotten the story of the bloody experience of their fathers in the hour of national peril.

During the month of June, 1846, in response to the call for troops, twenty-three men (and very likely several others), then residents of Medina County, volunteered in the three regiments assigned as the quota of Ohio under the first call. Cincinnati was the place of rendezvous, where the volunteers were to be exam-

ined and mustered into the service of the Government. The quota assigned Ohio was filled in a few weeks, and there were found left over nearly men enough to constitute another regiment. These were furnished transportation home at the expense of the Government. The organization of the three regiments was effected without delay, and the officers elected were as follows: First Regiment—A. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, Colonel; John B. Weller, of Butler County, Lieutenant Colonel; T. L. Hamar, of Brown County, Major. Second Regiment—G. W. Morgan, of Knox County, Colonel; William Irvin, of Fairfield, Lieutenant Colonel; William Hall, of Athens, Major. Third Regiment—S. R. Curtis, of Wayne County, Colonel; G. W. McCook, of Jefferson, Lieutenant Colonel, and J. S. Love, of Morgan, Major. There not being a sufficient number of volunteers from the county to form a company, those enlisted were obliged to unite with volunteers in adjoining counties. Twenty-one men from Medina County went to Wooster, where a company of about ninety volunteers, including those from Medina, was ordered to assemble to complete its organization and elect its officers. This was done with the following result: Mr. Moore, Captain; Peter Burgett, First Lieutenant; James McMillan, Second Lieutenant; R. D. Emmerson, Third Lieutenant, none of the commissioned officers being from Medina County. There were ten companies in the Third Regiment, Company E being the one enlisted at Wooster, in which were the volunteers from Medina County. After much labor and search, the following partial list of the men from this county who served in the war with Mexico, has been obtained: Alexander Coretsca, Samuel Fritz, Uriah Fritz, Nathaniel Case, John Callihan, Charles Barrett, Elijah Beard, Amiah Chaffey (?), D. W. Rouse, C. B. Wood, Columbus Chapman, Terry Harris, Josiah Coy, W. S. Booth, Stephen M. Hyatt, Horace Potter, Luther (?) Adkins, Ebenezer Manning, Robert W. Patterson and O. P. Barney. Sometime about the 1st of June, 1846, notice was given that a meeting would be held at a given date in the village of Medina, for the purpose of receiving the names of those who desired to serve in the war with Mexico. The day and hour came; a band of martial music paraded the streets to assemble the citizens, and, in the park, speeches were made by one or more of the prominent citizens. Volunteers were called for, but, out of the throng there assembled, only two men signified their intention and readiness to march in battle array to the bright land of the Montezumas. These two were Alexander Coretsca, of Polish descent, and Nathaniel Case. The two were loudly cheered as they enrolled their names in their country's service. Some one said to Coretsca: "Yes, you'll die down there in that hot climate," to which the latter replied, "It will be as well to die down there as any place." After a few days several others added their names to the roll. All the men mentioned above were in Company E, of the Third Regiment, except John Callihan, Ebenezer Manning and Stephen Hyatt, who were in the Second Regiment, and Horace Potter, who was in Company F, of the Third Regiment. The brave boys realized that it was no holiday undertaking to go in the hot months of the year from the comparatively cold climate of the Northern States to the altogether different and peculiar climate of Mexico. Looking back over the years, the stupendous magnitude of the last war overshadows the almost insurmountable difficulties which the volunteers in the Mexican campaign were compelled to encounter. At this day, when a battle-scarred, gray-haired, Mexican war soldier attempts a description of the bloody and beautiful field of Buena Vista, or the wild storming of the City of Mexico and the memorable heights surrounding it, he is at once silenced by a remark something like this: "Oh, that's nothing compared to Pittsburg Landing and Gettysburg and the

Wilderness." The thrilling experiences of the Mexican campaign, and the names of the heroes who faithfully served there are forgotten in the interest taken in the last great war. But the names of the brave men should and must be preserved, and in memory of those who fell with their faces to the foe, or under the stroke of the deadly Southern diseases, a gleaming shaft of monumental marble should be erected by a grateful people.

The Third Regiment, after having been mustered into the service of the Government at Cincinnati, remained there a short time, and, finally, in company with several other regiments, was ordered to New Orleans, arriving there some time in July, 1846. Two days later the Third Regiment took shipping for Brazos, Santiago Island, reaching that city after a stormy voyage of nine days on the Gulf. After two weeks of maneuver and drill, the regiment was ordered to Fort Brown to guard the American stores and property at that point. Five days later, the troops were moved across the Rio Grande River to Matamoras, where they remained until September, doing guard duty and enjoying a few slight skirmishes with Mexican guerrillas. During one of the Mexican raids on the pickets of the American forces, O. P. Barney, who had enlisted at Medina (though not a resident there), and who was doing guard duty on the outermost line of pickets, was surprised and lassoed by a number of the barbarous enemy. When found, his body was bruised and mangled in a frightful manner, and around his neck were the blue marks made by the cruel lasso. He had, undoubtedly, been dragged to death upon the hard ground. The troops had pleasant times while guarding the Government stores at Fort Brown and Matamoras. They mingled freely with the citizens while off duty, and often took the liberty to appropriate chickens, sweet potatoes, etc., without the owner's knowledge or consent. It is related by Alexander Coretsca, of Medina, the only ex-soldier of the Mexican war now known to be in Medina County, that two soldiers, on one occasion, went to the city market, and seeing there a fine quarter of beef, raised it on their bayonets and conveyed it to camp, where it was concealed; so that, when search was instituted a half-hour later, upon the complaint of the butcher, no beef was to be found. Such acts were unusual and forbidden. In the latter part of September, the volunteers were ordered to Monterey, and soon afterward received orders to march rapidly to the relief of the American troops at Meir, where a brisk skirmish was in progress, and the volunteers were receiving severe punishment. The Third Regiment arrived in time to find that the enemy had been repulsed with severe loss, as the field was strewed with about two hundred dead, a portion of them, however, being Americans. Here the regiment remained until about the middle of February, 1847, when orders were received to march with all haste to the relief of Gen. Taylor, who, located in a favorable position in a narrow defile near Buena Vista, with 4,700 men, was anxiously awaiting an attack from 20,000 Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna. The regiment reached the field ten days after the battle. After remaining at this point about a month, the Third Regiment was ordered back to the Rio Grande, and, finally, during the autumn of 1847, was shipped across the Gulf to New Orleans, where the volunteers drew their pay for eighteen months, at $7 per month, and were discharged from the service, having participated in no engagement during the campaign. Of the Medina County boys, Josiah Coy died of a fever at Camargo. Amiah Chaffey died near Natchez, Miss., of disease contracted while in the service, his death occurring a few days after his discharge. During the homeward journey, Terry (?) Harris was so unwell as to be unable to walk. He died about a week after reaching home. Soon after the return of the volunteers, Horace Potter moved

West to Kansas, where he yet lives. C. B. Wood also went West. Columbus Chapman was living at Seville a few years ago. D. W. Rouse was at Harrisville some four years ago, but his present whereabouts are unknown. Elijah Beard moved West five years ago. What became of Charles Barrett is unknown. The Fritz brothers moved to the West about two years after returning home. Alexander Coretsca is yet living at Medina, and much of the information above narrated has been obtained from him, and from John A. Rettig. Stephen Hyatt was with Gen. Scott on that memorable and triumphant march from the Mexican Gulf to the "City of the Aztecs." He returned to Ohio after the war, and finally died at Ashland. Robert W. Patterson was among the American troops at the siege of the ancient city of Pueblo, in October, 1847, where he received a severe, though not necessarily fatal, wound in the head. Ambitious to be with his regiment, he exposed himself too soon, and in November of the same year, died in Pueblo. His mother drew $80 of his back pay, and received the land warrant of 160 acres granted him by the Government. Nathaniel Case returned to Medina at the close of the war, where he married. Ten years later, he removed to Wisconsin, and afterward served in the last war. He was killed by an engine while crossing the railroad track near Janesville, Wis. Ebenezer Manning and several others had charge of one of the light pieces of artillery at the battle of Mier. His companions at the gun were in turn shot before his eyes, until he, alone, remained, and then, receiving no help, he heroically loaded and fired the piece seven times himself. With such heroism on the part of the Americans, it is needless to add that the enemy were repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. This ends the brief history of the part borne by Medina County in the Mexican war.

But there is another struggle to be partially and briefly recorded, compared with which the Mexican war was child's play. The causes which led to the last great rebellion—one of the most sanguinary and stupendous wars ever waged by a brave and intelligent people—it is not the object of this chapter to narrate. Many a gifted pen has spread them upon the national records, to be placed among the sad memorials in remembrance of the heroic efforts to rend the beloved Republic from the cruel and degrading grasp of slavery, and from the hateful attempts to subvert the meaning of the Constitution. The wave of excitement and opposition that swept through the South when the news of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency flashed throughout the country, told in unmistakable language to the still hopeful North, that the red cloud of war was already casting its dark shadow over the peaceful domain of the American Union. Statesmen in the North viewed with reluctance or contempt the steady and extensive preparations for war in the South, and refused to believe its presence until the first blow fell like a thunderbolt upon Fort Sumter, and, at the same time, upon the faithful hearts of loyal people. Even then, the North believed, as was stated by one of its leaders, that the rebellion would be quelled in ninety days. But, as time passed on, and the large bodies of troops failed to control or quell the aggressive and daring movements of the Confederate armies, and the sullen tide of steady reverses swept over almost every field of battle, the hope of the North for peace died out, the gloom of probable national disaster and disunion filled every heart, and for many desolate months the outlook was dark and forbidding. The impetus of the Confederate cause, gained by an earlier preparation for war, at length aroused every loyal thought to action, and the wave of defeat, striking against the iron defenses of the North, was finally swept back to the birthplace of secession.

When the news of the fall of Sumter swept over the country like a flame of fire, in all places the most intense excitement prevailed.

Men forgot their daily employment, and gathered in the neighboring villages in crowds, to review the political situation and encourage one another with hopeful words. Plows were left in the half-finished furrow, and shops and stores were closed. The prompt call of the President for volunteers, the day succeeding the fall of Sumter, met the earnest will of Northern people, and in every State more than double the assigned quota of men, without regard to political views, immediately enlisted. Millions in money were tendered the Government for the prosecution of war against the rebellion, and the most ardent encouragement for upholding and enforcing the spirit of the Constitution prevailed throughout the North. Stirring appeals for loyalty and unity of action were made by orators to vast assemblages, wherein were seen the flushed faces of the brave men whose lives were freely given to their country, and whose sacred dust we now cover with flowers.

A mass-meeting was immediately called, to be held at Medina on Tuesday, the 23d of April, 1861, nine days after the fall of Sumter, for the purpose of securing volunteers for the service and learning the will of the people. Almost the entire county turned out—men, women and children—and great excitement and invincible determinations of loyalty prevailed. Bands of martial music paraded the streets for hours before the appointed time for speaking arrived. E. A. Warner was chosen President of the day, and immediately thereafter the following resolutions were offered by Hon. Herman Canfield.

WHEREAS, A portion of the States of this nation have, without just cause, renounced their allegiance to the Federal Government, and, by formal acts of traitorous Conventions, declared their secession from the Union, and have seized the forts, arsenals, and other property of the United States within their State limits, and, emboldened by temporary success, are now marching upon the Federal capitol to subvert the Government, and attempt the subjugation of the loyal States, therefore be it

Resolved, That we regard secession as treason, and the pretended Government of the so-called Confederate States as an organized rebellion.

Resolved, That we make no compromises with traitors, nor terms with rebels in arms.

Resolved, That we will bury all party differences, and forget all party distinctions, until our beloved country is rescued from its peril, and the supremacy of the laws vindicated.

Resolved, That, by the help of God, we will transmit to our posterity the glorious Republic, the free Constitution, and the priceless liberties we inherited from a brave ancestry.

Resolved, That this Convention appeal to the Trustees of the several townships to procure the immediate organization and drill of military companies, and that this Convention appoint township committees of five, to co-operate with the trustees in said object.

Resolved, That the Committees so appointed, take prompt and efficient measures for the support of the families of volunteers who go out to their country's battles, and that we hereby pledge the utmost of our means for that purpose.

Each individual resolution was submitted separately to the assembled citizens, and adopted by a ringing and unanimous vote. Thrilling and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. H. G. Blake, C. T. Prentiss, Myron C. Hills, W. W. Ross, J. B. Young, Washington Crane, Revs. Grosvenor and Davis, and several others. Volunteers were called for, and about 200 men subscribed their names to the enlistment rolls. The volunteers were divided into two companies—A and B—and soon after the meeting, they perfected their organization, and elected their officers. The following were the officers when the companies departed from Cleveland for the field: Company A (afterward K)—Wilbur F. Pierce, Captain; H. F. Fritz, First Lieutenant; Otis Shaw, Second Lieutenant. Company B (afterward H)—O. O. Kelsey, Captain; Philo W. Chase, First Lieutenant; Charles A. Wright, of Lorain County, Second Lieutenant. On Friday, the 26th of April, 1861, Company A, having received orders from Adjt. Gen. Carrington to proceed to Camp Cleveland, and be mustered into the service, as

part of the Eighth Regiment, then in process of formation, set forward in about thirty wagons, escorted by the members of Company B. As they were leaving town, a span of colts, attached to one of the wagons, ran away, throwing the men out, and injuring two of them so that they were compelled to remain behind, and join their comrades afterward at Cleveland. Upon the arrival of Company A, the Eighth Regiment was found so nearly organized that it alone of the Medina Companies could be accepted, much to the regret of the members of Company B. Company A was mustered into the service under a three months' enlistment as Company K, and, while encamped at Cleveland, the city newspapers spoke of its members as the most promising volunteers in the regiment. The boys could outrun, outjump and outwrestle any other company, and were praised for their cheerful obedience to military discipline, and for their fine appearance while on parade. To complete the regiment, it was found necessary to create another company (H) from two or more counties, and about fifty of the Medina boys belonging to Company B were accepted and mustered in.

Just before marching away to the field, the volunteers were visited by their friends from home, who supplied them with money and all necessary clothing, blankets, etc. All being in readiness, the regiment, on the 2d of May, 1861, was ordered to Camp Dennison, where it arrived the following day during a heavy rain. Here, for the first time, the men were obliged to sleep in the open air with nothing but their blankets to protect them from the inclement weather. The field and staff officers were appointed as follows: Hermin G. Depuy, Colonel; Freeman E. Franklin, Lieutenant Colonel; Henry F. Wilson, Major; Benjamin Tappin, Surgeon. The regiment while at Camp Dennison was subjected to frequent "drills," to fit it for its future hard service. While here, it became evident that, from the fact that the quota of Ohio was more than filled, the regiment would not be ordered into the service under the three months' enlistment, and measures were immediately taken to re-enlist the troops for three years, meeting a ready response in the affirmative from all except Company I. Thus the regiment with but nine companies was mustered in for the three years' service, on the 22d, 25th and 26th of June, 1861. Under the three years' enlistment, the following regimental officers were elected: Hermin G. Depuy, Colonel; Charles A. Park, Lieutenant Colonel; Franklin Sawyer, Major. On the 9th of July, 1861, the regiment received orders to proceed to Grafton, Virginia, and three days later reached West Union, Preston County, of that State. Here, for several weeks, the regiment was stationed along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on the Alleghany Mountains, whence the rebels, under Garnett, were being driven by McClellan's troops. While here the regiment suffered severely from typhoid fever, having contracted it, as the men believed, at a place which they will ever remember as "Maggoty Hollow." Three hundred were in the hospital at one time, and thirty-four died within a few weeks. In September the regiment was joined by Company I. On the 24th of September, the Eighth, in company with several others, was ordered to attack Romney, where, at a place called "Hanging Rock," under a heavy fire, several men were killed and a number wounded. On the 24th of October, the attack on Romney was renewed; but the position was evacuated by the enemy, and occupied by the troops under Gen. Kelley until January 12, 1862. Soon afterward, the regiment participated in a successful attack on Blue's Gap. In the latter part of January, 1862, Gen. Landers assumed command of the department, removing the troops successively to Patterson's Creek, and in February to Pawpaw Tunnel. The Eighth was engaged in a brisk fight at Bloomery Gap, and soon afterward Gen. Landers died, whereupon Gen. Shields took

command. Pursuing the enemy, the command of Gen. Shields was engaged in sharp skirmishes at Cedar Creek and Strasburg, on the 18th and 19th of March. It was here that the Eighth established a reputation for skirmishing, that remained with it until the end of the war. On the 23d of March, the bloody battle of Winchester was fought, and during the day and preceding evening the Eighth was deployed on the skirmish line. Toward evening on the 23d, the right wing of the regiment participated in the furious charge on the right flank of the enemy. The companies of the regiment engaged in the hottest of the fight were C, D, E and H, and the loss in killed and wounded amounted to the appalling number of over one-fourth of those engaged, while the other companies lost but two killed and eight wounded. The battle was one of the most severe during the war, and when, toward evening, Col. Kimball ordered the charge upon the enemy's flank, the troops fought desperately, often hand-to-hand, and "Stonewall" Jackson's right wing was driven in confusion from the field. The victory was dearly bought. The enemy retreated up the valley, where brisk skirmishes occurred at Woodstock, Edinburg, Mount Jackson, and New Market, Col. Kimball at the latter place receiving his commission as Brigadier General, and assuming command of the brigade, of which the Eighth was a part. On the 12th of May, the regiment was ordered to Fredericksburg to join Gen. McDowell's corps, arriving on the 22d, and being reviewed by President Lincoln the following day. In the absence of the division to which the Eighth belonged, Jackson, on the 25th of May, succeeded in driving the Union troops, under Gen. Banks, from the Valley of the Shenandoah, whereupon the division was ordered back, and on the 30th reached and recaptured Front Royal, the Eighth skirmishing all the way from Rectortown, a distance of eighteen miles. Among the prisoners captured was the renowned Belle Boyd. Shield's division was pushed rapidly up the South Branch of the Shenandoah, while Fremont pursued Jackson up the other branch. From this point the brigade under Gen. Kimball, of which the Eighth formed a part, was detached from the remainder of Shield's division, and, in company with the brigade under Gen. Terry, was ordered to the Peninsula, on arriving at Harrison's Landing on the 1st of July. On the 3d and 4th of July, the Eighth was ordered out on the skirmish line toward the swamps of the Chickahominy, engaging each day in a brisk skirmish with rebels, and losing seven men severely wounded. While here, on the 16th of August, after engaging in a reconnaissance to Malvern Hill, the army was united to the Second Corps under the command of Gen. Sumner. Here the Eighth remained during the remainder of the service, being a part of Kimball's brigade, in French's division.

When the army was ordered to retreat, the Second Corps served as rear guard until the troops were across the Chickahominy, after which the corps was ordered to Newport News, whence it was conveyed by transports to Alexandria, arriving on the 28th of August. Two days later, the corps was ordered to the assistance of Gen. Pope, who, in the vicinity of Centerville, was engaged in a severe battle with Gen. Lee; but the troops, though subjected to a rapid march, failed to arrive in time. On the following day, the army began its march toward Chain Bridge, the Second Corps being on the left flank. At Germantown, this corps was, for a short time, under fire, the Eighth Regiment participating. After crossing the Potomac at Chain Bridge, the army began its march through Maryland. The enemy was encountered at South Mountain, but the Second Corps was not actively engaged, being employed as a supporting column, and only skirmishing with the rebels at Boonsboro and Keedysville. Here it was, that, on the morning of the 16th,

after the army had been massed, a furious artillery duel commenced. One of the first shots of the enemy killed W. W. Farmer, a Color Sergeant of the Eighth, and the dreadful firing was continued all day. This cannonade was the commencement of the hard-fought battle of Antietam, which took place the next day. The morning came, and, after Gen. Hooker had been engaged several hours, French's division, of which the Eighth formed a part, and Sedgwick's division, were ordered to advance. The Second Corps was near the center of the line, Kimball's brigade being the third from the front. The troops swept forward, but the advance was driven back by the hot fire, and Kimball ordered a charge on the double-quick, carrying the rebel advance handsomely, and holding the position under a severe fire for four hours, and until firing ceased in front. Sedgwick was driven back on the right, rendering a change of front necessary for the Fourteenth Indiana and Eighth Ohio, the change being effected with great skill and gallantry. The rapid and effective movement of these two regiments, undoubtedly saved the entire brigade from rout. Gen. Sumner styled Kimball's command the "Gibraltar Brigade," doubtless meaning that it was the rock, against which the mad waves of the rebel army were dashed. Be it remembered that the two regiments mentioned above merit the greater part of the honor. After the battle the Second Corps was ordered to Bolivar Heights, and afterward with the army to Falmouth, where the Eighth participated in the skirmishes at Halltown, Snicker's Gap, United States Ford, etc. On the 13th of December, the Eighth formed the right wing in the "forlorn hope" at the bloody battle of Fredericksburg, while the Fourth Ohio and First Delaware formed the left. The regiment swept up Hanover street by the left flank to deploy and form in line with other regiments that advanced lower down; but, ere it had cleared the street, the head of the column was struck by a terrible fire, and twenty-eight men went down before the fearful blast. The other regiments lost as heavily, but the desired line was formed, and the enemy driven to the foot of the hill, on which were his main works. After this position was reached, the line was ordered to halt and seek cover until re-enforcements should arrive; but the fire from the hill was so fierce and hot that column after column was driven back, broken and confused. The brave troops that had passed through this awful fire were compelled to remain under cover at the foot of the hill until dark, when, the firing having ceased, they were withdrawn. During this battle, the loss to the Eighth was thirty-seven killed and wounded, the most of them being shot down while advancing to the foot of the hill. On the 28th of April, 1863, the army crossed the river and fought the battle of Chancellorsville, the brigade in which was the Eighth being under the command of Gen. Carroll. Here for four days the Eighth Regiment was almost constantly under fire, though its loss was but two killed and eleven wounded. No further active work was done until the Gettysburg campaign. On the 2d of July the regiment was ordered to charge on the double-quick, and take a knoll from which rebel sharpshooters were annoying the Federal lines. The position, a short distance beyond the Emmittsburg road, was taken and held twenty-six hours, or until the close of the battle. Three times was the regiment assailed by superior numbers. At one time three regiments swept upon it, but were repulsed with the loss of three stands of colors and a large number of prisoners. The loss to the regiment in this battle was 102, killed and wounded. In the pursuit of Lee, several skirmishes were engaged in, after which the Eighth marched with the army to the Rapidan. On the 15th of August, it was ordered to proceed by water to New York City to help quell the pending riots there; but, after several weeks, returned and joined the army at Culpep-

er, receiving orders to proceed to Robinson River, where the troops once more saw the enemy, after a brief respite from the anxieties of war. During the last days of November, the regiment, acting on the skirmish line, was engaged in the battles of Robinson's Cross Roads, Locust Grove and Mine Run, losing several men killed and wounded. On the 6th of February, 1864, it crossed the Rapidan, and fought the battle of Morton's Ford, where several officers and men were wounded. On the 3d of May, the entire army was ordered to advance, the Second Corps occupying the extreme left of the line, crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and moving rapidly through the Wilderness to Todd's Tavern. The right was hotly engaged on the evening of the 5th, and the Second Corps swung round to its support. Here the Eighth Regiment, with several others, re-took a section of a battery which had been lost by the Sixth Corps. It was engaged the entire day of the 6th, and suffered a severe loss in the dense undergrowth. It was engaged in irregular, and sometimes severe, skirmishing, during the 7th, 8th and 9th. On the 10th, a stronghold of the rebels was charged, and another severe loss sustained, Sergeant Conlan, the regimental color-bearer, after carrying his banner through thirty engagements, being wounded. During the 12th, 13th and 14th, the gallant Eighth was almost constantly under fire, the loss in the several encounters being sixty in killed and wounded. The regiment partici pated in numerous skirmishes from Spottsylvania to Petersburg, in the bloody battles before Petersburg, and at North Anna and Cold Harbor. Its term of service expired on the 25th of June, 1864, while the regiment was in the trenches before Petersburg, with only *seventy-two* officers and men fit for duty. The regiment was relieved, and returned to Ohio to be mustered out of service. This old regiment that had seen so much hard service, that had been shot to pieces in many fierce battles, was greeted all along the journey homeward by crowds of grateful people. A feast was prepared at Zanesville, and at Cleveland the Mayor and military committee welcomed the remnant of the heroic old regiment home. It was mustered out July 13, 1864, by Capt. Douglas. The hundreds of brave boys left on the bloody battle-fields of the "Sunny South," in unknown graves, or in hospital cemeteries, speak in unmistakable language of the part borne by the noble Eighth Regiment in the war of the rebellion.

When the first two companies raised in the county were dispatched to the field, the rapid enlistment of volunteers continued. Two companies, B and E, for the Forty-second Regiment, were raised almost entirely in the county. Besides these, there were some thirteen Medina men in Company I, of the Forty-second, enlisted by Porter H. Foskett, of Medina, who was afterward commissioned Captain. There was also a squad of twenty Medina men in Company G, and, when the officers for this company were elected, the men from this county were permitted to elect the First Lieutenant, and T. G. Loomis was the man chosen. All these men were enlisted for the Forty-second Regiment, in process of formation at Camp Chase, to be under the command of Col. J. A. Garfield. The officers of Company B were: William H. Williams, Captain; Henry A. Howard, First Lieutenant; Joseph Lackey, Second Lieutenant. Those of Company E were: Charles H. Howe, Captain; George F. Brady, First Lieutenant; A. L. Bowman, Second Lieutenant. The members of Company B were noted for their hilarity and drollery, and even in battle, as the shot and shell were falling like hail around them, and loved comrades were dropping at every discharge of the enemy, the irrepressible waggery of some member would burst out, causing momentary laughter along the line. While in Columbus, a verdant volunteer was arrested, and brought before a mock

court-martial for trial, for attempting to break guard. The trembling fellow was convicted, and sentenced to be shot at sunrise. About this time, the court was dissolved by Sergt. Beach, and the frightened convict released. Andrew Huntington devised and exhibited an elephant, formed by two men with an army blanket. Lyman Thomas became a talented serio-comic orator, and entertained the camp with frequent stump speeches on politics, love and war.

The Forty-second Regiment received orders, on the 14th of December, to proceed to Cincinnati; thence, by boat, to Catlettsburg, Ky., where it arrived December 17, 1861. The regiment proceeded to Louisa, and thence to Green Creek, and, on the 31st of December, the whole command advanced, and, by the 7th of January, 1862, encamped within three miles of Paintville, and the following morning took possession of the village. The next evening, Col. Garfield, with the Forty-second and two companies of the Fourteenth Kentucky, marched against Humphrey Marshall's fortified position, near Paintville, but found the place evacuated. The command, after an all-night's march, reached camp shortly after daybreak. On the 9th, Col. Garfield, with about 1,200 men, of whom about 600 were cavalry, proceeded to attack Marshall, who, with 3,500 men, infantry and cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, was massed near Abbott's Hill. The advance line of skirmishers was fired upon by the enemy's pickets; but Garfield took possession of the hill, bivouacking for the night, and continuing the pursuit the next morning. The enemy was overtaken at the forks of Middle Creek. Maj. Pardee was ordered to take 400 men, cross the creek, and attack the enemy's center. At the same time, a body of troops under Lieut. Col. Monroe, was directed to strike the right flank. The battle at once became hot, as the enemy numbered nearly four times the attacking force. The position was held until re-enforcements arrived, when the enemy fell back, and during the night retreated, leaving a portion of his dead upon the field. Prestonburg, Ky., was occupied on the 11th, but on the 12th, the command was ordered to Paintville, where it remained until the 1st of February, when the troops were transported by boat to Pikeville. On the 14th of March, the enemy's stores and camp at Pound Gap were destroyed, and soon afterward the Forty-second was engaged in several skirmishes with guerrillas. While in this neighborhood, eighty-five members of the regiment died of disease. On the 18th, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, where it encamped on the 29th. With 314 men fit for duty, the Forty-second was attached to Gen. Morgan's command. It was ordered to Cumberland Ford, where it was brigaded with the Sixteenth Ohio, the Fourteenth and Twenty-second Kentucky, Col. J. F. De Courcey commanding. On the 5th of June, Morgan's entire command was ordered forward, and was unopposed until Rogers Gap was reached, when a series of skirmishes occurred between the Forty-second and the enemy. Morgan continued to advance, the objective point being the important position of Cumberland Gap, which was secured on the 18th, the Forty-second being the first to plant its flag on this stronghold. From this point the regiment engaged in skirmishes at Baptist's Gap, at Tazewell, and assisted in opposing the advance of Kirby Smith into Kentucky. On the 6th of August, the brigade fell back slowly from Tazewell to Cumberland Gap before a heavy force of the enemy, and, at one time, Company E, of the Forty-second, while escorting a forage train, was nearly surrounded by the enemy, but by gallantry saved the train without loss of men. The Gap was evacuated, and the force slowly retreated, and finally crossed the Ohio River at Greenupsburg, the Forty-second acting as rear-guard during the retreat. This retreat was a memorable one to the regiment. The food was scanty and in poor condition; the men were ragged and filthy, many being without shoes.

It was the only regiment that brought through its knapsacks and blankets. It remained at Portland, Ohio, two weeks before clothing and camp equipage arrived. On the 21st of October, it proceeded to Charleston, Va., by way of Gallipolis. November 10, it proceeded down the Ohio, first to Cincinnati, thence to Memphis, where it arrived on the 28th. For several months prior to this date, the regiment had received over 200 recruits, and could turn out on parade nearly 900 men. The division to which it belonged, was re-organized and denominated the Ninth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The Forty-second, together with other troops under Gen. Sherman, sailed down the Mississippi, December 20, landing at Johnston's plantation, on the Yazoo. On the 27th, the regiment was ordered on the advance against the strong defenses of Vicksburg, and continued to skirmish with the enemy until dark. On the morrow, the attack was resumed, and finally Col. Pardee ordered a charge, which resulted in capturing a piece of woods, and pushing the enemy into their works. An assault was ordered the following morning, and the Forty-second was assigned a position on the extreme right of the column. The troops were met by a terrific storm of shot and shell, and were driven back, but maintained their organization. The position of the enemy could not be taken, and, after a hard fight, the army finally retired, and moved to Milliken's Bend. Early in January, 1863, the troops were ordered to Arkansas Post; whence they proceeded to invest Fort Hindman, De Courcey's brigade being held in reserve. Several unsuccessful charges were made by the Union troops, and finally De Courcey's brigade was ordered to join Sheldon's brigade in the assault on the strong works of the fort, the Forty-second leading the advance. The assault was hardly begun, when the enemy surrendered. Seven thousand prisoners and large quantities of guns and stores were captured. The troops were conveyed by water to Young's Point, where they landed on the 24th of January, 1863. At this point, the regiment was detailed for work on the canal. It was ordered to Milliken's Bend on the 10th of March, where, for four weeks, it was under training for the coming campaign. The Forty-second was among the advance troops in the movement toward the rear of Vicksburg. It was ordered to Richmond, La., and, having reached the river some thirty miles below Vicksburg, was embarked on the transports which had passed the batteries at the latter city, and conveyed to Grand Gulf. From this point it was ordered to Port Gibson, and in the middle of the night had a slight engagement with the enemy. The Thirteenth Corps bivouacked for the night near Magnolia Church, and, at daybreak, was ordered to advance. The Ninth Division, on the left flank, engaged the enemy until 4 o'clock, P. M., the Forty-second Regiment, in the meantime, being under a heavy artillery fire, from 7 A. M. until 9 A. M., when it was ordered to charge, but, meeting with unexpected obstacles, the division commander ordered it to retire. At 12 o'clock, M., in company with two other regiments, it was ordered to assault a strong position held by the rebels, but, after a gallant effort failed, and was ordered back. A third charge was ordered at 3 o'clock, P. M., one of the three assaulting regiments being the Forty-second. The coveted position was carried with great spirit, and, during the entire engagement, the regiment sustained a heavier loss than any other in the entire corps. On the 2d of May, the regiment was ordered with other troops to the rear of Vicksburg, and, while on the way, engaged the rebels at Champion Hill and Big Black, with slight loss. It participated in the fierce charges on the strong earth and stone works about Vicksburg, on the 19th and 22d of May, the regiment being well on the advance, and losing heavily, especially on the 22d. From the 10th until the 27th of June, it remained near this place, supporting a number of batteries; but at the

latter date it was moved to Big Black Bridge. Immediately after the capitulation of Vicksburg, the regiment was ordered forward to assist in the reduction of Jackson, but afterward returned to the former place, where it remained until ordered to the Department of the Gulf. It reached Carrolltown, near New Orleans, on the 15th of August, and, on the 6th of September, was ordered out on the Western Louisiana Campaign. Soon afterward, the Ninth and Twelfth Divisions were consolidated, and the brigade thus created was assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. Lawler. The brigade moved to Vermillion Bayou, thence to Opelousas, and a few days later to Berwick Bay. On the 18th of November, it moved to Brashear City, intending to go to Texas ; but the following night was ordered to Thibodeaux, and then, by way of Donaldsonville, reached Plaquemine November 21. Here the winter was passed by the Forty-second, and, on the 24th of March, 1864, it was ordered to Baton Rouge, and was detailed to guard the city. On the 1st of May, in an expedition toward Clinton, La., an equal force of the enemy was engaged by the Forty-second and other troops for seven hours, and finally driven five miles through canebrakes and across the Comite River. Fifty-four miles were marched in eighteen hours by the infantry. The regiment was transported by boats to the mouth of Red River, and then up to Simmsport, where, from five regiments, including the Forty-second, a provisional brigade was formed and assigned to the command of Col. Sheldon. Soon afterward, the regiment was marched to Morganza, La., with Gen. Banks, and from this point several expeditions and skirmishes were engaged in. Here the Forty-second was attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps. When, in September, 1864, the best companies of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps held a competitive drill at the last-mentioned place, Company E, of the Forty-second, brought conspicuous honor upon Ohio and the regiment to which it belonged by winning the first prize. The victory was all the more surprising, as the competitors were largely from the well-drilled Army of the Potomac. On the 15th of July, the brigade was ordered up the river, and, having landed at the mouth of White River, sent a small detachment into Mississippi, which marched fifteen miles in ten hours, and captured two small parties of rebels. The brigade passed up White River to St. Charles, where it worked ten days on the fortifications, and then made an expedition sixty miles into the interior of the country. It returned to Morganza on the 6th of August, and one month later moved again to the mouth of White River. Companies A, B, C and D were ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 15th of September, and on the 30th were mustered out of service. The period of enlistment of the remaining companies not having expired, they were ordered to Duvall's Bluff, Ark. No further service of note was seen, and, on the 25th of November, Companies E and F were mustered out, as were also the remaining four, December 2, 1864. One hundred and one men, recruits of the regiment, whose term had not expired, were organized into a company, and assigned to the Ninety-sixth Ohio. Thus was the military career of the Forty-second terminated. Its battle-flag hangs, with the other tattered banners which Ohio cherishes so proudly, in the Capitol at Columbus. It was borne through eleven battles and many more skirmishes, but was never in the hands of an enemy. The killed and wounded number in all one officer and twenty men killed, and eighteen officers and three hundred and twenty-five men wounded.

It must not be understood that the four or more companies already mentioned contained the only troops furnished by Medina County, prior to the time when the Seventy-second took the field. Boys from the county had enlisted in companies raised in neighboring counties, in distant counties in the State, or in adjoining

States. A few of the companies belonging to regiments raised in other counties contained as high as twenty volunteers from Medina County. One of these was the Twenty-ninth. In some regiments, more than one company contained Medina County boys. One of these was the Nineteenth, another the Twenty-ninth, and yet another the Sixty-fourth. The following regiments also contained men from this county: Twenty-third, Thirty-seventh, Twenty-second, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-fifth, Eighteenth, Sixty-seventh, Sixtieth, Forty-first, Sixth Battery, First Artillery, Third Michigan Infantry, and others.*

The next regiment, in order, after the Forty-second, that contained as much as a company of Medina County boys, was the Seventy-second. No one company was wholly from Medina, but, when the regiment was first organized, during the last three months of 1861, Company K, and portions of other companies of the Seventy-second, were recruited mostly in this county. Afterward, when the regiment, after being ordered to Camp Chase, did not contain the maximum number of men, Company K was broken up and distributed among the other companies, and a new company, originally intended for the Fifty-second, was assigned to the Seventy-second, and designated Company K. Thus, the Medina boys, instead of being together, were scattered among several companies. In February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. W. T. Sherman, at Paducah, and while here was brigaded with the Forty-eighth and Seventieth, and assigned to the command of Col. Buckland. Early in March the army was concentrated at Fort Henry. Separating from the main army, which proceeded to Savannah, Sherman's division was ordered to Eastport, Miss., to cut the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and thus prevent the rebel Gen. Johnston from re-enforcing Beauregard. The plan was foiled by heavy rains and high waters, and, after remaining on board the boats sixteen days, Buckland's brigade disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and encamped near Shiloh Church. While at the Landing, on the boats, the troops suffered severely from sickness, and were greatly reduced in numbers. On the 3d of April, in a reconnaissance, the Seventy-second exchanged shots with rebel pickets, and on the following day Companies B and H were advanced to reconnoiter the lines of the enemy. An engagement with rebel cavalry occurred, and Maj. Crockett and two or three men of Company H were captured, and several wounded. Company B was surrounded by a heavy force of the enemy, and, after fighting desperately for about an hour, was saved by the timely arrival of Companies A, D and F, having lost four men wounded. On the morning of the 6th, Buckland's brigade withstood three successive attacks of great fury from heavy masses of rebel infantry, and, after holding its position for two hours, was ordered to retire, maintaining its organization in the meantime, while many other portions of the army were broken and confused. It took its position on the right of the new line formed, and held a prominent portion of the line in the next day's battle. The Forty-second lost two officers killed, three wounded and one missing; and thirteen men killed, seventy wounded and forty-five missing. Among the killed on the 6th, was Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield, of Medina County, a talented man and a brave and capable officer. Prior to his departure for the field, he had taken an active and prominent part to secure the enlistment of men, and was identified with every important movement in the county to encourage a feeling of determined resistance to the rebellion. His death was a serious loss to the county. The Seventy-second was present at the siege of Corinth, during which time Col. Buckland was returned to the regiment, and Gen. J. W. Denver assigned to the command of the brigade. Ragged and

*This record is taken from the Assessor's books of 1862, and was published in the Medina *Gazette* soon after its preparation.

dirty, the regiment, on the 21st of July, entered Memphis, and soon afterward was posted at Fort Pickering, where the brigade was broken up and re-organized from different regiments, and assigned to the command of Col. Buckland, and the division to Gen. Lanman.

After a varied experience, once with Richardson's guerrillas at the bridge over Wolf River, near Moscow, on the 9th of January. 1863, the regiment was ordered to Corinth, Soon afterward, Buckland's brigade was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and immediately thereafter the Seventy-second was ordered to White Station to do picket duty, and work on the fortifications, arriving on the 31st of January. On the 14th of March, it proceeded down the Mississippi River, and on the 2d of April encamped four miles above Young's Point. Here it began work on the canal, and on the 2d of May commenced its march for the rear of Vicksburg, reaching the river, opposite Grand Gulf. It crossed the river on the 7th, and the next day moved to Jackson, where it participated in the battle of the 14th, and on the 18th reached the Federal lines before Vicksburg. It engaged in the assault on the rebel works on the 19th and 22d of May, and during the succeeding siege was posted about half a mile up the river above Vicksburg. It participated in preventing Gen. Joe Johnston from re-enforcing Pemberton, and, after the surrender of Vicksburg, engaged the enemy at Jackson, pursuing the rebels to Brandon, where it had a skirmish, destroyed a portion of railroad, and then moved back to Big Black to rest and refit.

From this time until the 2d of January, 1864, the regiment engaged in various movements and skirmishes, once a four days' scout to Mechanicsville. At the above date, the regiment re-enlisted. On the 23d of February, it received its veteran furlough and moved north to Fremont, Ohio, receiving there a cordial welcome from the citizens. On the 5th of April it moved to Cleveland. From this point, on the 8th of April, it proceeded by rail to Cairo, arriving on the 10th, and was ordered to advance to Paducah, Ky., which place was threatened by an attack from Forrest. A slight skirmish occurred on the 14th, and on the 22d the troops were ordered to Memphis. From this point, until May 9, the regiment participated in an expedition against Forrest, but found no enemy in force to oppose it. On the 1st of June, the Seventy-second was one of twelve regiments in another expedition against Forrest. On the 10th, the enemy was encountered, and the cavalry commenced a lively skirmish at Brice's Cross Roads, Mississippi. The infantry was ordered forward on the double-quick, and, without any attempt to form in battle array, was hurled against the enemy, one regiment at a time, and badly cut up. To add to the general confusion, an attempt was made to move the wagon-train across Tishomingo Creek, but failed, when a retreat was ordered, which ended in a panic. No attempt was made to cover the rear to secure an orderly retreat, but the troops stampeded like frightened cattle, and fell back twenty-three miles to Ripley, leaving a portion of their wagon-train which fell into the hands of the enemy. The remainder of the train had been destroyed, and thus the troops were left without rations and ammunition. At Ripley, an attempt was made to re-organize, but failed, and the officer in command, surrounding himself with cavalry, started for Memphis, leaving the infantry, as he expressively remarked, "to go the devil." The only thing now for the infantry to do to avoid falling into the enemy's hands, was to outmarch the rebel cavalry, which, flushed with success, was rapidly moving upon them. Nine officers and one hundred and forty men of the Seventy-second reached Germantown on the morning of the 12th, having marched the remarkable distance of one hundred miles in forty-one hours, without a morsel of food.

Many of these men were utterly broken down, and could scarcely stand or walk. They were conveyed by rail to Memphis. Of the Seventy-second, eleven officers and two hundred and thirty-seven men were killed, wounded or captured, and but few of the latter ever rejoined the regiment. Soon after this disastrous event, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Mower's Division, Sixteenth Corps, Gen. McMillan commanding the brigade, and, on the 22d of June, was ordered on an expedition in the direction of Tupelo, Miss. The enemy was encountered on the 11th of July, and, in the battle which followed, the Seventy-second was hotly engaged, but, with the help of the remainder of the brigade, drove the enemy from the field in a rout. In another attack from the enemy near Tishomingo Creek, the Seventy-second was engaged, and its commanding officer, Maj. E. A. Ranson, fell, mortally wounded. A precipitous charge drove the enemy from the field. The loss to the Seventy-second in this expedition, was two officers and nineteen men wounded. After this and until the 16th of November, the division under Mower made several efforts to reach Price, who was marching north, but, after long marches, attended with great suffering and privation, for hundreds of miles through rivers and swamps, in weather varying from warm to intensely cold, it was found impossible to catch Price, and the infantry turned back, and reached St. Louis at the last-mentioned date. After a brief rest, the division, then under Gen. J. A. McArthur, was ordered to join Gen. Thomas at Nashville, and soon afterward the Seventy-second engaged the enemy and lost eleven men killed and wounded. At Nashville, the regiment participated in a charge, and three hundred and fifty of the enemy were captured, together with six pieces of artillery. It took part in the fight of the 16th of December, and participated in the charge on Walnut Hill. In this engagement, McMillan's brigade, though numbering but twelve hundred men, captured two thousand prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery, losing, in the meantime, one hundred and sixty men. At Eastport, the troops subsisted several days on parched corn. Early in 1865, the division passed down the river to the Gulf, and invested Spanish Fort, which was evacuated on the 8th of April. The regiment also participated in the capture of Fort Blakely. After occupying several positions and doing garrison duty in Alabama and Mississippi, the regiment finally reached Meridian, Miss. In June, forty-one men were discharged. The remainder were mustered out at Vicksburg, September 11, 1865, and immediately embarked for Camp Chase, Ohio, where they were paid and discharged.

The One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry was the next regiment that contained as much or more than a company of Medina County boys. Two companies, one commanded by Lyman B. Wilcox, and the other by William H. Garrett, were recruited mostly in this county. The regiment was ordered into Kentucky to check the advance of the rebels under Kirby Smith. But the enemy retreated, and, after following him three days without success, the troops were ordered back to Snow's Pond, where sickness soon prostrated half the regiment. The brigade commander was Q. A. Gilmore. After repressing outrages committed by rebel cavalry, the troops proceeded to Lexington, and, on the 29th of October, to Frankfort. Here the regiment remained until April 5, 1863, when it marched to Stanford and Camp Dick Robinson. Here an effort was made to punish daring and marauding bands of guerrillas, that for several months had kept the country in a fever of alarm. The troops advanced to Somerset and Mill Springs, the enemy falling back before the advancing lines. The rebels continued to retreat without concentrating, though in considerable force. The Cumberland River was crossed with difficulty, and,

on the 30th, the enemy was encountered, when a brisk skirmish ensued, and the rebels retreated, and, after passing through Monticello, halted; but the Federal cavalry drove them from the position with considerable loss, and continued the pursuit. On the 5th of May the Union forces were ordered back to the Cumberland, with the river as a line of defense. The regiment was fired upon, while here, by a "handful" of rebels, and returned the fire with but little result on either side. A report that the enemy was passing to their rear, caused the troops to fall back to Hickman; but, the "scare" ending, they proceeded to Danville, and became a part of the Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Hartsuff. On the 18th of August, the entire army under Gen. Burnside moved forward. The troops suffered incredible hardships on their march through Stanford, Crab Orchard, the Cumberland, at Burnside's Point, Chitwood, Montgomery, Emery's Iron Works, and Lenoir, to Concord, Tenn. Knoxville, at that time occupied by the enemy, was evacuated, and immediately entered by the national advance. After maneuvering for about a month in the neighborhood of Knoxville and Greenville, the regiment joined in the general advance which drove the rebels into Jonesboro. The regiment joined in the advance of October 5, near Blue Springs, and, with companies C and D detailed as skirmishers, was ordered to the front. The two companies were forced back, when four advanced only to find that the enemy had retired. In this engagement, the regiment lost three men killed, four wounded and six taken prisoners. On the 11th, a severe contest was had with the rebels at Blue Springs, and the latter were forced to retire.

On the 4th of November, the regiment, with other troops, was ordered back to Knoxville, and immediately thereafter, the city was invested by the rebel force under Gen. Longstreet. Great privations from lack of food and clothing were suffered. On the 25th, six companies of the regiment were ordered out to relieve a company on picket duty, and, while thus engaged, were charged upon by a large force of rebels. A fearful fire was poured into the advancing enemy, but they continued to advance with yells of the most horrid description, and, rushing upon the Union pickets, struggled desperately to capture the whole party. But a headlong bayonet-charge broke their lines, when they fled precipitously, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Thirty-five men in killed and wounded were lost to the regiment by this engagement. The enemy, hearing of Sherman's approach, withdrew on the 2d of December, and, on the following day, proceeded to Strawberry Plains. The Federal troops, without unnecessary delay, started in pursuit, but the regiment, after reaching Bear Station, was ordered back to Strawberry Plains. It was ordered to advance on the 12th of March, 1864; but at Morristown, after suffering repeated attacks from rebel cavalry, fell back to Mossy Creek, where it remained until April 1. After advancing to Ball's Gap, the regiment proceeded to Loudon, thence to Charleston, and at the latter place found the other two regiments of its brigade. On the 13th of May, it arrived as part of Sherman's grand army before Resaca and the following day participated in the fearful charge on the enemy's lines, losing over one-third of its effective force. The enemy retreated and was pursued by the whole army. All the way on the march to Atlanta, the regiment was on the advance, participating in frequent charges and skirmishes, and losing several men in killed and wounded. At Atlanta, while Gen. Sherman was meditating the best course to pursue, the regiment was engaged in several "demonstrations," and lost a number of men. On the 28th of August, it started south with the army; but, after destroying the railroad near Rough and Ready, was ordered back to Jonesboro, arriving too late to participate in

the battle fought by Gen. Howard. The Twenty-third Corps arrived at Decatur on the 8th of September. When the Atlanta campaign commenced, the One Hundred and Third had 450 able men; but at its close the regiment could muster only 195.

On the 20th of October, the regiment moved up to Chattanooga, and, on the 19th of November, to Pulaski. A division at Spring Hill was drawn up to protect the trains from an impending attack of the rebels, and to the regiment was assigned the duty of supporting a battery that could sweep the fields in front of the National troops. Large forces of the enemy moved out of the woods, and made preparations to dash upon the Union lines, at which the aforesaid division, possibly foreseeing disastrous results, fled back, leaving the One Hundred and Third, and the battery, to withstand the charge. The men fixed bayonets, and bravely waited until the enemy came within range, when a well-directed fire, seconded by the battery, caused them to waver, and, finally, retire into the woods as the re-organized division advanced. On the last day of November, the regiment in charge of rebel prisoners started for Nashville, remaining there until the 15th of December, when it assisted in pursuing the enemy routed by Gen. Thomas. Early in 1865, it joined Sherman's army, and with it "marched down to the sea," and thence to Raleigh, arriving on the 13th of April. On the 10th of June it started for Cleveland to be mustered out, and, while crossing the Alleghany Mountains, an accident threw three of the cars down an embankment, causing the death of three men and the maiming of many others. A car load of wounded men rent the air with their cries of agony. On the 22d of June the regiment was mustered out of service.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth contained something more than a company of Medina boys. Company B was almost wholly from this county, and was officered as follows: George W. Lewis, Captain; John Raidaie, First Lieutenant; Charles M. Stedman, Second Lieutenant. The regiment was organized at Camp Taylor, and on the 1st of January, 1863, reached Cleveland. It was ordered to Kentucky, and, after remaining at Elizabethtown until March, it was ordered back to Louisville, and finally to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived February 10. Soon afterward the regiment was sent to Franklin, where it remained until the 2d of June, preparing for the field, and participating in frequent skirmishes with the rebels, who were in force close at hand. Gen. Colburn with four regiments of infantry, one of them being the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, one battery, and a small force of cavalry, moved forward down the Columbia Pike on a reconnaissance, meeting the enemy about four miles from Franklin, and forcing them back. Flushed with success, the national troops pushed forward, and, at Thompson's Station, eight miles from Franklin, encountered a much larger force of the enemy, strongly posted behind stone walls. One of the most hotly contested battles of the war ensued, and for two hours every inch of ground was stubbornly contested. The commanding officer, with the majority of his command, was captured, and a great many were killed or wounded. Only eleven members of one regiment reached camp. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was not actively engaged, having been detailed to guard the ammunition train. It succeeded in saving the train and artillery. After suffering terribly from fever, measles, diarrhœa and other camp diseases, the regiment, on the 2d of June, proceeded to Triune, Tenn., and a few days later to Readyville, and soon afterward to Manchester. While here the regiment, was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Twenty-first Army Corps. Abundant, wholesome food and clean, comfortable clothing at Manchester soon almost wholly abolished the sick list, and the troops became strong,

well drilled, and ready for the field. On the 16th of August the march over the Cumberland Mountains began, and the troops encamped until the 9th of September in the Sequatchie Valley, having an abundance of excellent provisions. At the latter date, the Tennessee River was forded, and the troops advanced and camped near the Chickamauga battle-ground. On the 19th of September, the enemy being in force in front, the troops, early in the morning, prepared for battle. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth moved forward to the State road, where it stood ready for the fray, until 11 o'clock. The regiment threw out Company B as flankers, and moved in the direction of the left, where heavy firing was heard. The line of the left was reached, and the bugle sounded the advance. Under a severe fire, the regiment deployed, and returned the shots of the enemy until the ammunition was exhausted, when it fell back to replenish. It again moved to the front, delivering a rapid and destructive fire, and forcing the enemy back a short distance. Ordered to the right, it took a position at the left of the brigade, and, as the front line of the Federal troops gave way, the full force of the terrible fire from the rebel lines struck this and other regiments. The regiment, being unsupported, fell back, but stubbornly resisted the advance of the exultant enemy. During the night, it lay encamped on the left, in front of the rebel Joe Johnston's, division. The battle had been fought all day, without food and water, and, as darkness fell, the tired men "had sunk on the ground overpowered, the weary to sleep, and the wounded to die." One hundred men of the regiment were killed. wounded or captured.

The 20th of September dawned bright and beautiful. The battle was renewed with great fury, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, behind a breastwork of logs and rails, poured volley after volley into the enemy's ranks, and repulsed several desperate attempts to gain the position and capture the battery. At 3 o'clock P. M., the regiment was ordered to the support of the right, as the enemy on the left had retired. Several men were lost in this movement, and, after the position had been gained and the enemy driven back, the regiment was again moved to the support of the right. Here, again, the rebels fell back before the murderous fire, and the troops, forming a hollow square, remained thus until dark, when a retreat was ordered. The regiment bivouacked for the night in line of battle near Rossville, and the next morning took a front position on Mission Ridge, remaining there all day under the fire of a rebel battery. The retreat was continued the next night, and on the 22d. the regiment encamped near Chattanooga. The regiment lost during the battle in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and forty men, Col. Payne being among the wounded. At Chattanooga, forts and breastworks were built, and the men and animals put on half-rations. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps.

About 9 o'clock on the evening of October 26, 1863, the regiment, with a carefully selected detachment of about 1,700 men, equipped with 100 rounds of cartridges per man, embarked on boats and floated cautiously down the Tennessee, past Lookout Mountain, passing the enemy's pickets without discovery. A short distance below the mountain, the boats pulled ashore, the troops landed, and rushed up the bank, and, though met by a heavy fire, drove the rebels back, and captured Raccoon Ridge. Company I, under Lieut. Galbraith, was deployed as skirmishers, and the remainder of the regiment began hastily throwing up breastworks. At daylight, the enemy made several desperate attempts to retake the position ; but were severely repulsed, and, finally, driven from that portion of the valley. A ponton-bridge was thrown across the river, enabling Gen. Hooker's army to cross, and virtually

raise the siege of Chattanooga. The regiment remained on Raccoon Ridge several days, subsisting on parched corn and boiled wheat, and then returned to its old camp in the suburbs of Chattanooga.

November 23, in the struggle for the occupation of Mission Ridge, the regiment was assigned a position on the left. It advanced and carried the enemy's rifle-pits on a range of hills between Fort Wood and Mission Ridge, and, moving on, took the rebel works on the summit. Here, exposed to a heavy artillery fire, the men threw up rude breastworks. The next day was passed at work and on picket duty. On the afternoon of the 25th, it was advanced on the skirmish lines with orders to charge at the signal of six guns, and take the enemy's works at the foot of Mission Ridge. Six hundred yards of open ground lay before the regiment, and, as the chosen signal reverberated along the hills, the troops advanced with steady fire, and, as the rebels began to retreat, they swept forward with cheers, carried the works, and turned the guns upon the retreating foe. Orders to advance had not been received, and the men, exposed to a murderous artillery fire, were wavering, when a tremendous shout swept along the lines, and the whole advance began scaling the mountain. A fearful fire of grape and canister poured down upon them; but the brave men dashed on and on, reached the summit, carried the works, planted the stars and stripes on the highest point, and sent showers of deadly missiles after the routed enemy. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth captured seven pieces of artillery, two caissons, eighty stand of arms, and a wagon-load of ammunition.

On the 26th, the regiment was ordered to the relief of Knoxville, arriving opposite the city on the 10th of December. The besieging rebels, anticipating that re-enforcements would be sent to the distressed city, made a last and furious assault on the works, but were repulsed, when they fell back and withdrew. After a few days the regiment went into camp at Clinch Mountain. The weather became very cold, and the men, poorly clad, with but few tents, kept busy cutting wood and lighting huge fires. In January, the regiment began erecting rude log houses at Dandridge, but was driven away by a superior force of the enemy.

The regiment was kept constantly on the march in East Tennessee for the next two months, thus preventing the men from drawing their clothing. As a consequence, they became ragged, dirty and unseemly in appearance. One of the officers went to work and manufactured a limited quantity of soap, and the clean faces and persons of his portion of the regiment, excited surprise, envy, and, at the same time, no little pleasantry. It was waggishly remarked that these men were clearly entitled to the right of elective franchise, but that considerable doubt existed regarding the remainder. The only hope for them was to begin an exploration with pick and shovel. The men, generally, were without shoes, stockings, and a few were in their drawers, and all were ashamed of being seen. About this time, they received a limited quantity of necessary clothing from the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of Green Springs, Ohio, and about the middle of April, 1864, they were thoroughly clothed and equipped by the Government. Soon after this, the regiment started on the Atlanta campaign, engaging the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge, where it suffered severely, and again at New Hope Church, where, in a charge, it lost many brave men and officers. It participated in the flanking movement at Jonesboro, and the consequent evacuation of Atlanta. The regiment turned back in pursuit of Hood, passing through Gaylesville, Athens, Pulaski, Columbia, Franklin; and, reaching Nashville in advance of the main forces, it participated in the battle of Nashville, and, at its close, joined in pursuing the demoralized rebel army, but, at Huntsville,

Ala., gave up the chase, and went into camp. It was at the battle of Nashville that Capt. George W. Lewis, of Medina, then acting Major, lost his arm. Nothing further of importance transpired, and the regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville on the 9th of July, 1865. The troops were paid at Camp Taylor, and sent home—all that remained of them.

The Second Ohio Cavalry rendezvoused at Camp Wade, and contained a little more than a company from Medina County. The regiment was raised during the summer and early autumn of 1861, and was mustered into the service on the 10th of October, 1861. Company I, raised almost wholly in this county, was officered as follows: Allen P. Steele, Captain; David E. Welch, First Lieutenant; William B. Shattuc, Second Lieutenant. The men from Medina, who went out in the Second Cavalry, were mostly recruited by Hon. H. G. Blake, a prominent citizen of Medina. Quartermaster J. J. Elwell, on the 12th of September, 1861, bought fifty horses at Medina for this regiment, paying an average price of $80 each. This was the first cavalry regiment raised in the northern part of the State, and the men composing it represented almost every trade and profession. It was ordered to Camp Dennison in the latter part of November, 1861, where it received sabers, and continued drilling during the month of December. On the 20th of December, a detachment of twenty men under Lieut. Nettleton, was ordered into Kentucky on scouting-duty, where it remained until the regiment received marching orders. Early in January, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Platte City, Mo., where it reported for duty to Gen. Hunter, and, for the next three weeks, was engaged in scouting on the Missouri border. On the 18th of February, 1862, Doubleday's brigade, of which the Second was a part, was ordered to Fort Scott, Kan.; and, during the march, on the 22d, as a detachment of 120 men of the Second was passing through Independence, Mo., it was attacked by an equal force under the subsequently infamous Quantrell, but, after fifteen minutes of severe fighting, the enemy were routed, losing five killed, four wounded, and five captured, including an officer. The Second lost one killed and three wounded. Fort Scott was reached on the 1st of March. The Second, at this time, was armed with sabers, navy pistols and Austrian carbines. The most of the regiment remained in this portion of the State, at Carthage, Mo., at Sola, Kan., breaking up guerrilla bands until June, when it moved into the Indian Territory by different roads, concentrating at Spring River. A detachment of cavalry and artillery drove the Indian rebel Standwaitie from his camp on Cowskin Prairie. The command moved to Baxter Springs, Kan., where it was joined by three regiments of mounted loyal Indians, armed with squirrel-rifles. Later in June, the column moved southward, the animals living on grass, and the members of the Second seeing nothing but wild country, burning prairie, and the powwows of their red-skinned companions.

On the 8th of July, the column went into camp at Flat Rock Creek, Indian Territory, and later in the month Fort Gibson was captured and a small detachment of rebels driven across the Arkansas River. The troops moved to Fort Scott on the 15th, having at that time less than two hundred and fifty serviceable horses in the Second. Many of the men were sick, and many had died from the effects of a peculiar and distressing brain fever, evidently caused by the excessive heat. In August, the regiment shared in a forced march for ten days and nights against a raiding party of rebels, skirmishing continually but without loss. During the next three or four months, the Second participated in the campaign of Prairie Grove, Ark., and fought at Carthage, Newtonia, Cow Hill, Wolf Creek, White River and Prairie Grove. Charles Doubleday had been Colonel

of the Second, but, in September, 1862, August V. Kautz took his place. In November, the Second was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, to remount and refit for the Eastern army. In February, 1863, the original twelve companies were consolidated into eight, and a battalion of four companies raised for the Eighth Cavalry, was added. Early in April, the regiment was ordered to Somerset, Ky., where it remained until the 27th of June, fighting in the meantime at Steubenville, Monticello and Columbia. In the early part of June, four companies of the Second formed a part of a raiding force against Knoxville, where a large amount of supplies and several railroad bridges were destroyed. The Second, with its brigade, joined in the pursuit of John Morgan, and followed him twelve hundred miles, through three States, marching twenty hours out of the twenty-four, and living upon the gifts of the people. It finally shared in the capture of the raiders at Buffington Island, after which it was ordered to Cincinnati, where nearly the whole regiment was furloughed by Gen. Burnside. It re-assembled at Stanford, Ky., and in August moved with the Union troops into East Tennessee. There it was brigaded with three other regiments of cavalry, all under the command of Col. Carter. After a variety of movements and some skirmishing, the regiment reached Henderson Station on the 25th of September, 1863; but received immediate orders to join Gen. Rosecrans. While on the way, it was ordered back to the front, and participated in the engagement in progress there. The next morning, the Second assisted in pursuing the enemy, and one battalion engaged in a subsequent skirmish. The brigade, after being re-enforced, advanced and fought the battle of Blue Springs, the Second participating. The Second shared in the engagement at Blountsville, Bristol, and with Wheeler's cavalry, near Cumberland Gap, During the siege of Knoxville, it annoyed the enemy's flank, and, after the siege was raised, joined in the pursuit. It fought the rebels at Morristown on the 2d of December, and two days later assisted in the bloody two-hours' fight at Russellville, losing forty men killed and wounded. On the 6th, at Bean Station, it was at the front five hours, and for the five succeeding days was almost constantly under fire. Most of the time, then, until January 1, 1864, was spent in maneuvering and fighting near Mossy Creek; but at this date four hundred and twenty men out of four hundred and seventy, re-enlisted, and were furloughed February 16, for thirty days.

On the 20th of March, the Second re-assembled at Cleveland. It was first ordered to Kentucky, but, upon reaching Mount Sterling, was instructed to proceed to Annapolis, Md., where it arrived on the 29th of March. On the 13th of April, while at its camp on an arm of the Chesapeake, it was reviewed by Gens. Grant, Burnside, Washburne and Meigs. On the 22d, the regiment moved from Camp Stoneman to Warrenton Junction, reporting to Gen. Burnside May 3. It crossed the Rapidan, and went into line on the extreme right, engaging with Rosser's cavalry on the 7th, with slight loss. It was constantly employed during the Wilderness campaign to cover the right flank of the infantry. Soon afterward, it was assigned to the First Brigade, under the command of Col. J. B. McIntosh, and thus became attached to Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac. The Third Cavalry Division, of which the Second was a part, crossed the Pamunky on the 31st, and the First Brigade advanced on Hanover Court House. The brigade dismounted, the Second occupying the center, and in the fierce charge which followed the enemy was driven back, and the crest and court house were captured. The next day the Second and other troops were surrounded at Ashland, by the enemy under Fitzhugh Lee, and after fighting until night, succeeded in withdrawing and regaining the main army. The regiment par-

ticipated in skirmishes and battles, from Hanover Court House to Cold Harbor, fought at Nottaway Court House, Stormy Creek and Ream's Station, losing one hundred men and five officers killed, wounded and missing. On the 13th of August it moved to Winchester, arriving on the 17th. Gen. Early made an attack, and at sundown the regiment and its division fell back, while the second battalion and two companies of the third battalion of the Second Cavalry acted as rear-guard for the whole command, fighting an hour in the dark in the streets of Winchester, then joining the main column, which retreated to Summit Point. The Second was engaged on the 19th and 22d, and soon afterward crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown. On the 30th of August the regiment assisted in driving the enemy from Berryville, Va., and, on the 13th of September, it and its brigade advanced on Early, at Winchester, to ascertain his strength. The Second Ohio and the Third New Jersey captured an entire regiment of rebel infantry, and took it to Berryville, and for this gallant exploit received special mention from the Secretary of War. It was present at the battle of Opequon, and soon afterward assisted in driving Wickham's cavalry through Front Royal, marching and skirmishing in Luray Valley, until the 25th of September. It assisted in resisting the attack of Fitzhugh Lee on the 29th, dismounting for that purpose, and remaining on the field until all the other troops were withdrawn, when it prepared to retire as rear-guard, but found that its retreat was cut off by a line of rebel infantry. In columns of fours the regiment charged through, and continued as rear-guard until the command reached Bridgewater. When Rosser was defeated by Gen. Torbort, the Second fought from 8 o'clock A. M. until 11, and pursued until 3 P. M., when it went into position on the right of Sheridan's line. In the battle of Cedar Creek, from daybreak until 9 o'clock at night, the regiment was in the saddle. It was present on the Valley Pike, when Gen. Sheridan came to the front on his immortal ride.

"The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops,
What was done? what to do? a glance told him both,
Then striking his spurs, with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the lines 'mid a storm of huzzas,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there, because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray:
By the flush of his eye, and the red nostril's play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say,
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day.'

"Hurrah! hurrah for Sheridan!
Hurrah! hurrah for horse and man!"

The regiment joined in the charges that decided the victory, and at night encamped without supper, on the field. In the fight of the 12th of November, between Custer and Rosser, the Second, engaged in picket duty on the front, was driven in; but, after a hard day's fight, the enemy was driven from the field. On the 20th, the Second was hotly engaged with Early's cavalry, at New Market, and, on the 10th of December, the advance had a slight engagement with Rosser at Moorefield. The Second repulsed the enemy that advanced against the First Brigade when Rosser attacked the camp on the 20th, at Lacey's Springs. In the capture of Early's army, the Second took a prominent part. It captured five pieces of artillery with caissons, thirteen ambulances and wagons, seventy horses and mules, thirty sets harness, six hundred and fifty prisoners of war, and three hundred and fifty stand of small arms. In the last campaign against Lee, the Second captured eighteen pieces of artillery, one hundred and eighty horses, seventy army wagons, nine hundred prisoners, and unknown quantities of small arms. After this campaign, the regiment was ordered to North Carolina; but, after the news of Johnston's surrender, it was directed to report to Gen. Pope,

Dyer Strong

at St. Louis, arriving on the 7th of June, 1865; but a month later proceeded to Springfield, Mo., to relieve State troops. About the 1st of September, the order to muster out was received. The regiment was paid at Camp Chase, Ohio, September 11, and immediately discharged. During the war, it fought under twenty-three Generals; its horses drank from twenty-five rivers; it campaigned through thirteen States and a Territory; it marched an aggregate of twenty-seven thousand miles; participated in ninety-seven battles and engagements, served in five different armies; "and its dead, sleeping where they fell, form a vidette-line half across the continent, a chain of prostrate sentinels two thousand miles long. Even in their graves, may not these patriotic dead still guard the glory and the integrity of the Republic for which they fell?" *

Four companies, enlisted in Medina County in the spring of 1864, were formed into the Seventy-ninth Battalion, Ohio National Guard. At the period of formation, the battalion was officered as follows: Harrison G. Blake, Lieutenant Colonel; William Shakspeare, Adjutant; C. B. Chamberlin, Quartermaster; and the Captains were: H. Frizzell, William Bigham, O. P. Phillips and John Wolcott. This battalion left Medina for Camp Cleveland on the 4th of May, 1864. Here the four companies were re-organized into three, and the battalion thus formed was consolidated with three other battalions, one of which was from each of the counties Wayne, Holmes and Huron. The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard, thus created, was officered as follows: H. G. Blake, Colonel; Randolph Eastman, Lieutenant Colonel; Robert W. Liggett, Major. The regiment, after being mustered in, was ordered to Virginia on the 15th of May, 1864, and its duty while in the service consisted almost wholly in guarding forts, cities, and property belonging to the Government. It was placed on duty at Forts Richardson, Barnard, Reynolds, Ward and Worth, with headquarters at Fort Richardson. No active service was done; but, when Washington was threatened by an attack from Early, the regiment stood at its guns day and night for about a week, expecting an attack at any hour. An alarming extent of sickness prevailed in the regiment soon after the raid, in spite of every effort made to avoid it. The regiment was mustered out of service on the 9th of September, 1864. The enlistment of that portion of the men who went from Medina County in this regiment, was largely through the efforts of Hon. H. G. Blake, one of the most capable and respected citizens ever a resident of the county. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and was authorized to open an enlistment office. Great enthusiasm was manifested in the early stages of the war. On one occasion, a stalwart German went to Mr. Blake's office and enlisted. Mr. Blake told him that the Government would pay him $7 per month for his services, but the loyal fellow quickly replied: "I no want de money, Mishter Plake, I vite mit mine gountry."

At length it was found necessary, as in all parts of the country, to resort to the draft in order to fill the quota of men required from the county. Every effort was made in each township to avoid it, the citizens subscribing liberally to a common fund, to be paid volunteers at the rate of from $200 to $400 each. Hon. M. C. Hills was appointed Draft Commissioner for the county, and the first draft occurred October 5, 1862. Some 380 men were drafted, but quite a number furnished substitutes, and several were pronounced exempt for various reasons, so that only 351 were dispatched to the field. Other drafts in the county raised the total number of drafted men to 500 or more. In addition to individual and local efforts for raising bounty, the County Commissioners offered $50 for each volunteer; but, as near as can be ascertained, this course was pursued

* Whitelaw Reid.

only for a comparatively brief period. The Commissioners were furnished with an indemnifying bond by the citizens, by means of which the former expected to be assured against loss for using the county funds as bounty. A special enactment of the Legislature soon authorized the assessment and collection of a tax to be used for bounty and other similar purposes; and this was made to take the place, in the county treasury, of the funds that had been used by the Commissioners. The tender of bounty began with the One Hundred and Third Regiment. It has been estimated that about 1,500 men went from the county to the field. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number. It is stated by as distinguished a writer as Whitelaw Reid, that the reason why the State was obliged to resort to the draft so early in the war was because of the evil tendencies of the volunteering system adopted. Add to this the fact that the Ohio Militia, who assisted in driving the rebels from West Virginia, though promised pay by the Government, received none when they returned, and, scattering thus throughout the State with stories of the neglect, created widespread discontent, and incited a determination over the State not to volunteer.

The first cry for sanitary aid came to the county during the fall and early winter of 1861, from the troops in Virginia. Early in September, a notice appeared in the Medina *Gazette*, that a meeting of the citizens would be held in Phœnix Hall, September 18, 1861, for the purpose of organizing a soldiers' aid society. At this meeting, Mrs. H. G. Blake was elected President, Miss Fannie Tichnor, Secretary, and various committees were appointed to solicit money, clothing or supplies in any form, for the army. Branch societies were created in almost every township. In addition to these efforts on the part of the ladies, male military committees were appointed in each township, and in the county at large, having in view the same humane object. Even the children were organized into mite societies, and all were enlisted in providing suitable supplies for field and hospital. Supplies to the estimated value of $131.82 were dispatched to the sanitary headquarters at Cleveland, about the 5th of November, 1861. Two weeks after the organization of the society at Medina, the following articles were sent to the Eighth Regiment, then in Virginia: 38 bed-quilts, 26 cotton shirts, 27 pillow cases, 56 towels, 23 old cotton shirts, 140 bandages, 13 woolen blankets, 20 pair socks, 1 pair woolen wristlets, 10 new shirts, 10 pair drawers, quantities of lint, dried fruit, preserves, etc. Also, about 140 blankets were sent to Camp Wade. Throughout the war, these societies continued to do excellent and extensive aid. Soon after the death of Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield, at Shiloh, his widow, Mrs. Martha Canfield, with several other ladies in the service of the Government, was instructed to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and organize a colored orphans' asylum. This was done, and the asylum was conducted until after the close of the war. This lady is now in the service of the Government at Washington, D. C. The service of two or more young ladies from Medina was secured by Mrs. Canfield, under whose authority they labored at Memphis. Their names were Misses Hewes, Ballard and Cahill. The importance of the object of this asylum at Memphis cannot be overestimated, in view of the utter ignorance and helplessness of the colored children in the South. The movement anticipated the education of the blacks, and was a direct result of their emancipation. Mrs. Alice Nickerson, whose husband was a member of the Eighth Ohio, left the county and entered one of the Government hospitals, where she served for many months as nurse. Her reports may be seen in the files of the Medina *Gazette* issued during the summer of 1865. In this connection it may be said, that, since the war, efforts have often been made to secure the erection of

a fine monument in the park at Medina, as a memorial of the brave boys who sleep in the "Sunny South." A more appropriate or lasting tribute to their memory could not be paid.

In compiling the above imperfect record of the part borne by Medina County, in the last war, great care has been exercised, and yet numerous errors and mistakes have crept in, in spite of the writer, owing, mostly, to the obscure character of the material obtained, and the defective sources from which it was derived. And yet, there is safety in saying that all serious errors have been avoided, and that the history, as above given, is, in the main, substantially correct. The greater portion of the above record has been obtained from Whitelaw Reid's "Ohio in the War;" and this work has the reputation of being a graphic and accurate history of the Ohio regiments.

Pursuant to a call, a number of those who had served in the late war convened at the court house in Medina, September 13, 1879, to form a soldiers' monumental association. In 1870–71, there was a movement on foot to have the Commissioners of the county submit a proposition to levy a tax for the erection of a "soldiers' monument," to the people; but the bill authorizing them to do so, introduced by Hon. Albert Munson, was defeated in the Legislature of that winter, which put an end to this project. The subject of securing an adequate memorial of the heroism and sacrifice of Medina County's volunteers, however, was not abandoned, and the meeting called, as noted above, met in the interest of this object. The constitution adopted is as follows:

OBJECTS.

For the purpose of procuring and preserving a record of the soldiers and sailors living in Medina County, who served in the army or navy of the United States, during the war for the Union, and, also, to perpetuate the memories and friendships of the war by social meetings and re-unions, we form ourselves into an association, the name of which shall be, *The Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Medina County, Ohio.*

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, and one Vice President from each township of the county. The officers of the Association shall constitute its Executive Committee, the meetings of which shall be held subject to the call of the President; and the Vice President shall be ex officio chairman of such committees as may from time to time be appointed in their respective townships, in the interest of the association.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to like officers in similar organizations.

The Vice Presidents shall canvass their townships for the purpose of procuring the names and record of service of all soldiers and sailors in their townships, and they may appoint a committee of two or more soldiers to assist them in this duty; the names and record so obtained to be reported to the Secretary of the Association, to be recorded and kept in a book provided for that object.

MEETINGS.

Annual re-unions of the Association shall be held at times and places selected by the Executive Committee; and special meetings at the call of the President. Officers of the Association shall be chosen at the annual re-unions, and they shall serve one year.

EXPENSES.

All expenses of the Association shall be defrayed by voluntary contributions from its members.

MEMBERSHIP.

All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war for the Union, residing in this county, who may sign, or authorize their names to be signed, to this constitution and furnish their record of service to the Vice President of the township to which they belong, are declared to be members of this Association. Their presence at meetings and re-unions, and their hearty co-operation in all movements in the interest of soldiers, is invited and expected.

All vacancies in the list of officers, may be filled by the Executive Committee.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association, by a majority vote.

The officers elected were: Lieut. Col. G. W. Lewis, President; Capt. J. H. Green, Secreta-

ry; R. M. McDowell, Treasurer; Rev. Homer Thrall, Chaplain; and, Vice Presidents, John Root, of Brunswick; W. H. Williams, of Chatham; Harvey Cutter, of Granger; William Bigham, of Guilford; T. G. Loomis, of Harrisville; Samuel Fauble, of Hinckley; A. Freyman, of Homer, J. P. Waltz, of La Fayette; W. A. Pelton, of Litchfield; J. G. Reisinger, of Liverpool; O. H. McDowell, of Medina; F. R. Loomis, of Montville; Thomas Brannigan, of Sharon; Alonzo Miller, of Spencer; A. P. Steele, of Wadsworth; J. Wagoner, of Westfield; George Randall, of York.

The first re-union of the association was held at Medina, August 19, 1880. In the number of old soldiers present, the attendance of citizens, and in all that goes to make up the interest of such an occasion, the meeting was a complete success. A salute of one hundred guns was fired at sunrise, and, as the day advanced the streets, gay with flags and appropriate decorations, were crowded with the people coming in from all points of the county, several townships sending in large delegations. At 10 o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed and led by the Medina Cornet Band, followed by Company K, of the Eighth Ohio National Guards, in marching order, the Sharon Band, one hundred and sixty veterans of the war, and a long line of citizens in carriages, marched around the square, down Broadway to Smith road, and thence to Court street and back to the square again. A lawn banquet on the public square, an address, by Gen. L. A. Sheldon, of Lagrange, Ohio, and a business meeting constituted the exercises of the occasion. An election of officers resulted in the retention of the old officers, save where circumstances rendered a change necessary. The substitutions were, Rev. S. F. DeWolf as Chaplain, and Frank Finley, of Brunswick; S. W. De Witt, of Harrisville; Daniel Musser, of Hinckley; A. W. Durkee, of Litchfield; W. W. Munger, of Medina; George Hayden, of Montville, as Vice Presidents. In the following list, we give the results of this association thus far. Of its completeness the writer has no knowledge, save that no reasonable expenditure of money has been wanting in assisting the efforts of the officers of this association to secure a complete and accurate list, according to the object set forth in the society's constitution.

MILITARY RECORD OF MEDINA COUNTY.

THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING MATTER ARE EXPLAINED AS FOLLOWS:

Co	Company
e	Enlisted
kld	Killed
disd	Discharged
O. V. I	Ohio Volunteer Infantry
O. V. V. I	Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry
O. S. S	Ohio Sharp-Shooters
O. V. S. S	Ohio Volunteer Sharp-Shooters
O. N. G	Ohio National Guard
O. V. M	Ohio Volunteer Militia
O. V. C	Ohio Volunteer Cavalry
O. V. V. C	Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry
O. L. A	Ohio Light Artillery
O. V. L. A	Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery
O. V. H. A	Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery
U. S. C	United States Cavalry
U. S. I	United States Infantry
O. V. Mex	Ohio Volunteer Mexican

BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

George Clement, Co. E, 55th O. V. I., e. Oct. 9, 1861; died Jan. 12, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Chas. E. Allen, 5th O. S. S., e. Dec. 6, 1862; died May 17, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Albert Evans, Co. C, 49th Wis. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1865; disd. Nov. 7, 1865.

Henry C. Gayer, Co. D, 46th Wis. V. I., e. Feb. 14, 1865; disd. Sept. 29, 1865.

Anset Athiton, Co. E, 65th O. V. I., e. Oct. 13, 1862; disd.

L. L. Morton, Co. H, 41st O. V. I., e. Sept. 16, '61; disd. Oct. 20, '62.

Augustus A. Foskett, Co. G, 4th O. N. G., e. April, 1861; disd.

Augustus A. Foskett, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. Sept. 16, 1864.

Thomas C. Ferriman, Co. A, 1st O. L. A., e. Feb. 27, 1864; disd. July 31, 1865.

Chas. Tibbetts, Co. E, 150th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Aug. 23, 1864.

Chas. Tibbetts, Co. B, 188th O. V. I., e. Jan. 10, 1865; disd. Sept. 21, 1865.

F. M. Gibbs, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 24, 1861; disd. Feb. 20, 1863.

Alexander Gibbs, Co. K, 2d O. V. I., e. Aug. 24, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.

Alexander Gibbs, Co. H, 2d O. V. V. C., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 5, 1865.

John F. Root, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.

Francis Lindley, Co. K, O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. June 30, '65.

Lewis Rounds, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. January, 1863.

Chas. Cinninger, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 25, 1862; disd. Sept. 25, 1863.

John Archer, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died at St. Louis April 27, 1863.

Willis Peck, Co. F, 16th O. V. I., e. September, 1861 died at Plat Lick, Ky., June 6, 1862.

Lewis W. Peck, Co. D, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Resaca May 23, 1864.

George E. Lindley, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. July, 1865.

Thomas Ferriman, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Dec. 31, 1863; disd. July 31, 1865.

Jacob F. Eckert, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Dec. 31, 1863; disd. July 31, 1865.

Peter F. Graham, Co. E, 1st Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. April 16, 1863.

Willie Hadlock, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Huntsville, Ala., May 30, 1862.

Edwin L. Morton, Co. E, O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 17, 1863.

James Marquitt, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. June 22, 1865.

Charles Zetter, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. June 22, 1865.

Charles Strong, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. August, 1862; disd.

Elijah M. Strong, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. August, 1862; disd.

Newell Fuller, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, '62; disd. July 30, '63.

John Hamilton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1861; disd.

Orvil M. Welling, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 26, 1862.

Ugene Foskett, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, '62; disd. July 30, '63.

Julius Wait, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Stone River, Jan. 8, 1863.

Richard Wykes, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd.

O. C. Church, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. December, 1863.

Sergt. G. E. Goodrich, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd.

Valentine Ault, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. August, 1862; disd.

Fred Converse, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. August, 1862; disd.

Lewis Rockwood, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. June 22, 1865.

Henry E. Kennedy, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. April 25, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.

W. W. Beach, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.

E. J. Root, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.

John Whelock, Co. E, 1st O. V. A; disd. Sept. 26, 1864.

Jacob Harris, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.

Alfred King, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.

E. S. Converse, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.

F. Cunningham, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.

A. Cunningham, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.

E. S. Billings, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.

John Hamilton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I.

Wm. H. Hanchett, Co. H, 8th O. V. I.

S. Cleveland, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.

George Shalehouse, Co. H, 37th O. V. I.

Uriah Hadlock, 41st O. V. I.; 1863.

N. H. Sherman.

W. Bradford, O. V. I.

Enos E. Wait, O. V. A.

A. Hinman.

R. Unkel.

R. R. Peebles, Co. B, 7th O. V. I.

R. B. Kelley, Co. D, 1st O. V. I.

B. McConnel, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. September, 1861.

J. H. Root, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. September, 1864.

M. V. Pitkin, 5th O. V. S. S., e. Oct., 1862, disd. July 19, 1865.

Lieut. John C. Preston, Asst. Surg. 73d O. V. I.; disd. July 20, 1865.

Patrick Newgent, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. Aug., 1862; died.

Sylvester Stevenson, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. 1861; disd.

C. A. Pool, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. Aug., 1862; disd.

H. V. Garrett, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. 1862; disd.

W. H. Lender, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. Aug., 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.

Joseph Warner, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. 1861; died in service.

Adelbert Fuller.

Abner Strong; died in service.

William Frank.

Edward Beach.

Thomas Pool.

Edward Tousley.

Warren F. Wilbur, 29th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; died Dec. 16, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

Amasa L. Clapp, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. July 7, 1865.
Darius W. Sanford, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Nov. 6, 1864.
Darius W. Sanford, Co. D, 30th Mich. V. I., e. Dec. 25, 1864; disd. June 30, 1865.
Henry Ware, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
J. J. Johnson, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Oct. 26, 1861; disd. Nov. 6, 1864.
George W. Kindig, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Oct. 26, 1861; disd. Nov. 6, 1864.
Ezra Fritz, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 23, 1861; disd. Oct. 4, 1864.
Maj. W. H. Williams, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1861; disd. Dec. 4, 1864.
John Richards, Co. B, 16th O.V. M., e. April 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 18, '61.
H. E. Dustin, Co. H, 177th O.V. I., e. Aug. 29, '64; disd. June 24, '65.
Merritt A. Rice, Co. B, 42d O.V. I., e. Sept. 24, '61; disd. Oct. 30, '62.
Sergt. Merritt A. Rice, 9th O. V. C., e. Aug. 21, '63; disd. July 20, '65.
W. E. Carlton, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, '61; disd. Sept. 30, '64.
Jonathan M. Beach, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 9, 1861; disd. Sept. 29, 1864.
A. H. Hyatt, Co. D, 7th Wis. V. I., e. Dec. 28, '64; disd. June 26, '65.
C. R. Reynolds, Co. A, 179th O. V. I., e. Aug. 16, 1864; disd. June 17, 1865.
F. R. Mantz, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Aug. 1, 1865.
Ezra H. Lance, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
Chilion Packard, e. June, 1862; died at Camp Chase Aug. 7, 1862.
Luther C. Prouty, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. '62; disd. October, '65.
Fletcher G. Richards, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. July 7, 1865.
Isaac Pearson, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died May 22, 1863, at Franklin, Tenn.
G. T. Clapp, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. July 7, 1865.
Capt. A. J. Dyer, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, '61; disd. Dec. 4, '64.
Corp. William J. Atkins, Co. B, 124th O.V I., e. August, 1862; killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Corp. Freeman Robinson, Co. A, 128th O. V. I., e. January, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
James Buck, Co. C, 128th O. V. I., e. January 1863; disd. July 13, '65.
A. Main, Jr., Co. B, 128th O. V. I., e. January, 1863; died at Johnson's Island April 4, 1865.
Daniel Mills, Co. C, 128th O. V. I., e. January, '63; disd. July 13, '65.
Lewis Smith, Co. C, 128th O. V. I., e. January, '63; disd. July 13, '65.
O. F. White, Co. A, 128th O.V. I., e. December, '62; disd. July 13, '65.
George S. Brown, 128th O. V. I., e. December, '62; disd. July 13, '65.
Linus Rogers, 128th O. V. I., e. January, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
Sergt. Herbert Robinson, Co. B, 128th O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, 1862; disd. July 13, 2865.
Alpha Thompson, 29th O. V. I., e. September, 1861; disd.
Alpha Thompson, 12th O. V. C., e. October, 1863; disd. 1865.
Theo. F. Ripley, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. Aug. 9, 1863.
Daniel Rice, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. August 1862; died at Young's Pt., La., Feb. 13, 1863.
John Main, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
J. G. Halliwell, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, '61; disd. Sept. 30, '64.
Abram J. Lance, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 24, '61; disd. Jan. 26, '64.
George Best, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Feb. 28, 1862.
James W. Slocum, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Aug. 13, 1862,
George C. Moody, Co. B, 42d O.V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Thompson Hill July 31, 1863.
William H. Richards, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1831; died in service Feb. 23, 1862.
Charles H. Williams, Co. I, 8th N. Y. C.
William Ruhends, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
Charles H. Millington, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died March 25, 1862, of disease.
James Winters, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
Sereno F. Sawyer, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
William H. Abbott, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
Merritt Northrop, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
John W. Cambell, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
Hiram Fellows, Co, K, 8th O. V. I.; killed March 31, 1862.
J. B. Whitney, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. September, '64.
Capt. R. B. Smith, 9th O. V. C.: died Aug. 3, 1865.
Lieut. A. A. Philbrink, 9th O. V. C.
Lieut. A. A. Rice, 9th O. V. C.
Cyrus Packerd, 9th O. V. C.
Charles Gunsauls, Co. H, 41st O. V. I.; killed March 25, 1863.
John Martin, 124th O. V. I.; died June 3, 1865.
W. J. Tilley, 124th O. V. I.; died Dec. 3, 1865.
James R. Ustick, 2d O. V. C.
Alonzo House, 2d O. V. C.
Joseph Fetterman, 8th O. V. I.
John Anderson, 8th O. V. I.
L. D. Ives, 8th O. V. I.
H. J. Lyons, 10th O. V. C.
H. L. Friller, 10th O. V. C.
N. B. Crosby, 10th O. V. C.; died Nov. 4, 1864.
Alpha Thompson, 10th O. V. C.
S. F. Sawyer, 29th O. V. I.
E. T. Shaw, 29th O. V. I.
Wm. N. Dickenson, 29th O. V. I. killed in action June 14, 1862.
M. T. Rice, 29th O. V. I.
Milton Murdock, 29th O. V. I.
Byron Best, 70th O. V. I.; died May 13, 1865.
Amos Rose, 70th O. V. I.; killed Aug. 23, 1865.
J. R. Judson, 84th O. V. I.
G. C. Boise, 84th O. V. I.
D. P. Stowell, 124th O. V. I,
G. H. Williams, 182d O. V. I.
W. W. Richards, O. V. S. S.
O. E. Richards, O. V. S. S.
Wm. Cooper, Co. D, 166th O. N. G. e. May, '64, disd. September, 64.
Wm. Eddy, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. September '61; disd. December, '64.
George Messmer, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
S. D. Moody, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.; died Feb. 3, 1863.
F. A. Brown, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
Newton Richards, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.; died Feb. 10, 1863.
J. W. Barnard, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
S. R. Tilley, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
Avery Clarke, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
J. Collin (nurse), Co. B, 42d O. V. I.; died Feb. 3, 1863.

GRANGER TOWNSHIP.

Silas Payne, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 16, 1861; disd. Feb. 18, 1863.
Silas Payne, Co. H, 177th O. V. I., e. Aug. 29, 1864; disd. June 24, 1865.
Jonas D. Ingraham, Co. G, 64th O. V. I., e. Oct. 30, 1863; died March 7, 1864, at Lebanon, Ky.
Musician R. O. Codding, 12th Ill. V. I., e. 1861; disd. July 4, 1862.
Musician Horace W. Codding, 12th Ill. V. I., e. 1861; disd. July, '62.
Hubert J. Codding, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; died March 24, 1862, at Winchester.
Robert H. Richards, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 25, 1861; disd. Dec. 27, '62.
Robert H. Richards, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 15, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Robert Valentine, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Nov. 7, 1863; disd. June 10, 1865.
Harvey J. Smith, Co. H, 29th O. V. V. I., e. Jan. 16, 1864; disd. July 13, 1865.
O. Rockwell, 5th Co., O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 17, 1862; disd. July 19, '65.
Lewis R. Willey, 9th Co. 1st O. V. S. S., e. Feb. 15, 1864; trans.
Lewis R. Willey, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.; died April 2, 1865, at Petersburg.
George H. Jarvis, Co. H, 33d Ill. V. I., e. Dec. 10, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
George H. Jarvis, Co. H, 33d Ill. V. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Nov. 24, 1865.
R. L. Martin, Co. D, Hoffman Battalion, O. V. I., e. March 18, 1863; disd. Feb. 11, 1864.
John Knox, U. S. N., e. July 18, 1861; disd. Oct. 9, 1864.
L. C. Rickerson, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; disd. May 18, 1865.
W. E. Jackson, 9th Co. 1st O. V. S. S., e. March 29, 1864; died June 21, 1864, at City Point, Va.
Robert Shacklton, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1864; disd. June 29, 1865.
J. W. Nichols, Co. A, 5th O. V. C.; disd. Feb. 1, 1864.
J. W. Nichols, Co. I, 13th O. V. I., e. Feb. 1, 1864; disd. July 1, '64.
John Cox, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Sept.; died at Andersonville Prison, May, 1865.
Corp. Albert Albertoon, 10th Co. 1st O. S. S., e. March 8, 1864; trans.
Albert Albertoon, Co. H, 60th O. V. I.: disd. 28, 1865.
Henry C. Williamson, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died May, at ——.
Corp. L. A. Miller, Co. G, 115th O. V. I.. e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. June, 1865.
M. Comstock, Co. L, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd.
M. Comstock, Co. L, 1st U. S. C., e. Feb. 13, 1864; died Feb. 13, 1865, at St. Louis, Mo.
Lewis E. Turner, Co. I, 193d O. V. I., e. Dec. 24, 1864; disd. Aug. 4, 1865.

H. L. Chrisman, Co. A, 38th O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1861; disd. July 2, 1862.
H. L. Chrisman, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 1, 1864; disd. July 11, 1865.
Harvey Cutter, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Asa Ingraham, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 24, '61; disd. Dec. 31, '63.
Asa Ingraham, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Jan. 1, '64; disd. Sept. 11, '65.
Seth A. Waite, Co. H, 177th O. V. I., e. Sept 3, 1864; disd. June 24, 1865.
J. Spellman, Co. A, Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1863; disd. July 19, 1865.
Turney S. Wheeler, Co. H, 103d O. V. I.; disd. June 12, 1865.
S. T. Herrington, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, '62; disd. July 8, '63.
E. A. Sumner, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 10, 1864; disd. May 13, 1865.
George B. Bagley, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
J. W. King, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, '62; disd. June 12, '65.
Henry McCloud, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
O. Vandivere, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 1, 1861; died March, 1862, at Platte City, Mo.
W. G. Low, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Oct. 31, 1863; died May 19, 1864, at Granger, Ohio.
Corp. J. D. Treman, Co. A, Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 25, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
Thomas J. Case, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
Hugh C. Parkhurst, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
Edwin Parkhurst, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. Jan. 26, 1862.
D. M. Aikman, Co. A, 1st O. V. S. S., e. Sept., 1862; died April 27, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Henry W. Daykin, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Dec. 12, 1861; disd. Dec. 14, 1864.
Cephas A. Rockwood.
Chas. L. Case, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. Feb. 13, 1865; disd. May 15, '65.
Sergt. James Reynolds, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 4, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Hiram N. Young, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. Jan. 6, 1861; disd. June 4, 1864.
George F. Crane, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. July 5, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
George F. Crane, 166th O. N. G., e. May 7, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
E. L. Lockhart, Co. B, 23d O. V. I., e. Feb. 2, '64; disd. July 26, '65.
Henry L. Ingraham, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 27, 1861; disd. Nov., 1862.
James L. Turner, Co. L, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to U. S. C. for five years.
James L. Turner, Co. L, 1st U. S. C.; disd. Feb. 15, 1868.
Wellington Smith, Co. D, 67th O. V. I., e. Dec. 16, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
First Lieut. Wellington Smith, Co. G, 67th O. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 1, 1865.
Mathew J. Bogardus, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
George D. Damon, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June June 12, 1865.
Mathew Gunton, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Corp. Asa Hinnman, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Henry C. Hatch, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Musician Milton J. Truman, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Sergt. Sylvester Damon, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Charles C Webster, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. Jan. 11, 1863.
Alonzo D. Willits, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
George P. Huntley, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 12, 1865.
Aaron J. Fuller, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
J. A. Case, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd.
George W. Barber, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd.
Alonzo Beebe, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd.
George H. Baker, Co. L, 2d O. V. C., e. Feb. 1, 1861; disd. Jan. 20, 1864.
George H. Baker, Co. E, 2d O. V. V. C., e. Jan. 20, 1861; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
Richmond S. Bissel, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Feb. 25, 6865; died at Gramba, Mo., Aug. 30, 1865.
Luther Udall, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 26, 1864; died at Murfreesboro Nov. 16, 1864.
E. B. Low, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 26, '64; disd. June 29, '65.
Capt. David W. Botsford, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
Alma Huntley, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
Samuel L. Codding, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
Amiles W. Rockwood, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
Julius D. Truman, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
Vanransaeler F. Hill, Co. A, 5th Independent O. V. S. S., e. Oct. 28, 1862; disd. July 19, 1865.
Seymour Codding, 10th Independent O. V. S. S., e. March 25, 1864; disd. Nov. 20, 1864.
Adelbert Barber, Co. A, 1st O. V. S. S., e. Sept., '62; disd. Aug., '65.
M. Cox, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e, Feb., 1865; disd. May, 1865.
W. Vanorman, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; disd. May, 1865.
J. C. Willy, Co. I, 133d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, 1865.
George Woodruff, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, '65.
Clayton Wolcott, 183d O. V. I.; disd.
E. Bissell, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. March, 1865; disd. Sept., 1865.
A. R. Codding, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; disd. Sept., 1865.
H. Harris, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. 1865.
J. W. Low, Co. K, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; disd. 1865.
Judson Chrisman.
George Hand, Co. L, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; disd. 1865.
James B. Hatch, Co. D, 67th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; disd. 1862.
L. Luke, Co. H, 60th O. V. I., e. March, 1864; disd. Aug., 1865.
E. Purcel, Co. D, 67th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died in service.
M. Ruddy, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; disd. 1865.
L. R. Rockwood, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, '65.
J. Russell, 10th O. V. C.
H. Shainholdts, 124th O. V. I.
Harrison Shoff.
N. Tyler, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. May, 1865.
J. Van Orman, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, 1865.
R. C. Van Orman, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; disd. 1865.
H. Vadar, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. Feb. 23, 1865; disd. May 11, 1865.
James Low, 23d O. V. I.
J. S. Codding, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd.
A. L. Fufler, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. May, 1865.
Smith Hancock, e. 1862; disd. 1863.
George Spellman, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
William Johnson, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Jeremiah Fitch, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Francis Macguire, Co. G, 3d Mich. V. I.
A. Willow Bowles, Co. K, 19th O. V. I.
Evander Turner, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861.
W. Williamson.
Chester Wolcott.
H. Wolcott.
B. Tyler.

GUILFORD.

James C. Boise, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1861; disd. Sept. 25, 1862.
R. J. Fink, Musician, Co. M, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Sept., 1862.
R. J. Fink, 20th O. V. B., e. Sept., 1862; disd.
R. J. Fink, Mich. V. I., e. Sept. 4, 1864; paroled.
James C. Stoaks, Q. M. S., Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Jacob Wells, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
J. K. Stoaks, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; died Sept. 2, 1864, at Seville, Ohio.
Homer St. John, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Wm. Powers, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; died Sept. 6, 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio.
H. B. Nye, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
A. J. Nelson, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
F. J. Noyes, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
David Koppes, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
John H. Kindig, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
George H. Hay, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
J. T. Graves, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.

L. A. Easton, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
J. B. Dix, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Marion Colburn, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Perry Cannon, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
J. K. Caughey, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Joseph K. Bergey, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Musician J. H. R. Caughey, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Musician J. M. Easton, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Homer Hosmer, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Corp. P. W. Crawford, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Corp. Irvine Bartholomew, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Corp. Chas. Leland, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept 9, 1864.
Sergt. L. K. Hosmer, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
First Lieut. Daniel Shaw, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Second Lieut. S. A. Hosmer, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Capt. Wm. Bigham, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Isaac Reimer, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1862; kld. in Tennessee in 1863.
David B. Krieder, Co. D, 125th O. V. I., e. April 15, 1864; disd.
Jacob C. Whitmore (sailor), Ram "Choctaw," e. Aug. 27, 1864, disd. Sept., 1865.
Valentine Bower, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. July, 1865.
Suel Wilson, Co. K, 15th U. S. V. R. C., e. Dec. 16, 1862; disd.
Philo F. Wilson, Co. A, 10th U. S. I., e. Dec. 21, 1863; disd. April 9, 1865.
Calvin G. Wilson, U. S. S. "Argosy," e. Aug. 30, 1864; disd. June 30, 1865.
Stephen Schlabach, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. June 28, 1865.
John B. Montgomery, Co. F, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug. 14. 1862; disd. July 2, 1865.
Isaac Shireman, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. May 12, 1865.
David McMullen, Co. I, 103d O. V. I, e. Aug. 16, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
John Hass, Co. M, Mich. V. I., e. Oct. 20, 1863; disd. March, 1866.
G. R. Cannon, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
David F. Cook, Co. B, 2d O. V. C.
Wm. H. Bartholomew, Co. B, 2d O. V. C.
Jerry Montgomery, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Isaac D. Bartholomew, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
R. D. Schlabach, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Alexander Duff, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Edmond Baker, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., , e. June, 1861; disd.
James H. Caughey, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June. 1861; disd.
Thomas Vance, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Wm. H. Eckert, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Henry A. Brotts, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. on account of wounds.
George Merritt, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Jonathan Mohney, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Wm. U. McDonald, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e June, 1861; disd.
Stephen Rolph, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. on account of wounds.
Nicholas Steiner, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
Richard Montgomery, Co. D, 6th Wis. O. V. C.; died in service.
Clark B. Crawford, Co. C, 23d O. V. I.
Emerson Graves, reg't not known.
George W. Harper, Co. I, 29th Ind. V. I.
Samuel Longnaker, Co. C, 60th O. V. I.
Peter Nicholas, Co. D, 29th O. V. I.
Albert A. Dix, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died Jan. 4, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.
L. E. Crandall, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
W. M. Crandall, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
O. E. Hubble, Co. B, 22d O. V. I.
Charles Lyons, Co. B, 22d O. V. I.
Sergt. Wm. C. Lyon, Co. C, 23d O. V. I.
Egbert Harris, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Joseph Harris, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Herbert Stiles, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Musician R. H. Devens.
Musician Giles Easton.
William Reshon, Co. I, 29th O. V. V. I., e. Jan., 1864; disd. July, 1865.
William Marks, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed at Antietam.
Capt. Lyman B. Wilcox, 103d O. V. I.
E. F. Ustick, Co. C, 2d O. V. C.; died in service; buried by the Free Masons.
E. J. Kuder, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
R. J. Pickard, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1861; disd. Sept., 1864.
P. W. Crawford, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1861; disd. Sept. '64.
Edwin Kinney, buried in Seville Cemetery.
George Cotton, buried in Seville Cemetery.
Marquis Dix, buried in Seville Cemetery.
John Edwards, buried in Seville Cemetery.
Allis Brown, buried in Seville Cemetery.
Wm. A. Snyder, buried in Seville Cemetery.
Ensign Johnson, buried in Seville Cemetery.
Arthur Strong, buried in Seville Cemetery.
Harrison B. Owen, buried in Seville Cemetery.
George Porter, buried in Seville Cemetery.
James Null, buried in Seville Cemetery.
James McElroy, buried in Seville Cemetery.
John Robison, buried in Seville Cemetery.
H. A. Montgomery, buried elsewhere.
Wm. McDermott, buried elsewhere.
Jas. Grim, buried elsewhere.
Chas Johnson, buried elsewhere.
Austin Cotton, buried elsewhere.
Leonard Elders, buried elsewhere.
Robert Brown, buried elsewhere.
Orville Warren, buried elsewhere.
Wm. McConnell, buried elsewhere.
Delos Reed, buried elsewhere.
Henry Archer, buried elsewhere.
F. McCabe, buried elsewhere.
Jasper Powers, buried elsewhere.
Dyer Harris, buried elsewhere.
Elisha Rathburn, buried elsewhere.

HINCKLEY TOWNSHIP.

Hiram Conant, 2d O. V. C., e. February, 1865; died at Hinckley, Ohio, June 17, 1865.
William Behr, Co. A, 4th Mo. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. Aug. 24, 1864.
Orrin O. Perrin, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 14, 1864; disd. June 29, 1865.
Andrew Finch, Co. A, 1st O. L. A., e. April 23, 1861; disd. Jan., '64.
Andrew Finch, Co. A, 1st O. L. A., e. January, 1864; disd. July 23, 1865.
Samuel Fauble, Co. I, 38th O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1861; disd. Sept. 27, 1864.
R. T. Gargett, Co. G, 2d O. V. C., e. March, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
Lewis Rockwood, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd.
John A. Marquitt, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Sept. 4, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
Samuel W. Rubert, Co. I, 23d O. V. I., e. May 22, 1861; disd. June 30, 1864.
John C. Coover, Co. K, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd.
John C. Coover, Squadron U. S. N.; disd. Aug. 16, 1865.
George W. Fulmer, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. August, 1861; transferred.
George W. Fulmer, 25th O. V. B.; disd. December, 1865.
Wm. H. Willey, Co. B, 2d O. B. C., e. Aug. 7, '61; disd. Jan. 20, '63.
Musician John Goldwood, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. July, 1865.
Henry Canfield, Co. A, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; kld. at Chickamauga.
H. M. Wait, Co. A, 1st O. V. A., e. Sept. 20, 1861; disd. May, 1862.
Don. C. Van Denson, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. Sept. 29, 1863.
D. O. Musser, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 4, '64; disd. June 29, '65.
H. D. Worden, Co. B, 74th Ill. V. I., e. October, 1862; disd.
William Cumberworth, Co. D, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862; disd. June 10, 1865.
C. A. Billings, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. September, 1861; disd. January, 1864.
C. A. Billings, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. January, 1864; disd. July 23, 1865.

Martin H. Marquitt, Co. K, 19th O. V. I., e. April 23, 1861; disd. Aug. 19, 1861.
Martin H. Marquitt, Co. A, 1st O. L. A., e. September, 1861; disd. July 1, 1865.
Cineas Allen, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., February, 1865.
Samuel Hicks, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, '64; disd. July 9, '65.
Richard B. Keyes, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. March 21, 1864: disd. June 17, 1865.
Michael Schriber, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; disd.
Edwin Kellogg, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; disd. June 10, 1865.
John Kellogg, Jr., Co. F, 2d O. V. C., e. Feb. 20, '65; disd. June, '65.
Anson J. Waldo, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; disd. July 10, 1865.
Justus T. Waldo, Co. I, 103d O. V. I.; disd.
Edwin A. Waldo, 20th O. V. B., e. Sept. 22, 1862; disd. July 13, '65.
Wm. V. Howland, Co. A, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861: disd. Jan., 1863.
Wm. V. Howland, Co. A, 2d O. V. C.; disd. Oct. 23, 1865.
William H. Laughlin, Co. E, 1st O. V. C., e. Aug. 23, 1861; disd. Sept. 1, 1864.
E. Conant, Co. F, 2d O. V. C., e. February, '64; disd. February, 1865.
Robert Andrew, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1864; died in service, Dec. 17, 1864.
Frank A. Gouch, served one summer.
Charles R. Salisbury, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; trans.
Charles R. Salisbury, 25th O. V. B., e. Feb. 17, '63; disd. Jan. 2, '64.
Charles R. Salisbury, 25th Ind. O. V. B., e. Jan. 3, 1864; disd. Dec. 12, 1865.
R. B Keyes, 2d O. V. C., e. 1864; disd. June, 1865.
Fred Gouch, 41st O. V. I., e. 1861; died in service, April 20, 1863.
Warner Bellus, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Oct. 8, 1863; disd. July 25, 1865.
Nathaniel Bellus, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1864; died at Newbern, N. C., Feb., 1865.
Cassius A. Kellogg, Co. M, U. S. C., e. Oct. 3, 1864; disd. Oct. 3, 1867.
Corp. Zara Ellsworth, Co. A, 124th O. V. I., e. July 29, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
William M. Massey, Co. C, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 24, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
William M. Massey, Co. C, 2d O. V. V. C., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
Mortimer Olds, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Dec. 7, 1863; disd. July 17, 1865.
Charles Cleveland, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Sept. 25, 1861; died at Camp Wood, Ky., February, 1862.
Myron Richards, Co. A, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Sept. 25, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1865.
Myron Richards, Co. A, 1st O. V. V. L. A., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. July 31, 1865.
Lieut. Harrison Frizzell, 6th O. V. L. A., e. Nov. 2, 1861; disd. Oct. 12, 1862.
Lieut. Harrison Frizzell, Co. B, 180th O. V. I., Sept. 2, 1864; disd. July 21, 1865.
Sergt. Oliver E. Ellsworth, Co. A, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
Henry M. Holmes, Co. I, 41st O. V. I., e. Oct. 2, '61; disd. Nov. 1, '64.
Henry Searles, Co. A, 1st O. V. A., e. September, 1861.
Ephraim Sutton, Co. A, 1st O. V. A., e. September, 1861.
Samuel Pelton, Co. E, 1st O. V. A., e. August, 1861.
John W. Garget, e. Co. A, 1st O. V. A., e. Sept. 4, '61; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
Nelson Vaughn, Co. D, 124th O. V. I., e. Dec. 24, 1862; disd. July 9, 1865.
John W. Labare, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
Chas. Cleveland, Co. A, 1st O. V. A.; died in service.
Henry O. West, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
Hiram Ellis, Co. E, 1st O. V. A.
George Pierce, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
George Williams, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
George Abrams, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Edmon Damon, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Ira Bedell, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Frederick A. Garrett, Co. I, 41st O. V. I.; [illegible]
Samuel Augustus Buell, Co. K, 42d O. V. I.
Martin McAlister, Co. K, 42d O. V. I.
Jeremiah Fitch, Co. H, 4th O. V. I.
Jacob Sutton, 65th O. V. I.
G. W. Lee, 65th O. V. I.
Jacob J. Bogardus, Co. B, 67th O. V. I.
Wm. B. Halsey, Co. G, 72d O. V. I.
Orville McClintick.
Thos. Hatfield, Kunkle's Battery.
Anson E. McIntire, Co. M, 2d O. V. C.

HARRISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Alfred H. Sanford, Co. E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec. 16, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
Calvin M. Horner, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 12, 1861; disd. Oct. 25, 1862.
Calvin M. Horner, Co. G, 2d O.V. H. A., e. Feb. 26, 1864; disd. Aug. 23, 1865.
James C. Rogers, Co. A, Hoffman's Bat., e. July 28, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
Elias Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, '62; disd. Feb. 25, '64.
Levi J. Donaldson, Co. F, 20th O. V. I., e. Oct. 1, 1862; disd. July 1, 1863.
Columbus C. Eldred, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 26, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
Corp. A. Pomroy, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 9, 1861; disd. Aug. 17, 1862.
First Lieut. A. Pomroy, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Danford P. Eldred, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 12, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
Lieut. Henry Cutter, Co. E, 4th O. V. I., e. 1861; disd. June 21, '65.
Henry Cutter, U. L. G., e. Nov. 26, 1863; disd. Sept. 9, 1865.
W. F. Ford, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, '61; disd. March 2, 1865.
Ludwick E. Wagoner, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
William Pittinger, Co. B, 102d O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. June 23, 1865.
J. C. Bacon, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. December, '64.
W. M. Bacon, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
A. Bowman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, '62; disd. August, '65.
H. L. Burr, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
G. O. Chapman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. February, 1864.
L. H. Chapman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn.
A. Clark, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1863; disd. June, 1864.
John Crow, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died in service.
J. L. Dennis, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, '62; disd. August, '65.
Maj. S. W. Dewitt, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disd. December, 1865.
William Durham, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1863; disd. August, 1864.
C. C. Eldred, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; died at Washington, D. C.
J. F. Feazle, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disd. August, '63.
J. Fetterman, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. November, 1864.
M. Flickinger, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; killed at Mission Ridge.
Phil Goodwin, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. November, 1864.
W. Goodwin, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; killed at Thompsonville, Miss.
J. G. Green, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., April, 1861; disd. April, 1863.
N. Griswold, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. May, '63.
E. L. Gunson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disd. August, '64.
D. Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862: died in service.
J. Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. August, 1865.
P. Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. August, 1865.
W. Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. August, 1865.
J. T. Henry, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. May, '64.
E. Hettinger, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. May, '63.
J. I. Horner, Co. K, 110th O. V. I., e. October, 1862; disd. February, 1864.
John Horner, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. September, 1864.
Ed. Hunter, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. August, 1861; disd. August, '64.
C. Loomis, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. November, 1864.
Lieut. F. B. Loomis, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
L. Loomis, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; disd. November, 1864.
First Lieut. T. G. Loomis, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. November, 1861; resigned July 4, 1862.
A. B. Lowe, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn.
Jas. Lowe, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. August, 1862; disd. August, 1865.
Robert Lowe, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Feb. 1864.
C. Merry, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. July, 1862.
M. A. Mihills, Co. A, Huffman's Bat.; disd.
M. A. Mihills, 178th O. V. I.; disd.
E. Miller, Co. E, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. May, 1862.
J. Miller, Co. A, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1862.

D. Mills, Huffman's Bat.; disd.
F. Munson, Co. E, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1862.
E. Myers, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., '62; disd. Aug., 1865.
T. Mates, Co. E, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1863.
D. R. Newell, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; killed at Frederick City, Md.
D. Parker, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; killed at Gettysburg.
G. Park, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1865.
Jas. Park, Co. I, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov. 1862.
Oth. Park, 20th O. Bat., e. Jan., 1864; disd. June, 1865.
Wm. H. Parmeter, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. May, '63.
R. B. Redfield, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; disd. Aug., 1864.
W. Repp, Co. E, 72d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1862; disd. Jan., 1865.
Geo. Shafer, Co. I, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1862.
Giles Sheldon, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
R. J. Stephenson, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug.'63.
C. Smith, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. May, 1863.
L. D. Smith, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1864.
T. H. Smith, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; died at Burbank, Ohio.
H. E. Spring, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
D. S. Stone, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1863.
George Swift, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed at Vicksburg.
C. M. Van Orman, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
J. H. Van Orman, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., '64.
O. O. Van Orman, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
A. Vandermark, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; killed at Mission Ridge.
B. Vandemark, Co. B, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. March, 1862.
J. Vandermark, Co. B, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
O. Vanderhoff, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. April, 1862; disd. April, '65.
H. D. Weaver, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1864.
J. W. Weaver, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1864.
F. Weir, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug. 1864.
J. Winters, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. April, 1864.
Wm. Winters, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1864.
T. Worthington, Co E, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., 1865.
J. Young, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1865.
St. Kemmery, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug., 1865.
G. Leiby, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Aug. 1863.
M. Hyatt, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; disd.
Sergt. E. Scholiz, Co. C, 128th O. V. I., e. Oct. 9, 1862; disd. July 12, 1865.
William Miller, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Peter Johnson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Henry Harts, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
E. H. Torrence, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
John Sayles, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Peter Mates, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Reuben Wertman, Co. F, 72d O. V. I.
Louis Rappe, Co. F, 72d O. V. I.
William Griswold, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 1861.
Porter Smith, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
Frank Richardson, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 1861.
Henry Signs, 72d O. V. I.
Alonzo Trapp, 72d O. V. I.
James Geisinger, 72d O. V. I.
Joseph Bensinger, 72d O. V. I.
Milton Parmer, Co. K, 16th O. V. I.
John Geisinger, Co. K, 16th O. V. I.
Almond F. Norton, Co, A, 24th O.V. I.
Allen Young.
Henry F. Hettinger, Co. C, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Nov.,'64.
Second Lieut. Robert Park.
Allen Sargent.
John Feltz.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

Henry Roop, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. '64; killed at Buzzard's Roost, Ga.
Henry H. Hibbard, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. 1864; disd. July, 1865.
John Roop, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. 1864; disd. 1865.
Samuel Coller, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Jackson, Miss.
William Coller, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Oct. 11, 1864.
Sergt. Jacob Coller, Co. H, 15th U. S. R., e. Oct. 15, 1861; died at Resaca, Ga., Sept., 1864.
James T. Miller, Co. A, 72d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; disd. July, 1862.
Sergt. Lorenzo Vanderhoof, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. March, 1863.
George Shafer, Co. I, 72d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; disd. July, 1862.
Sergt. John E. Fotch, Co. L, 2d O. C. A., e. Sept. 26, 1872; disd. June 1, 1877.
Daniel Coller, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. June, 1862; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1863.
Nathan Miller, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd.
Nathan Miller, 29th O. V. I.; disd. June 16, 1865.
George A. House, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 16, 1865.
Francis A. Allen, Co. H, 2d O. I. C., e. Aug. 28, 1861; disd. Jan. 14, 1863.
Francis A. Allen, 25th O. V. Bat., e. Jan. 7, 1863; disd. Dec. 14, '65.
John Crow, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; died Jan. 16, '63.
Sergt. Elias Freyman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
Morris Flickinger, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.
Daniel Frank, Co. E, 120th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Jan. 8, 1864.
Ezra Freyman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. April 26, 1863.
D. Gardner, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, '65.
William Hanes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
Theodore Hawk, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Jan. 26, 1863; disd. June 2, 1865.
William Kemery, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
David Keyser, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
Francis Kelley, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Feb. 4, 1864; disd. July 13, 1865.
Stephen Kemery, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
Gideon Leiby, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Aug.,'63.
James Low, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 9, '65.
Oliver Low, Co. K, 102d O. V. I., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. July, 1865.
Sergt. Lloyd A. Marsh, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
Israel Moyer, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
Corp. James Park, Co. K, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 25, 1861; disd. Sept. 24, 1862.
Charles Shelhart, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Aug., 1863.
William Stitle, Co. I., 29th O. V. I., e. Jan. 8, 1863; disd. Sept., '66.
Leoret Spring, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
James Tinsler, Co. A, 120th O. V. I., e. July 16, 1862; disd. May,'65.
Sergt. Orson Vanderhoof, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. June 9, 1865.
Albert Voorhees, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1864; disd. June 16, 1865.
Jackson Young, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1864; disd. June 9, 1865.
John O. Leney, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.; disd.
Jonathan Mayer, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Franklin B. Spring, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
Henry E. Spring, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
Jeremiah Swartz, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
John G. Marsh, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
Rufus C. Marsh, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
Henry Rex, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
James Miller, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
James Hauk, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
Philip Hawk, Co I, 29th O. V. I.
Wm. H. Cooper, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
Jefferson Bail, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
Uriah Cook, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.
William Angel, Co. H, 2d O. V. C.
Lester Huntington, Co. H, 2d O. V. C.
James L. Chapman, Co. H, 42d O. V. I.
Nathan Clouse, 1st O. V. A.
James McKee, Co. A, 72d O. V. I.
George Fleck, Co. A, 72d O. V. I.
William Hassiky.
W. Miller.
J. Hankey.
J. Barnes.
G. Barnes.
J. Delong.
J. Myers.
J. J. Bair.
E. Hanes.
J. Hanes.
E. Rairich.
C. Huntington.
C. Perkins.

LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

H. D. Palmer, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1864; disd. Aug. 14, 1865.
C. B. Olcott, Co. E, 10th O. V. C., e. Nov. 4, 1862; disd. Sept. 4, '63.
C. B. Olcott, 6th O. V. C., e. Feb. 29, 1864; disd. July 11, 1865.

Sergt. L. G. Perry, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1864; disd. Aug. 14, 1865.
Capt. Homer Thrall, Co. B, 17th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. Aug. 1861.
Capt. Homer Thrall, Co. D, 22d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; disd. Nov. 1864.
L. B. Sweet, Co. C, 176th O. V. I, e. Sept. 3, 1864; disd. July 14, 1865.
Sergt. W. A. Pelton, Co. H, 10th O. V. C., e. Nov. 3, 1862; disd. July 24, 1865.
Second Lieut. Wm. H. Brooker, Co. E, 10th O. V. C., e. Sept. 13, 1862; disd. June 12, 1864.
Second Lieut. Wm. H. Brooker, Co. E, 182d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. July 7, 1865.
S. Norton, died March 16, 1866.
Wm. Leach, 196th O. V. I.; died July 13, 1864.
J. R. Demming, 8th O. V. I.; disd.
A. Forbes, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; died Dec. 6, 1864.
S. Whitman, Co. E, 10th O. V. C.; died at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1862.
R. A. Stranahan, died March 25, 1865.
S. Monosmith, O. V. I.; kld. Dec. 23.
P. Meyers, kld. at Shiloh May 1, 1862.
D. Fritz, 124th O. V. I.; died June 6, 1864.
L. French, 124th O. V. I.; died April 4, 1863.
A. M. Everitt, 124th O. V. I.; died June 3, 1864.
J. Damon, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; died March 26, '63.
G. Culver, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; died March 26, '63.
J. Bartshe, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; died Sept. 29, '61.
George Benton, 124th O. V. I.; kld. Sept. 20, 1863.
Watson M. Woodworth, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. Jan. 27, 1864.
Walter Canfield, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept, 3, 1864; disd. June 14, 1865.
Sergt. Adin W. Durkee, Co. D, 23d O. V. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. Jan., 1863.
Sergt. Adin W. Durkee, Co. E, 42d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1864; resd. Aug 1865.
George Randall, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept 30, 1864.
First Lieut. Henry Fritz, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; resd.
B. F. Nickerson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. on account of wound at Antietam.
Washington Forbes, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
Samuel Powers, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.. e. June 24, 1861.
Reuben Beam, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec, 1864.
James Kellogg, Co. B, 42d O. V. I, e. Sept., 1861.
Henry W. Horton, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec. '64.
Herman Ross, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Oct. 1, 1862.
John H. Horton, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
Peter Miers, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; kld. May 1, 1863.
George Bendle, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Joel Sawyer, Co. D, 23d O. V. I.
William Nickerson, Co. E, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Ormel Forbes, O. V. I.
Timothy Powers, O. V. C.
Joseph Monosmith, 2d O. V. C.
Emery C. Newton, Co. H, 27th O. V. I.
Samuel Welman, Co. H, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Capt. Azor H. Nickerson, Co. I, 8th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; disd. on account of wounds at Gettysburg.
Maj. Azor H. Nickerson, U. S. A.; still in service.
Dexter Fritz, 16th O. V. I.

Arthur Budlong.
M. Gardner.
C. S. Morehouse.
Perry Maine.
L. Nickerson.
John Raidaie.
Nathan Sutliffe.
H. Brooker.
W. Judson.
N. W. Mills.
N. R. Olcott.
Wm. Willard.
H. Mallory.
E. Pelton.
G. W. Turner,
H. Ward.
A. Curtis.
W. Gambole.
J. Judson.
George Chase.
Judson Wyatt.
Nelson Maine.
N. Nickerson.
A. S. Powers.
Simon Seeley.
L. Brooker.
Wm. Forbes.
J. F. Main.
W. A. Mallory.
H. Perry.
M. Buck.
R. Pelton.
D. Randall.
E. Warner.
W. H. Brayton.
M. Dunbar.
T. Halliday.
Wm. Leach.

James Slocum, died in service.
William Willard.

LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP.

Jonathan Ring, Co. K, 23d O., e. June 9, 1861; died at Frederick, Sept. 22, 1863.
John G. Reisinger, Co. E, 1st O- L. A., e. Oct. 29, 1861; disd.
Martin Reisinger, Co. B, 191st O. N. G., e. Feb. 28, 1865; disd. Aug. 27, 1865.
John J. Reisinger, Co. B, 191st O. N. G., e. Feb. 28, 1865; disd. Aug. 27, 1865.
Edwin R. Beach, Co. K, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861; disd. Nov. 21, 1864.
John Miller, Co. K, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861, disd.
A. I. Pritchard, Co. K, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
John Warner, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
First Lieut. Wm. C. Beutel, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
Wesley Howard, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
William Hoxsey, Co. G, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861.
Wm. Mathews, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
John Brestel, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
Martin Terril, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
Henry Farnsworth, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
Fred Born, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
Jacob Dunderman, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
J. B. Rinear, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
W. E. Chamberlin, Co. D, 1st O. V. A.
Edwin Warner, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
George Chamberlin, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Franklin Moore, Co. D, 1st O. V. I.
Chas Hancock, Co. D, 1st O. V. I.
Philip Winninger, Co. K, 1st O. V. I.
Wm. Instle, Co. K, 1st O. V. I.
Gottlieb Wohlpet, Co. H, 3d Mich. V. I
David Chadwick, Co. F, 24th O. V. I.
Frank H. Pierce, 6th U. S. A. C.
Geo. Gaylord, Co. L, 6th U. S. A. C.
Jonathan King, Co. K, 23d O. V. I.
Christian Seymore, Co. G, 49th O. V. I.
Wm. Uga, 67th O. V. I
Jacob Roth, 67th O. V. I.
Fred Kimmick, 72d O. V. I.
Jonas La Bier, Co. E, 41st O. V. I.
Charles Uga, Co. B, 9th Mich. V. I.
Joseph Zimmerman, Co. D, 55th O. V. I.
I. L. Reneger, Co. H, 37th O V. I.
Peter Halftermeier, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
John Mott, 37th O. V. I.
John Weber, Co. A, 43d O. V. I.
Fred Brodt, 67th O. V. I.
John Raver, Co. K, 7th O. V. I.
Charles Muntz, Co. K, 7th O. V. I.
O. Merrick, 42d O. V. I.
G Zimmerman, 8th Mich. V. I.
C. Betz, 1st Mich. V. I.
Martin Smith, 58th O. V. I.
B. Ritz, Co. C, 72d O. V. I.
William Frank, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
John Dye, 5th O. S. S.
S. M. Spooner, 5th O. S. S.
Henry Mahley, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
E. R. Beach, 72d O. V. I.
John Amons, 72d O. V. I.
John Ritz, 72d O. V. I.
John Mallot, 72d O. V. I.
John Geiger, 72d O. V. I.
Frank Wormstick, 72d O. V. I.
August M. Wormstick, 72d O. V. I.
Fred Neff, 72d O. V. I.
Albert Smith, 72d O. V. I.
J. M. Hawk, Barber's S. S.
Wendel Matt, Barber's S. S.
Felix Matt, Barber's S. S
Peter Roth, Barber's S. S.
Capt. M. Frey, 103d O. V. I.
James Clark, 103d O. V. I.
David Clark, 103d O. V. I.
Aaron Everly, 103d O. V. I.
A. Atkinson, 42d O. V. I.
John Wass, 42d O. V. I.
Henry Spooner, 42d O. V. I.
C. Olin, 124th O. V. I.
G. L. Arnold, 124th O. V. I.

DeLos Moon.
Wm. Reuter.
Geo. Armbruster.
Chas. Hariman.
Frank Moon.
Geo. Musser.
Lewis Rolling.
A. R. Lork.

James Labare.
Sol Pritchard.
C. R. Maley.
Caleb Reber.
Henry Miller.
Leonard Labare.
H. A. Maley.
John Montz.
Wm. Reber.
John Themes.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

Levi Bowman, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept 30, 1864.
Frederick T. Moss, Co. I, 111th N. Y. V. I., e. July 9, 1862; disd. June 15, 1865.
Corp. James E. Parker, Co. I, 150th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864; disd. Aug. 23, 1864.
Corp. John Lance, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1862; disd. Jan.—
Corp. John Lance, 28th Mich., e. Sept. 15, 1864; disd. June 5, 1866.
Seth Ault, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 12, 1862.
Surgeon G. W. Waltz, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
William Winters, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 27, 1865.
James Winters, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 29, 1861; disd. Sept. 13, 1864.
Sergt. A. T. Boise, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 27, 1861; disd. Aug. 18, 1861.
A. T. Boise, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
Alfred Bowman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, 1862; disd. June 14, 1865.
Adam Bowman, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 3, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Geo. Eaken, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
Geo. E. Miller, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, '64; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
Abraham H. Eaken, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
James Stewart, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
William E. Moulton, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
John P. Waltz, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, '61; disd. July 2, '64.
Sergt. N. M. McConnell, Co. D, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 10, 1865.
Alonzo House, Co. A, 2d O. V. C., e. March 11, 1864; died Aug. 28, 1864, at West Philadelphia.
Romaine B. Hart, Co. B, 108th N. Y. S. V. I., e. July 27, 1862; disd. Dec. 15, 1862.
Sergt. Romaine B. Hart, Co. H, 22d N. Y. V. C., e. Dec. 9, 1863; disd. Aug. 1, 1865.
Dewlice Phillips, Co. D, 166th O. V. N., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Dec. 9, 1864.
E. H. Phinney, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 14, '61; disd. Dec. 2, '64.
Samuel Clark, Co. B, 19th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. June 5, '65.
Lyman C. Nichols, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
John L. Miller, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; died at Ft. Richardson, Va., July 20, 1864.
Geo. C. Buchanan, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Jacob A. Miller, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 15, 1864; died at Ft. Richardson, Va., July 11, 1864.
Amos D. Sheldon, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
George C. Moody, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 24, 1861; kld. at Vicksburg, July 31, 1863.
Solon D. Moody, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Young's Point, La., Feb. 23, 1863.
Sergt. Isaac L. Pierce, Co. I, 2d O. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd.
Sergt. Isaac L. Pierce, Co. B, 2d O. V. C., e. Dec. 31, 1863; died at Berryville, Va., Sept. 13, 1864.
John W. Thomas, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; died at Milliken's Bend, La., July 8, 1863.
William O. Lance, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., May 30, 1863.
Joseph H. Richards, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. July 20, 1862; died at Young's Point, La., Feb. 16, 1863.
Wm. H. Richards, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Young's Point, La., Feb. 21, 1863.
Levi A. Chase, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Vicksburg, June 2, 1863.
Chas. H. Millington, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 10, 1861; died at Ashland, Ky., March 25, 1862.
Henry Rudd, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., July 22, 1862; died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 21, 1863.
Helson A. Barrett, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; died May 23, 1863.
Lyman Thomas, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Ashland, Ky., March 4, 1862.
Sergt. Josiah Asire, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. March 25, 1862; kld. at Champion, Miss., May 1, 1863.
Corp. E. J. Carlton, Co. D, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; died at Ft. Richardson, Va., July 5, 1864.
Corp. Allen H. Baker, Co. A, 18th Ky. V. I., e. May 12, 1862; disd. May 20, 1865.
Alexander Lowe, died in service at Nashville, Tenn.
James D. Lowe, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; kld. at Antietam.
Sergt. Peter Miller, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., '61; disd. Sept., 1864.
Jacob Watring, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
W. E. Carton, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Elliott McDougall.
E. B. Harris.
Henry Howard.
Geo. W. Jourdoin.
Edwin Rice.
J. B. McConnell.
Frederick Howard.
Cyrus D. Jourdion.
George W. Foote.
A. J. Harrington, died at Andersonville.
A. J. Smith.
E. F. Smith.
H. F. Prouty.
Horace Potter, Co. E, 3d O. V., Mexican war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
Capt. Horace Potter.
William Wheeler.
John W. Bowman.
Geo. J. Williams.
Miles Mack.
Henry Chapin.
P. L. Waltz.
Lieut. R. L. McConnel, Co K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; resd.
Sergt. G. W. Patterson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
T. B. Randall, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
John Anderson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861, disd.
Marvin B. Wyatt, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Lyman P. Judson, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Benjamin Rudd, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Albert Biggs, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Josiah Howes, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
John Gruf, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
W. F. Smith, Co. E, 55th O. V. I.
Wm. H. Bockus, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, '62.
Wm. H. Bockus, Co. 6th U. S. C., e. Oct. 23, 1862; disd. May 26, '64.
W. J. Chamberlin, Co. 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
Amos Crites, O. V. I.; disd.
A. M. Hauser, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
William Bowman, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
Levi Lance, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
H. H. Williams, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
E. E. Andrews, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.

MEDINA—VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

Musician Worden Babcock, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Feb. 18, 1865; disd. July, 1865.
Frederick Kimmich, Co. H, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov. 10, 1861; disd. Aug. 1865.
Sergt. C. H. Kimball, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 25, 1865.
William H. Bennett, Co. A, 8th Wis. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1861; disd. Jan. 3, 1864.
William H. Bennett, Co. A, 8th Wis. V. I., e. Jan. 4, 1864; disd. Sept. 5, 1865.
Charles A. Kunitz, Co. O, 10th H. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862; disd. May 27, 1865.
Corp. Squire Frazier, Co G, 102d O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; disd. June 19, 1865.
Drummer C. H. Manville, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
Corp. Otis S. Young, Co. I, 3d Minn. V. I., e. Oct. 11, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
Sergt. Otis S. Young, Co. I, 3d Minn. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 2, 1865.
Sergt. Sidney S. Alden, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Dec. 2, 1864.
Second Lieut. Sidney S. Alden, Co. E, 189th O. V. I., e. March 9, 1865; disd. Sept. 28, 1865.
Charles Levet, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. June 25, 1864.
Joshua S. Mason, Co. F, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. March 12, 1864.

Sergt. Geo. W. Lewis, Co. C, 11th Ill. V. I., e. April 15, 1861; disd, Aug., 1861.
Maj. Geo. W. Lewis, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. July 9, 1865.
George H. Lowe, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 7, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
John A. Bradley, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1861; disd. Aug. 13, 1862.
Q. M. Charles B. Chamberlin, 166th O. N. G., e. May 7, 1864; disd. Sept. 10, 1864.
Sergt. Okie H. McDowell, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.; disd.
Sergt. Okie H. McDowell, Co. A, 2d O. V. V. C., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Sept. 2, 1865.
First Lieut. R. M. Dowell, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 29, 1862; disd. Oct., 1865.
Harrison Rorack, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; disd. June, '65.
Enoch E. Rorack, Barber's S. S., e. Sept., 1862; disd. 1863.
Sergt. George Rorack, Co. I, 29th O. V. I.; killed at Strasburg, Va., May, 1862.
Capt. J. H. Greene, Co. F, 8th Wis. V. I., e. July 24, 1861; disd. March, 1865.
Sergt. Oliver Vader, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 15, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
Sergt. Oliver Vader, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Dec. 31, 1863; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
Corp. Henry F. Handy, Co. A, 49th N. Y. S. V., e. Aug, 1, 1861; disd. Dec. 15, 1863.
Corp. Henry F. Handy, Co. A, 49th N. Y. S. V. V., e. Dec. 15, 1863; disd. June 27, 1865.
Orlo Jackson, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
J. Andrew, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Oct., 1863.
Sergt. Smith Egbert, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 15, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Second Lieut. Smith Egbert, Co. B, 186th O. V. I., e. Jan. 25, 1865; disd. Sept. 25, 1865.
Alexander Corretsca, Co. E, 3d O. V. Mex. war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
Wm. Cater, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Dec. 15, 1864.
Capt. H. P. Foskett, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec, 1864.
Corp. George Hayden, Co. A, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1861; disd. April 10, 1863.
Timothy Metzger, Co. C, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept. 9, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
L. R. Mann, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Orville Welling, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry.
John Dunn, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; died in W. Virginia.
Ira Brigham, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Daniel A. Wells, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Milo A. Hobart, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died on Big Sandy River Feb. 25, 1862.
John Graham, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; killed at Battle of Wilderness.
Allis E. Brown, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; killed at Winchester.
Alfred J. Davis, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. Dec., '61.
Capt. O. O. Kelsea, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; resd. 1861.
George Harris, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e., Sept., 1861; killed at Port Gibson, Ky., May 1, 1863.
Americus Hitchcock, 1st O. L. A.; killed at Chattanooga.
Franklin B. Willard, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; died in service April 25, 1862.
Corp. Joseph Leavet, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; died at Frankfort, Ky., April 12, 1863.
Wollaston Andrews, Co. B, 1st O. H. A., e. Jan. 2, 1864; disd.
Curtiss Carpenter, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed in service.
Hiram L. Varney, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed at Antietam, Va.
Walter J. Manning, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed at Winchester.
Edward Welling, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. April 25, 1864; disd. Sept, 9, 1864.
Asst. Surg. Salmon Hudson, 23d O. V. I., e. June, 1862; disd.
Asst. Surg. Salmon Hudson, 11th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. Sept., 1862.
Post Surg. Salmon Hudson, Louisville, Ky.; resd. Dec., 1863.
Nathaniel H. Bostwick, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Patrick Nugent, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 27, 1864; disd. July 10, 1865.
F. M. Burdoin, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Albert Oatman, Co. B, 186th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; died at Nashville, Tenn, July 29, 1865.
William R. Mann, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; died at Frederick, Md., Dec. 3, 1863.
Norman Miller, Co. C, 75th N. Y. V. I., e. Nov. 19, 1861; disd. Nov. 25, 1864.
Paul G. Wustenberg, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. Jan. 17, 1862.
Frank Young, Co. D, 25th Mich. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. July 13, 1865.
Benjamin E. Potter, Co. G, 2d U. S. C., e. March 6, 1865; disd. March 6, 1868.
Capt. O. P. Phillips, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Corp. Simeon Oatman, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, 1864
Musician Edward P. Rettig, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; died in service at Medina Sept. 6, 1861.
Romao R. Rettig, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
First Lieut. Philo W. Chase, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
Sergt. Griffin S. Reynolds, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Corp. George M. Hitchcock, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
Eben C. Blakeslee, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Wm. H. Floyd, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
Jerry Fitch, Co. H, 8th O. V. I, e. June, 1861; disd.
Oscar G. Hart, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
John T. Hanchett, Co. H, 8th O. V I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Erastus Haight, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
W. Henry Miner, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, '64.
Charles E. McIntyre, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
Nathan B. Nettleton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Wm. C. Reynolds, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. on account of wounds.
Solomon Smith, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed in service.
James C. Welch, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed in service.
Frank Strong, 9th O. Bat.; disd.
Lewis E. Whitmore, 9th O. Bat.; disd.
William Welder, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; died April 11, 1863, at Woodstock, Va.
First Lieut. Frank A. Rounds, Co. B, 186th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. Sept., 1865.
Surg. Henry E. Warner.
Cyrus Babcock, Co. B, 186th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. Sept., '65.
Capt. William G. Garrett, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June, 1865.
Musician Henry G. Sipher, 176th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; disd. July, 1865.
Louis Rolling, Co. C, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. for disability in 1864.
E. A. Post, Co. B, 1st O. H. A.; disd.
Albert Hawkins.
Hiram H. Manning, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. July, 1865.
Harrison G. Blake, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Col. Harrison G. Blake, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield, 72d O. V. I.. killed at Pittsburg Landing.
Ed Madole, 2d O. V. C.
John Gerstenberger, Co. I, 72d O. V. I., e. 1862; killed in service at Memphis.
Isaac Alexander, Jr., Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; July, disd. 1864.
Jacob Alexander, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Edward Chapin, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Wm. Jordan, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Merrit Northrop, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
First Lieut. Albert L. Bowman, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
William F. Sawtell, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. for disability.
William Wallace, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. for disability.
Charles Blanott, 12th O. Bat.; disd.
Frederick Minor, 12th O. Bat.; disd.
Burt O'Neal, 12th O. Bat.

Jacob Henry, 12th O. Bat.
Reuben Blanott, Co. E, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Col. Don A. Pardee, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Julius C. Clark, Co. I., 2d O. V. C.
Irvin Varney, Co. I, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed in service.
David Dyer, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Richard Ansael, Co. H, 23d O. V. I.
John W. Johnston, 39th O. V. I.
Martin Hill, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.; disd.
Lewis C. Munroe, Co. I, 72d O. V. I.
Fred Frank, Co. H, 72d O. V. I., e. 1861; disd. on account of wounds at Pittsburg Landing.
A. D. Faust, Co. A, 2d O. V. C.; disd.
Henry Armstrong, Co. K, 103d O. V. I.; died in the service at Frankfort, Ky.
Danforth Ainsworth.
Henry J. Reutter, Co. H, 1st Colo. Ter'y; died at Camp Weld, Denver City, Colo., Nov. 12, 1861.
Frank Hills, Co. B, 186th O. V. I.; disd.
Frank Hills, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
E. Spillman, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.
H. W. Whitney, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.
J. Spillman, Co. A, 1st O. S. S.
G. D. Billings, Co. B, 69th O. V. I.
J. G. Hickox, Co. D, 178th O. V. I.
John Esgate, Co. C, 166th O. V. I.
George Esgate, Co. C, 68th O. V. I.; disd.
Will Babcock, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Feb. 18, 1865; disd. July, '65.
E. E. Smedley, Co. A, 2d O. V. C.; disd.
Ed. Cohan, 195th O. V. I.
Henry Spillman, Co. K, 15th O. V. I.; died at Mt. Vernon, Ind., May 21, 1862.
M. Delos Warner, Mich. V. I.; died in service at Bowling Green, Ky.
George E. Warner, Wis. V. I.; died in service at St. Louis, Mo.
Morgan Andrews, Co. G, 84th O. V. I.; died in service at Cumberland, Md.
C. E. Barnes.
Romulus Barnes.
Charles Babcock, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd.
Wm. H. Beal, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.; disd.
Harris Bishop.
Frank Brenner, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.
H. D. Barteau.
Noble Bradley.
Arthur Bradley.
Philander Briggs.
George Brainard.
Patrick Cunningham, Co. K, 103d O. V. I.; killed at Bowling Green, Ky.
Charles Cushman.
Homer Chase, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.; died on boat on Miss. River.
Noble Cook.
Samuel Crocker.
Jabez Chapman.
Luther Davis.
James Esgate.
Hiram W. Floyd, 103d O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed at Altoona, Penn., on way home from service.
Surg. J. L. Firestone.
H. Featherly, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Frank Graham.
Newton E. Gile, 6th U. S. Bat., e. Dec., 1860; disd. 1865.
Robert Hall.
Romaine Hamblin.
William H. Hayes.
A. Hasbrook.
W. F. Eccleston.
William H. Jacques.
Alexander Hayes.
Surg. E. G. Hard, appointed Aug. 12, 1863, 1st O. V. H. A.; disd. Aug. 18, 1864.
James Kelsey.
George Kast, Co. G, 166th O. N. G.
N. H. McClure, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; died at Ft. Richardson, D. C.
Augustus McIntyre.
George R. Munson.
George Miller.
James Newins, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept.. 1864.
Austin Nettleton.
A. Parsons.
Seymour Parsons.
Ben Piper, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.
Charles Potter.
Capt. Geo. Redway, 103d O. V. I.; e. Aug., 1862.
Augustus Rasor, 124th O. V. I.
Hiram Rice.
P. Robbins.
David A. Richards.
Louis T. Rounds, Co. K, 103d O. V. I.; died in service at Brunswick, his home.
Lieut. M. S. Root, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; resd.
Charles Rasor.
Lyman Register.
Henry Shuler, Co. C, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; —— June, 1865.
J. K. Stoaks.
Thomas Simmons.
J. B. Shane, Co. E, e. 166th O. N. G.; died at Mahaska, Iowa.
Frank Smith.
Harry Shumway.
Samuel L. Stoddard, Co. K, 103d O. V. I.; died in service at Frankfort, Ky.
R. W. Stockwell, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd.
Frank Truman.
Harlan Wellin.
Fillmore Welling.
G. D. McIntyre.
Joseph Welch, Co. G, 84th O. V. I.; died in service at Pleasantville, Penn.
August Kesselmeier, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
Elisha Coy, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. July, 1864.
Ebenezer Manning, Co. E, 3d Mex. war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
William H. Hickox, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
Samuel C. Pancoast, Co. K, 16th O. V. I.; disd.
H. Buttolph, Co. E, 25th O. V. I.
John H. Wass, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Oct., 1864.
H. Bowman, 124th O. V. I.
George Brenner, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; —— Sept., '64.
Frank Bagley Co. B, 186th O. V. I; died in service.
Joseph O. Packerd, Co. D, 6th O. V. C.; wounded at Hatch's Run, Va.; died in Cleveland, Ohio; buried by the Freemasons, at Weymouth, Ohio, his home.
S. T. Harrington, Co. I, 103d O. V. I.; died in Andersonville Prison.
Henry Shane, Co. E, 166th O. N. G.; died at Ft. Richardson, Washington, D. C.
Chas. B. Olcott, 6th O. V. C.
Albert Isabell, 9th O. V. V. A.; disd.
David A. Richards, Co. I, 180th O. V. I.; died at Washington, D. C.
Curtis Carpenter, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; died in service.
Harvey Treman, died in service.
L. N. Sackett.
Edmund C. Brown, Co. K, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; died at Fairfax, Va.
W. W. Munger, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; disd. Sept., '65.
O. D. Chapin, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1862; disd. June, 1864.
Lieut. Wm. O. Sanders, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1862; disd. Sept., 1864.
R. K. Rood, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1862; disd. Sept., 1864.
Chas. Barrett, 3d O. Mex. war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
Stephen M. Hyatt, 3d O. Mex. war, e. June, 1847.
Wm. S. Booth, 3d O. Mex. war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
D. F. Miller, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
W. F. Cooper, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
Dewight Hinman, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
M. A. Curtis, Co. I, 67th Ill. V. I., e. April, 1862; disd. Sept., 1862.
M. A. Curtis, Co. H, 18th Mich. V. I., e. Dec. 18, 1863; disd. May 15, 1865.

MONTVILLE.

Daniel Sickman, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. July 15, 1862; disd. Nov. 20, 1864.
Daniel Sickman, Co. E, 96th O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1864; disd. July, 7, 1865.
H. H. Hard (seaman), No. 54 Miss. Squadron, e. Aug. 27, 1864; disd. June 20, 1865.
Linus S. Thayer, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
First Lieut. Lewis Fretz, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
James Righter, Co. G, 49th Penn., e. Aug. 31, 1861; disd. Sept. 15, 1862.
Henry O. West, Co. E, 1st O. V. L. A., e. Aug. 23, 1861; disd. Sept. 1, 1864.
Joseph H. Nicely, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
D. N. Tillapaugh, Co. C, 144th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 1, 1864.
F. H. Stannard, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Corp. Thomas Y. Nicholls, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; died at Poe, Ohio, while in service.
Isaac Roshon, Co. F, 13th O. V. C., e. Jan. 15, 1864; disd. July 15, 1865.
William Grim, Co. H, 19th Mich., e. Aug. 1862; disd. June 10, '65.

Corp. Ira Bennett, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Sergt. George Thomson, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
John Nichols, 2d O. V. C.
Charles Nichols, 103d O. V. I.; kld. in battle.
Henry Nichols, 103d O. V. I.
Daniel Nichols, 103d O. V. I.
George Nichols, Iowa regiment.
Harrison Nichols, Michigan regiment.
Albert Nichols, Michigan regiment.
Perry C. Nichols, 100-day service.
Sergt. Gaylord Thomson, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9 1864.
Winthrop Hill, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864, disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
John Waffle, Co. B, 180th O. V. I, e. 1864; disd. 1865.
George W. Reed, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 14, 1861; disd. Dec. 15, 1863.
George W. Reed, Co. I, 29th O. V. V. I., e. Dec. 15, 1863; disd. July 26, 1865.
Zacheus Farnsworth, Co. 1, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 26, 1861; died at Winchester, Va., May 3, 1862.
Irvine Fifield, Co. H, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Jesse B. Scott, Co. G, 15th Penn. V. I., e. April 18, 1861; disd. Aug. 18, 1861.
Jesse B. Scott, Co. H, 72d O. V. I., e. Dec. 1, 1861; disd. Feb. 18, '62.
Sergt. George Kennedy, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; died in service, at home, July 15, 1864.
R. C. Fenn, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, '64.
Henry Burnett, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1861; disd. Dec., '64.
Elias Roshon, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861; disd. Dec. 21, '63.
Elias Roshon, Co. I, 29th O. V. V. I., e. Dec. 21, 1863; disd. June 15, 1865.
Corp. Alanson Hewes, Co. A, 79th Bat. O. N. G., e. July 21, 1863; disd. May 1, 1866.
Joseph Heath, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Samuel Styer, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. July, 1862; disd. July, 1865.
Samuel C. Rosenberry, Co. 1, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1861; disd. June 12, 1865.
Cosom H. Kindig, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 12, 61; disd. Dec. 21, 1863.
Cosom H. Kindig, Co. I, 29th O. V. V. I., e. Dec. 21, 1863; disd. July 5, 1865.
Harrison H. Kindig, Co. H, 19th Mich. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. June 10, 1865.
Abram O. Kindig, Co. K, 12th Mich. V. I., e. Jan. 28, 1864; disd. Feb, 15, 1866.
Noah Krieble, Co. I, 44th Ind. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. Nov. 20, 1864.
James Heaton, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Orsemus Howe, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Charles Bennett, Co. F, 6th O. V. C., e. Dec. 26, 1863; disd. June 27, 1865.
Chester W. Abbott, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Nathaniel Case, Co. E, 3d O. V. I., Mexican war, e. June, 1846; disd. Sept., 1847.
Nathaniel Case, Wis. V. I.; disd. at end of service.
James Heath, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11; disd. June 12, 1865.
Harrison Frizzell, 64th Artillery.
Henry G. Frizzell, 64th O. V. A.
James Grim, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Clarke Beach, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Abel Archer, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Curtiss Abbott, 12th O. V. I.
Anthony Fretz, 12th O. V. I.
Mahlon Fretz, 12th O. V. I.; died in service.
Manoa Roshon, disd.
Edwin Mabry, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 14, 1861; disd. Dec. 15, 1863.
Edwin Mabry, Co. I, 29th O V. V. I., e. Dec., 15; disd. July 26, 1865.
Joseph Krieble, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2; disd. Sept., 1864.
William Houseworth, disd.
Jos. A. Overholt, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
James Shane.
Gordon Sanford.
Daniel Kaufman, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; died Sept., 1864.
O. P. Morse, Bat. B, 1st O. L. A.; disd.

SPENCER.

John Miller, Co. I, 1st O. L. A., e. Aug. 29, 1864; disd. June 17, '65.
John N. Munson, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 5, 1861; disd. Sept. 25, 1864.
Corp. Alonzo H. Miller, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
Silas Harper, Co. I, 1st O. L. A., e. April 5, 1864; disd. June 13, '65.
Reuben H. Falconer, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
Beers Pittinger, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
David Grandy, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
John Stotler, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. 1865.
J. H. Daugherty, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; disd. June 5, 1864.
Hart L. Stuart, Co. B, 23d O. V. I., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. June 30, 1865.
Sergt. J. S Sooy, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Benjamin F. Lewis, Co. C, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1864; disd. June 20, 1865.
Reuben Falconer, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 25, 1861; disd. Aug. 18, 1861.
A. I. Sovy, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
John J. Coolman, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861; died at Platte City, Mo., Feb. 20, 1863.
Leonard Rice, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1861; disd. July, 1864.
William Rice, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
James Dickerson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd.
Reuben Wall, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861.
Frank H. Roice, Co. F, 3d O. V. C.
Wm. H. Morrison, Co. D, 23d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862.
James Winters, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Jonathan Everhart, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
William Gilberts, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Thos. W. Daugherty, Co. C, 127th O. V. I.
G. W. Betz, Co. H, 104th O. V. I.
Gayer Henry, Co. D, 46th Wis. V. I.
John Innman, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
Samuel Sooy, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
Orlando Smith, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
John W. Hodge, Co. H., 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
Jacob Long, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 16, 1865.
David Haynes, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died in 1863, at Franklin Tenn.
First Lieut. C. M. Steadman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; kld. at Rome, Ga., May 27, 1864; body in hands of the enemy.
C. C. Inman, Co. B, 124th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.

SHARON.

Norman Schoonover, Co. A, 2d O. V. C., e. March 1, 1862; disd. March 1, 1865.
Wm. H. Varney, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; died at Fort Scott, Kan., April 9, 1862.
Corp. William McCoy, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. June 9, 1862.
William McCoy, Co. A, 179th O. V. I., e. Aug. 29, 1864; disd. June 5, 1865.
David L. Homes, Co. A, 196th O. V. I., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept 11, 1865.
O. K. Chatfield, Co. A, 196th O. V. I., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
Charles Nicholls, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. Dec. 18, 1862.
Charles Nicholls, Co. B, 13th O. V. C., e. Feb. 22, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va.
Theodore C. Merton, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. July 12, 1865.
Henry S. Hayden, Co. A, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; died at Young's Point, La., Jan. 25, 1863.
William Tabor; killed near Milliken's Bend, La.
James Winkler, Co. A, 196th O. V. I., e. March 1, 1865; died at Camp Chase, Ohio, April 5, 1865.
Thomas Drury, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Feb. 11, 1864; disd. about Nov. 1, 1864.
Jacob Fulmer, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. June 5, 1863; disd. March 5, 1864.
C. M. Fairchilds, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1861; disd. July, '61.

C. M. Fairchilds, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 1, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1862.
Harvey J. Cornell, Co. A, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct. 1, 1861; died at Piketon, Ky., March 8, 1862.
W. H. Cornell, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed near Dalton, Ga., May 8, 1864.
Corp. Samuel M. Borland, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., June 4, 1863.
Samuel Shanafelt, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May, 1863.
Jay Chatfield, Co. A, 196th O. V. I., e. March 1, 1865: disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
James H. Cassidy, Co. H, 104th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. July 8, 1865.
Orestes T. Engle, Co. F, 41st O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1861: disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
Sergt. Orestes T. Engle, Co. F, 41st O. V. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. Nov. 27, 1865.
Wilson L. Hazen, Co. D, 169th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 4, 1864.
Milton W. Turner, Co. H, 11th Mich. V. I., e. Feb. 8, 1865; died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
John Fitzgerald, Co. G, 2d O. V. C., e. Feb., 1862; disd. 1865.
Henry Hazen, Co. H, 11th O., e. May, 1861; disd. June, 1861.
Henry Hazen, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov. 1, 1861; disd. ~~Oct.~~ 1, '62.
David Baughman, 6th Mo. L. A., e. Oct. 1861; disd. July, 1865.
Josiah Faust, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
Corp. Alphonzo Hazen, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, 1861.
Sergt. Alphonzo Hazen, Co. H, 29th O. V. V. I.; disd. June, 1865.
Edgar L. Beech, Co. G, 150th O. N. G., e. May 1, 1864; died at Saratoga Hos., Aug. 1, 1864.
Samuel Kulp, Co. B, 6th O. V. C., e. Nov. 1, 1862; disd. March 4,'64.
Franklin J. Waltz, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; disd. June 5, 1865.
L. A. Lewis, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, '64.
Marion Waltman, Co. N, 3d Penn. L. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864; disd. Nov. 9, 1865.
Enoch O. Hasting, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. July 12, 1862.
Thomas Deshler, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1863; died near Castle Station, E. Tenn.
Sergt. William H. Frater, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Henry Nicholls, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Thomas Branigan, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Arthur Bradley, Co. I, 103d O. V. I.. e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Clinton D. Waffle, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. July 10, 1863; disd. March, 1864.
Clinton D. Waffle, Co. B, 180th O. V. I., e. July 6, 1864; disd. Aug. 15, 1865.
Roney Kemp, Co. B, 4th O. A., e. Feb., 1861; disd. July, 1865.
S. F. Chamberlain, Co. G, 115th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; disd. June 29, 1865.
George Messmer, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., Sept., 1861; disd. Dec., 1863.
George Messmer, 1st Wis. Ind. B., e. Dec., 1863; disd. July 18, '65.
Edward Hunt, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. June 12, 1863; disd.
Edward Hunt, 10th O. V. C., e. Aug. 24, 1864; disd. Sept. 24, 1864.
Isaiah John, Co. I, 107th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. Feb. 5, '63.
Isaiah John, Co. A, 196th O. V. I., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865.
Brailey A. Udell, 5th Ind. O. S. S., e. Dec. 5, 1862; disd. Jan., 1864.
H. S. Schlott, 20th O. V. B., e. Sept., 1863; disd. June, 1865.
C. C. Gingery, Co. H, 104th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. June, 1865.
Emanuel Gingery, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861; died at Fort Scott, Kan., Sept. 27, 1862.
Alvin D. Miller, Co. B, 180th O. V. I.; disd.
Henry G. Merton, Co. B, 30th U. S. C., e. Sept. 16, 1869; disd. June 2, 1862.
Justis A. Dickerson, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
Samuel Fulmer, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
Frank Finney, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
Marshal G. Freeborn, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
Fritz Mohn, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug., 1861.
Bradley Curtis, 6th O. Bat.
John Reed, 6th O. Bat.; disd.
Elijah Hamilton, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
Marshal Houglan, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
William Statan, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
Washington Shanafelt, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
Wallace A. Green, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Daniel R. Smith, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Timothy Smith, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Henry Daykin, Co. G, 72d O. V. I.
John D. Plum, Co. G, 72d O. V. I.
Calvin Porter, Co. G, 72d O. V. I.
James W. Stuner, Co. C, 18th O. V. I.
Godhilf Eberhard, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
Second Lieut. E. V. Turner, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 22, 1861; disd. July 31, 1865.

WADSWORTH VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

Jacob L. Overholt, Co. E, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
Musician John Welty, Co. E, 54th O. V. I., e. Feb. 3, 1862; disd. Feb. 19, 1864.
Musician John Welty, Co. E, 54th O. V. I., e. Feb. 19, 1864; disd. June 8, 1865.
Charles Hemry, Co. D, 99th O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. Feb. 13, 1865.
Wagoner B. F. Sclabach, Co. G, 86th O. V. I.; e. June 24, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
Wagoner B. F. Sclabach, Co. B, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug. 16, 1864; disd. July 12, 1865.
Sergt. Uriah Fink, Co. L, 1st Penn. V. R. C., e. July 31, 1861; trans.
Sergt. Uriah Fink, U. S. S. C., e. Dec. 27, 1864; disd. Aug. 17, 1865.
Sergt. John D. Ross, Co. F, O. N. G., e. April 20, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Sergt. N. Hilliard, Co. A, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1864; disd. June 17, 1865.
Jacob H. Rickert, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 7, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Alfred L. Corman, Co. C, 9th Penn. V. C., e. Sept. 16, 1861; disd. Dec. 31, 1863.
Alfred L. Corman, Co. C, 9th Penn. V. V. C., e. Jan. 1, 1864; disd. July 18, 1865.
A. L. Treat, Co. G, 16th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; disd. Aug. 18,'61.
Corp. A. L. Treat, Co. C., 67th O. V. I., e. Dec. 21, 1861; disd. Dec. 28, 1864.
Wm. H. Rogers, Co. E, 2d O. V. H. A., e. July 8, 1863; disd. Aug. 23, 1865.
John B. Hunsberger, seaman Miss. Squad. U. S. N., e. Jan. 7, 1864; disd. Jan. 7, 1865.
James H. Van Orman, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 22, 1861; disd. March 24, 1863.
James H. Van Orman, 13th O. V. C., e. Feb. 22, 1864; disd. Aug. 10, 1865.
Abraham Krider, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, 1864.
Jacob E. Krider, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, 1864.
Aaron M. Ross, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1861; disd. Sept. 30, 1864.
Louis A. Gilbert, clerk, Co. A, 169th O. V. I., e. Sept. 7, 1864; disd. June 23, 1835.
Joseph Tyler, landsman Miss. Squad. U. S. N., e. Aug. 24, 1862; disd. Nov. 15, 1862.
P. M. S. Joseph Tyler, Miss. Squad. U. S. N., e. Nov. 15, 1862; disd. May 30, 1863.
Theodore D. Wolbach, Co. E, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; disd. Oct. 31, 1864.
Eli Overholt, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, 1861; disd. Dec. 3, 1863.
Capt. Allen P. Steele, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; resd. Aug. 23, 1862.
First Lieut. Allen P. Steele, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. June 14, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
Austin Steele, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. April 22, '61; disd. June 25,'61.
Austin Steele, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 25, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., March 28, 1864.
John J. A. Days, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1862; disd. Feb. 22, 1863.
First Lieut. Joshua Hile, Co. D, O. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. July 19, 1865.
Henry Shelly, Co. I, 119th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 19, 1865.
B. F. Sonanstine, A. McL. S., O. V. C., e. Aug. 25, 1862; disd. June 13, 1865.
Joseph T. Lyle, Co. H, 104th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd. June 17, 1865.
William J. Reese, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 21, '61; disd. Aug.,'63.
H. B. Yoder, Co. I, 103th O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; disd. June 12, '65.
Atwood Merritt, Co. G, 108th N. Y. S. V. I., e. July 25, 1862; disd. Dec. 3, 1862.
Harrison Sours, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. Dec., '64.

J. G. Loomis

Harrison Sours, Co. E, 96th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1864; disd. July, 7, '65.
Corp. T. W. Screene, Co. C, 6th O. T. B., e. Nov. 16, 1861; disd. Dec. 11, 1863.
Q. M. S, T W. Screene, 6th O. T. B., e. Dec. 27, 1863; disd. Sept. 1, 1865.
Wm. Freeborn, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. June 20, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
William H. Nice, Co. B, 149th Ind V. I., e. Feb. 8, 1865; disd. May 13, 1865.
L. G. Mills, Co. C, 2d Mich. V. I., e. April 21, 1861; disd. July 21, 1864.
Capt. L. G. Mills, Co. C, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1864; disd. June 17, 1865.
W. A. Baldwin, Co. B, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 16, 1864, disd. July 25, 1865.
Sebastian C. Goss, Co. D, 90th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; disd. April 18, 1864.
David W. Corl, Co. F, 45th O. V. I., e. June 26, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Frank H. Boyer, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, 1861; disd. Nov. 3, 1864.
Frank H. Boyer, Co. H, C H. V. B. C., e. April 4, 1865; disd. April 3, 1866.
B. F. McCoy, Co. G, 64th O. V. I., e. Nov. 9, 1861; disd. Jan. 1, 1864.
B. F. McCoy, Co. G, 64th O. V. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn, May 19, 1864.
Samuel Ervine McCoy, Co. G, 64th O. V. V. I., e. Nov. 9, 1861; died at Bardstown, Ky., March 15, 1862.
Musician Curtis Waltz, 1st O. L. A., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Sept., 1862.
Absalom Brown, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. at dis. of 42d.
Absalom Brown, Co. E, 96th O. V. I.; died at White River, Nov. 30, 1864.
Second Lieut. Edward Andrews, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, '62; disd. May 19, 1863.
Abraham Berger, Co. K, 77th Penn. V. I., e. Dec., 1862; disd. June, 1865.
Henry B. Musselman, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; disd. June 24, 1865.
Christian Conrad, Co. I, 29th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd. Nov., '64.
Christian Conrad, Co. I, 29th O. V. V. I., e. Nov., 1864; disd. July 22, 1865.
Jackson Eaton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; disd.
Jackson Eaton, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e, June 22, 1861; disd. on account of wounds.
Uriah Helmick, Co. M, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861; died at Ft. Scott, Kan., 1862.
James McCoy, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. July 14, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
Corp. Jacob P. Hofer, Co. G, 102d O. V. I., e. Feb. 28, 1864; disd. Sept. 28, 1865.
George W. Durling, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. April, '61; disd. Sept., '62.
George W. Durling, 6th U. S. C.; disd. March, 1864.
A. M. Beck, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; trans. Jan. 11, 1864.
A. M. Beck, 103d O. V. I., Jan. 11, 1864; disd. Aug. 20, 1864.
Chap. Francis S. Wolfe, 95th N. Y. S. V. I., e. Oct. 12, 1861; disd. July 31, 1864.
Capt. Pulaski C. Hard, Co. D, 29th O. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1861; disd. March 12, 1862.
Jonathan Ebner, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 13, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Calvin Sowers, Co. B, 6th O. V. C., e. Feb. 29, 1864; disd. June 10, 1865.
Frederic Spoorn, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1862; disd. Aug. 13, 1863.
Ebenezer Bissell, Co. H, 2d O. V. C., e. March 2, 1865; disd. Sept. 11, 1865,
Andrew Herrington, Co. K, 8th O. V. I, April 20, '61; disd. July, '61.
Andrew Herrington, Co. B, 42d O. V. I, e Oct. 10, 1861; disd. March 24, 1863.
Thomas C. Hard, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
James E. Huffman, Co. E, 115th O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; disd. June 22, 1865.
Sergt. Henry A. Mills, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; disd. June 24, 1865.
Corp. Wm. C. Lyon, Co. E, 169th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 4, 1864.
Egbert Freeborn, Co. B, 186th O. V. I., e. Dec. 23, 1864; disd. July 12, 1865.
J. D. Eimer, Co. B, 6th O. V. C., e. Oct. 29, 1862; disd. July 9, 1865.
William Coppleberger, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. July, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
George Findley, 5th Ind. O. V. S. S., e. Sept., 1862; disd. July 18, 1865.
Stephen Harris Perhamus, Co. A, 104th O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. June 5, 1865
Emanuel Mattinger, Co. C, 12th Mich. V. I., e. Nov. 2, 1861; disd. Dec., 1863.
Emanuel Mattinger, Co. C, 12th Mich. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; disd. March 5, 1866.
Nathan Rouch, Co. G, 67th Penn. V. I., e. Feb. 7, 1862; disd. Feb. 7, 1864.
Nathan Rouch, Co. G, 67th Penn. V. I., e. Feb 7, 1862; disd. July 7, 1865.
Corp. Patterson V. Wilkins, 102d O. V. I., e. July, 1862; disd. Dec. 30, 1865.
Musician Horace Greenwood, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept. 14, 1861; disd. Sept. 4, 1862.
Musician Horace Greenwood, Bat. A, O. V. L. A., e Feb. 6, 1864; disd. Aug. 29, 1865.
Jacob Vanorsdall, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, '64.
Garret A. Vanorsdall, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
Richard Packer, Co, H, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, '64.
Washington Darling, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; disd. July, 1864.
Quincy A. Turner, Co. K, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
William McCoy, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
Charles Grutz, Co. G, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
Louis O. Bonner, Co G, 2d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861.
Thomas Folger, Co. H, 29th O. V. C., e. Oct., 1861; disd.
Hiram Root, Co. H, 29th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; disd.
A. B. Freeman, Co. G, 64th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; disd.
Joseph Lackey, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; disd.
John Murray, O. V. I.
Lampson C. Curtis, Co. D, 23d O. V. I.
James E. Poe, Co. F, 23d O. V. I.
Robert A. Rosenberry, Co. I, 23d O. V. I.
John G. Barton, 23d O. V. I.
L. G. Mills, Co. C, 23d O. V. I.
Edward Newman, Co. D, 37th O. V. I.
Charles Stauffer, Co. D, 55th O. V. I.
Heman Bittle, Co. F, 65th O. V. I.
Jackson Brown, Co. I, 72d O V. I.
John H. Auble, Co. I, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862.; disd. June 24, '65.

WESTFIELD.

Calvin Chapin, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Oct. 16, '64.
Second Lieut. Ozias W. Foot, Co. E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec. 16, 1863; disd. July 13, 1865.
Harrison B. Owen, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; died at Ashland, Ky., March 11, 1862.
John C. Ramsey, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 21, 1861; disd. Aug. 18, 1862.
John C. Ramsey, Co. F, 166th O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Sergt. Jacob Wagoner, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; disd. June 12, 1865.
Francis Kidd, Co. E, 48th Bat., O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd.
Aaron Clark, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, '64.
Henry P. Naylor, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Richard Hogan, Co. R, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; transferred, Oct. 22, 1862.
Richard Hogan, Co. C, 6th U. S. C., e. Oct. 22, 1862; disd. May 26, '64.
Leonard H. St. John, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Jonah Styles, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 1, '63.
Jonah Styles, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Homer St. John, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Leroy B. Owen, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e. Nov. 26, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, '64.
Henry S. Wells, Co. F, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Eben S. Chapin, Co. G, 42d O. V. I., e Nov. 26, 1861; disd. Dec. 2, '64.
Lorenzo A. Loomis, Co. E, 46th Mass. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; disd. July 29, 1863.
Newton N. Reese, Co. G, 86th O. V. I., e. June 20, 1863; disd. Feb. 10, 1864.
David Collon, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; killed Nov., 1863, at Armstrong Hill, Tenn.
Andrew Truman, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; died Aug., '63, at Somerset, Ky.
J. C. Raynolds, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd. June, 1865.

Hack Shaw, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; died Jan., 1863, at Frankfort, Ky.
W. H. H. Jones, Co. I, 2d O. V. C., e. Aug. 13, 1861; disd. Feb. 17, 1863.
Nathan S. Jones, Co. K, 86th O. V. I., e. July, 1862; died Dec., 1863, at Cumberland Gap.
Joseph Nihuff, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 12, 1861; disd Oct. 29, 1863.
Joseph Nihuff, Co. M, 9th O. V. C., e. Jan. 25, 1864; disd. July 20, 1865.
Chancey C. Halliwell, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
D. E. Lutz, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; disd June, 1865.
D. P. Kennedy, Co. D, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept. 9, 1864.
Abraham Moore, Co. G, 19th Ind. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. Aug., 1865.
S. B. Hikox, Co E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec. 18, 1863; disd. July 18, 1865.
John Mowery, Co. I, 102d O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; disd.
Geo. A. Robinson, Co. C, 23d Mich. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1864; disd. June 5, 1865.
W. U. McDonald, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; disd. June, 1864.
W. U. McDonald, Co. E, 152d Ind. V. I., e. Jan. 1865; disd. July, 1865.
First Lieut. Joseph H. Freeman, Co. C, 2d Iowa V. C., e. Aug. 14, 1861 disd. Nov 30, 1862.
Alfred Tanner, Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Sept. 28, 1861; disd. Oct. 31, 1864.
William C. Mansfield, 2d O. V. C.; killed at Horse Creek, Mo., May 7, 1863.
Lieut. Otis Shaw, Co., K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; resigned.
Ozias W. Foot, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; disd.
Lieut. O. G. Daniels, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861 disd. July, 1864.
Allen McFarland, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Washington Reed, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Perry Cowick, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Joseph Monosmith, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Curtis Merry, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
George W. Todd, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Daniel McNeal, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Daniel Field, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
John McDonald, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Daniel Hubbard, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Daniel Fritz, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Maj. David E. Welch, 2d O. V. C.
William Reed, 2d O. V. C.
William McCabe, 2d O. V. C.
Henry Martin, 2d O. V. C.
Benjamin McFarland, 2d O. V. C.
Thomas Shaw, 2d O. V. C.
James Eddy, 2d O. V. C.
Andrew Dennison, 2d O. V. C.
Curtis F. Lutz, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 1861; disd. Dec. 1864.
Ludwick Wagoner, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
Aaron Loomis, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., '61.
Aaron Clark, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Dec., 1864.
John Johnson, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
John Watkins, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Henry Chapin, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Oct., '64.
William McFarland, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
William Shaw, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Giles Sheldon, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
George Frazier, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; disd. Oct., 1864.
Riley Smith, 16th O. V. I.
John Truman, 16th O. V. I.
George Hope, 16th O. V. I.
Hiram Mallory, 16th O. V. I.
Martin Hoton, 16th O. V. I.
Elmore St. John, 64th O. V. I.
William Cutter, 64th O. V. I.
David Norton, 65th O. V. I.
George Norton, 65th O. V. I.
William Welder, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
Richard Hogan, Co. K, 8th O. V. I.
Joseph Wall, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
W. McDoodle, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
Henry Chapin, Co. B, 42d O. V. I.
Charles Wright, 103d O. V. I.
Andrew Bakman, 103d O. V. I.
George Norton, 103d O. V. I.
Wm. Richards, Co. E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; disd. July, 1865.
C. Easterbrook, Co. E, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; disd. July, 1865.
John Mansfield, Co. E, 166th O. V. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept.'64.
Sylvester Lutz, Co. E, 166th O. V. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
Daniel Heckert, Co. E, 166th O. V. G., e. May, 1864; died in service.
J. P. Olin, Co. E, 166th O. V. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.
Robert Stinson, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
Samuel Hensur, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
W. B. McCracken, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
L. Colee, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; disd. Sept., 1864.

YORK.

H. Judson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; disd.
H. Judson, U. S. Signal Corps, e. Feb. 20, 1864; disd. Aug. 17, 1865.
Corp. Silas Judson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; disd. May 26, 1861.
Corp. Silas Judson, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; died at Newark, N. J., Sept. 9, 1863.
T. P. Hale, Co. H, 8th O. V. I., e. May 1861; died at Oakland, Md., Aug. 31, 1861.
Paul Swartz, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; disd. Oct. 11, '63.
Corp. John H Ford, Co. E, 144th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1864; disd. Aug. 24, 1864.
Charles E. Holcomb, Co. K, 169th O. V. I., e. April, 1864; died at Mt. Pleasant, Del., Aug. 23, 1864.
William O. Bradford, Co. G, 8th Iowa V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1861; disd. Sept. 28, 1864.
William O. Bradford, Co. D, 4th U. S. V. V., e. March 3, 1865; disd. March 3, 1866.
Newton Thraps, Co. K, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; died at Frankfort. Ky., Feb. 2, 1863.
Charles Fisk, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 22d, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe Oct. 2, 1862.
Sergt. Alvin L. Branch, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; kld. at battle of Wilderness.
John Seely, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 22d, 1861; disd. Jan. 20, '63.
Richmond C. Van Orman, Co. C, 7th O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; disd. Feb., 1864.
Sergt. Richmond C. Van Orman, Co. D, 178th O. V. I., e. Aug. 3, 1864; disd. July 15, 1865.
Nathan Seeley, Co. A, 2d O. V. C., e. Feb. 16, 1864; disd. Sept. 11, '65.
Corp. Martin Pierce, Co. E, 10th O. V. C., e. Nov., 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 25, 1863.
James G. Page, Co. E, 6th U. S. C., e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. April 10, 1862.
Sergt. Theodore C. Gardner, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 23, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
Sergt. Theodore C. Gardner, Co. C, 6th U. S. C., e. Oct. 23, 1862; disd. May 26, 1864.
Capt. Wilbur F. Pierce, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 22d, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
Sidney S. Branch, Co. K, 8th O. V., I., e. May 25, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
Seymour Drake, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1861; kld. at battle of Winchester.
Arga P. Branch, Co. H, 103d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; died at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 25, 1863.
Q. M. Sergt. W. N. Pierce, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1861; disd. Sept. 15, 1864.
O. B. Wilson, Co. E, 166th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; disd. Sept., '64.
James A. Apthorp, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 22, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
Abram Volintine, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. Oct. 23, 1862.
Abram Volintine, Co. C, 6th U. S. C., e. Oct. 23, 1862; disd. May 23, 1864.
C. D. Gardner, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
F. M. Rowley, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
George Bates, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. June 24, 1861; disd. July 13, 1864.
Albert H. Sampson, Co. G, 42d O. V. I.
John Seeley, Co. G, 42d O. V. I.
Zenas Knapp, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
William J. Smolke, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
F. C. Smith, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Thomas Wilson, Co. I, 2d O. V. C.
Michael Bowman, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
John Reitz, Co. H, 72d O. V. I.
Julius C. Trumbull, Co. L, 1st O. V. A.
R. A. Seeley, Co. B, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.

MEDINA COUNTY SOLDIERS, TOWNSHIPS UNKNOWN.

A. J. Woodbury, Co. C, 57th O. V. I.
M. G. Curtis, Co. I, 67th Ill. V. I.
J. B. Berry, Co. E, 100th Ind. V. I.
E. S. Sargent, Co. C, 128th O. V. I.
C. B. Myers, Co. C, 45th Penn. V. I.
George W. Jarvis, Co. A, 33d Ill. V. I.
C. C. Case, Co. B, 32d O. V. I.
F. T. Moss, Co. I, 111th N. Y. S. V. I.
William H. Willey, Co. B, 2d O. V. C.
William A. Baldwin, Co. B, 180th O. V. I.
L. C. Turner, Co. I, 193d O. V. I.
George Switzer, Co. I, 14th O. V. I.
L. L. Morton, Co. H, 41st O. V. I.
Warner Bellows, Co. G, 115th O. V. I.
S. Days, Co. G, 148th Ill. V. I.
O. K. Chatfield, Co. A. 124th O. V. I.
F. M. Waltman, Co. M, 3d Penn. L. A.
John Goldwood, Co. G, 115th O. V. I.

CHAPTER VI.

A RETROSPECT—MEDINA'S EMANCIPATION—THE FIRST RAILROAD—THE COUNTY'S JUBILEE*—THE CENTENNIAL "FOURTH"—THE ORATION.

THE greater part of the volume of which this chapter forms a part might properly be called a retrospective glance over the past sixty-nine years of the history of Medina County; but in these pages it is desired to give more fully than could elsewhere be given, a sketch of two important events in the county's history. Succeeding generations will find it difficult to appreciate the handicapped condition of commercial and social development before the railroad opened the door to equal advantages with the surrounding country. That emancipation day that brought the first train-load of passengers to Medina was full of hope for the future, and, though, in some respects, the word of promise was kept only to the ear, it was a grand event in the annals of the county's development, and one which all, no doubt, will recall with pleasure. Wednesday, November 15, 1871, was a day long to be remembered in Medina. It had been longed for and prayed for some twenty years; but most anxiously awaited during the last few weeks of its delay. With the completion of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway to Medina, and the arrival of the first train of passenger cars, the hopes and the prayers and the efforts of the people were crowned with success. In the language of the *Gazette*, published on the 17th inst., the people could say: "The day has arrived at last, thank God! and we all feel happy. We are out of the wilderness! And we celebrated the event. We celebrated it bully! We had a grand good time and no failure."

A storm of rain on the preceding day was succeeded at night by a fall of snow and cold winds. This prevented large numbers of the country people from coming to town, where every preparation had been made to give them a hearty welcome. Still, there was a big crowd of people in the county seat. They lined the sidewalks, filled up the business houses, preempted the hotels, and sat in the offices, and all contributed to the general cheer, notwithstanding the cold weather.

It having been announced that the excursion train would reach Medina at 12 o'clock, M., long before and after that hour the current of travel set toward the railroad track. Medina's lone piece of artillery, re-enforced by the Seville battery, was posted on Bronson's hill, near by, and, during the forenoon, let off eight or ten guns "just to wake 'em up." It was tedious waiting for the train, and it did not finally arrive until about 1 o'clock, the crowd remaining good humored and reasonably patient in the meanwhile. A temporary platform had been erected for the passengers to step on from the cars, and this was the rallying point of the confused mass of beings. It was a trying hour to wait.

* Compiled from the Medina *Gazette*.

The people, benumbed with the early touch of winter, and beset with an anxiety that all shared alike, found it hard to direct their minds from the absorbing subject. People walked up and down the track, up and down the road, and up and down anywhere to counteract the benumbing influence of the weather. The track, the switch, the remaining engine of the construction train, all were the object of the admiring scrutiny of the assembled crowd. There were a good many false alarms of the "train is coming!" and once or twice, those who had charge of the bells and steam whistles up town, "let them off"—all of which created considerable amusement and helped to pass the time. But all trains do get in at last, and this train proved no exception. It was heard to whistle at York Center, only four miles away, and pretty soon the rumble of the wheels was heard; and then a shriek of the locomotive came tearing through the woods, and a passenger train of six coaches and a baggage-car hove in sight. Off went hats and shawls and shouts and bells and whistles and cannon! The passengers in the cars leaned out of the windows and cheered, the people at the landing cheered, the locomotives added their voice to the grand uproar, until the whole made up a volume of sound excelling anything in the experience of the oldest inhabitant.

The unloading of the train was quite as unique in its way. The passengers did not walk out—they seemed to just roll out into the arms of their frantic friends. The "reception," upon which care and circumstance had been elaborated, "didn't come off." In fact, the reception committee did not know whether they were on terra firma or walked the ether, but all were happy and all felt welcome, which was the end sought. In carriages and on foot, the crowd of guests moved up town to the court house, where the weather compelled the formalities of the occasion to take place. Here Mayor Blake, as President of the day, gaining the attention of the crowded audience, welcomed the guests of the hour as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: It is altogether proper that the people of Medina should feel a deep interest in the occasion that has called us together. It is well to do honor to this noble enterprise, and honor to those who are engaged in its completion. It is a great work, and one that will give new life and enterprise to Medina and the whole county. By the completion of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, Medina will be tied by iron bands to Lake Erie on the north, and the Ohio River on the south. By it, Cleveland, on the lake, and the citizens on the Ohio River are made our immediate neighbors, from whom must grow up mutual intercourse and commerce. The coal-fields of the Tuscarawas and Hocking Valleys will furnish the motive power, and the beautiful, healthy location of Medina, and the productiveness of the surrounding country will form the inducements for capitalists and artisans to make their location here. Here the iron ore of Lake Superior and the coal of the Tuscarawas Valley will meet; here, machinery of all kinds will be put in operation, and mechanical skill will find ample scope for all its powers.

Cleveland, now regarded as a part of the suburbs of Medina, will soon make all the necessary combinations to "form a more perfect union," and thus Medina will become one of the railroad towns of Ohio. This road is to be a coal road, and to tap the great coal region of the State, embracing, as it does, not less than 10,000 square miles, or quite equal to all that possessed by Great Britain, and far in excess of that of any other European nation. While the coal-fields of Ohio, through which this road is to run, are as large as the entire coal fields of Great Britain and larger than any other European country, the annual production of coal in Great Britain is over 100,000,000 tons, and the annual production in Ohio is only about 3,000,000 tons. It will be seen, therefore, that, while we have an inexhaustible source of wealth in our coal-fields, we have scarcely begun to draw upon them.

Great Britain, one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth, of whom it is said, "the sun never sets on her possessions," derives her great wealth and power from her manufacturing industry; and the mainspring of her industry is her coal-field. It is said "that the power developed in the combustion of one pound of coal is equal to 1,500,000 foot-pounds. The power exerted by a man of ordinary strength, during a day of labor, is about the same; so that a pound of coal may be regarded as an equivalent to a day's labor of a man."

Hence, 300 pounds will represent the labor of a man for a year. It is estimated "that the contributions made to the wealth of Great Britain, by her annual coal products, is equal to that of 133,000,000 of skilled operatives laboring for her enrichment." If these statements are true, all may see what Ohio can become by a proper development of her coal-fields, and a wise regard for her mechanical industry. The Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad being one of the links in that great chain of railroads calculated to develop the coal interests of Ohio, its importance cannot be overestimated. All honor, then, we say to the President and Directors of the road. And all honor to those, who, by their labors and money, furnished the old road-bed years ago, without which we would not now have a railroad.

We welcome you, one and all, to the hospitalities of our village. For more than eighteen long years, the people of Medina have labored and struggled to accomplish the building of this road; and "now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by the ushering in of the first train of cars over the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway. We welcome our brethren from Cleveland and from the whole surrounding country. Let us all rejoice together that labor and science have here erected another monument that shall constantly proclaim the great truth that nature presents no obstacles that may not by man be overcome, and made to minister to his comfort and happiness. And here, my fellow-citizens, permit me to conclude, in the language of our own poet, made to suit this occasion:

"Has the theme grown too old, and the triumph too cold,
For a song of joy, I wonder?
No, not while the shout of the engine rings out
And the rumble of wheels, like low thunder,
Falls on the glad ear. No sound that we hear
Wakes half such emotions of pleasure,
And the echoes resound, and our pulses rebound
And beat to a rhythmical measure.

"By valley and mead, flies the steam-propelled steed,
Like Sheridan's charger to battle.
The hopes and the fears of eighteen long years
Are ended at last, and the rattle
Of his iron hoofs say, as they speed on their way—
'Behold here the triumph of labor!
The hamlet awakes, and the City of Lakes
Reaches her hand to her neighbor.

"'The air is rife with new vigor and life,
Wherever my hoofs are heard sounding,
And my shrill shrieking voice makes the valley rejoice,
And the pulse of the village is bounding.
The stage-horse is seen on the meadow land green,
And his neigh comes down like a blessing;
And poverty's flying and ignorance dying,
And science and commerce progressing.'

"Hurrah! and hurrah! for the glad day that saw
A village and city united.
The prayers of the past have been answered at last
And the hearts of the people delighted."

To this address of welcome, Hon. F. W. Pelton, Mayor of Cleveland, being called out, responded as follows: "Mr. Mayor and citizens of Medina: In visiting your city to-day, I did not expect to reply to your welcoming address, but came to join in the general rejoicing over the realization of our hopes in the final success of your railroad project. The completion of the Tuscarawas Valley Railway secures to you communication, not only with Cleveland, but with every city in the land. It is well calculated to stimulate the rejoicings of your citizens. Medina is now linked with the fairest city of the lakes, whose citizens rejoice with you to-day, and are here to extend to you the hand of welcome, with the cordial wish that the new railroad may unite us more firmly together."

After this brief response, which was received with rounds of hearty applause, Judge Tyler was introduced as the man who had done as much or more than any other person, to secure the building of the road on the old road-bed. He began by saying that "the compliment was too high for his merits, but to sit still and say nothing on such an occasion would not do at all. Three months ago, Medina was 250 miles away from anywhere. To-day she is added to the family of railroad towns. Some twenty years ago, Medina started a railroad project; and, like the Medina of old, she has kept the bones of the prophet in the shape of the old road-bed, and many a dollar has been brought to this shrine. The starters of the old project deserve credit, and I am glad your Mayor gave them credit in his address. Like Rip Van

Winkle, Medina has slumbered for twenty years, but you see it has taken but two and a half months to wake up—to renew your life. And I want to say that you must thank the workmen for bringing the railroad to your doors so soon. Just set Pete Young to work on a railroad, and he will take it anywhere. Two months ago, or about that, the first stake was driven, and to-day, a passenger train arrives in your town. The railroad comes at the right time. It restores the losses by your great fire, and will build you up. The railroad itself will be a success. The stock will be good. In good hands, as it is, I am not afraid to guarantee 12 per cent on your stock in two years. Its relations with other roads are of the most favorable kind; connections good; they all favor it. It runs through the richest agricultural and mineral portions of the State, and Medina is midway on this great line. It now depends upon the citizens of Medina whether they will take advantage of their splendid location, where coal and iron and lumber will meet, to build up a thriving manufacturing business, and a prosperous town. Go ahead—make the most of your advantages. I did everything I could to help on the enterprise, and assure you no man in Medina rejoices at its success more heartily than I do."

This happy speech called out "three cheers" from the happy crowd, succeeded by earnest calls for Hon. James Monroe, the Congressman for the district of which Medina County formed a part. In responding, he said that, "upon receiving the cordial invitation to be here, he had examined carefully the programme, where he found that all that was required of him was to be happy and eat dinner. He was happy already, and, as for the dinner, he was not going to talk long enough to keep it waiting. He did not expect to say a word—the gratification of coming to Medina on a railroad train was supremely satisfying. One thought, however, forced itself upon him. He saw a great many young people here. When he was young, he read about the grand old times in history, when there were Knights-errant, and he remembered that he felt a great regret that he was born in a prosy age—an age when there was no more chivalry, no more chance for heroic deeds. He had no doubt the young people now thought the same—thought that this was only a corn and potato planting age. But since then he had seen how much there was to do; what a work there is for stout hands and heroic hearts; and he felt that this is the age of true chivalry. There are still useful deeds to be performed. We require as much heroism, and magnanimity, and all that noble quality of body and soul, called force, now as ever. The events we are met here to congratulate the people of Medina on, are the kind of deeds required of us. This is valiant service. It is a different and more useful service than that of the Knights-errant, more worthy of a Christian age and a Christian people. The old Knights destroyed cities by the sword and torch; but it is the glory of this people, when their cities are burned, to build them up. I put it to the young men, if the age of chivalry is gone!"

Closing with some congratulatory remarks on the completion of the road, and a humorous allusion to his own services in getting a bill concerning the old road-bed through the legislature, when a member from this district, he was heartily applauded, and succeeded by Gen. John Crowell, of Cleveland. He said "his errand here was to join with the people in rejoicing over the completion of the railroad. His first visit to Medina was in 1823, when there were very few inhabitants in the town or township. The country was chiefly primeval forest, with now and then a log cabin and small clearing around it. How different the scene to-day! The wilderness has been removed and transformed into cultivated fields and happy homes. I do join in rejoicing at the completion of your road, and trust you will realize all the benefits

from it you justly expect. But, Mr. Mayor, five-minute speeches are, or ought to be, in order, and all I shall add is, to assure you that Cleveland, one of the suburbs of Medina, expects, at the close of the present decade, to number 200,000 people; and Medina may congratulate herself, by her present enterprise she is promoting not only her own interest, but the growth and happiness of her enterprising suburb."

The happy reference to Medina's aspirations and new-found dignity, fell pleasantly upon the ear of the audience, which responded with enthusiam. James A. Briggs, Esq., of New York, was then called out, who by his comprehensive salutation left none to feel that they were omitted in his thoughts, and paved the way for a patient hearing, notwithstanding the length of the exercises preceding him. He began with: "Men, women, children, babes and sucklings of Medina: The world moves, progress is the order of the day, and the good people of Medina are henceforth and forever in railroad connection with all parts of the country; for the iron horse and his train are here, and have made their long-waited-for appearance, amid the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, the trumpets' pealing sound, and the glad shout of a happy people. And I am glad to be here once again after an absence of so many years, to meet you to-day, not to talk of fields and crops, of lowing herds and bleating flocks, of advancement in agriculture, 'the noblest because the natural employment of man;' not to discuss here political questions upon which you are divided, but to stand with you upon a common platform, where all are united, where you have but one feeling and one interest, and where all rejoice in one common impulse, to be ridden on a rail out of town, and to take this long-wished-for ride, without tar, without feathers, without disgrace, and under the care of a good conductor.

"Farmers, merchants, traders, business men, you have long looked for this event, because the completion of this railroad will add to your convenience, to your material prosperity; and whatever will add to the material prosperity of a people, is a matter of no small moment. Some transcendental philosophers and remarkable geniuses, who live in garrets and are always out at the toes, and out at the elbows, may regard those who are in pursuit of money, as laborers who have not a proper appreciation of the true dignity of man. But he who at this hour of the world's history regards money as of no account, lives to as little purpose as he who regards its mere accumulation as the only end and aim of life. Money enables you to have comfortable, elegant houses, to improve your field stock, to make your labor, by the use of implements, lighter, and gives you the means to contribute to all the benevolent, humane, educational and religious demands of the age, and, when calamity comes upon 'your neighbor,' as in Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan, to help him in his hour of need to food and clothing, and to make you all feel how blessed it is 'to give.'

"To the farmers of Medina, this railroad is a matter of no small concern. Your county is a very productive one. Only eleven counties out of the eighty-eight in the State have more cattle, five counties make more butter, seven make more cheese, three make more pounds of maple sugar, seven raise more bushels of oats, six have more acres of meadow, and only seven counties cut more tons of hay. This is certainly a 'good show' for a county with 20,000 people. You will soon have railroad transportation for all your products, and a few cents a bushel on grain, or two cents a pound on butter and cheese, saved in the cost of getting to market, will add largely to the profits of farming. Your county, with the five counties south of you, through which the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Road is to pass, raised about six millions of bushels of wheat, corn and oats

for export. Now, if this road enables the farmers of these five counties, to save five cents a bushel in marketing this grain, then they will put into their pockets $300,000 a year. I have no doubt this road will give an additional value to the products of these six counties of $1,000,000 a year, as you will not raise anything that will not have a market value.

"Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal, the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from Buffalo to Albany was $100, and the time twenty days. Upon the opening of the Erie Canal, the cost was reduced to $10, and now to $3. Ten barrels of flour make a ton, and, if it now cost $100 a ton for freight from Buffalo to Albany, you can figure up at your leisure how much wheat and corn would be worth a bushel in Medina County. 'Corn at 75 cents a bushel will bear transportation in the old way, 125 miles to market, and wheat at $1.50 a bushel 250 miles, while upon a railroad corn will have a marketable value at 1,600 miles, and wheat 3,200 miles away.' Railways are great equalizers, for they make land far away from market almost as valuable as land near the centers of population. A few years ago, the tolls on the Ohio Canal were more per mile for freight than the cost of transportation on railroads is now.

"Another thing of great value to be derived from this railroad is this: It will supply you coal for fuel at cheap rate, and this will save your timber. The farmers of your own and of other counties cannot do a better thing than to save your forests. Good timber is becoming more and more scarce and valuable; and how to save it is a question your State and county agricultural societies cannot too thoroughly discuss. In New England, I have seen stone walls in woods, when twenty years ago they divided cultivated fields. It pays to grow timber and wood on that land where it is too cold to grow almost anything, except good men and women, for export.

"The transportation of grain by railroad, from the West, is rapidly increasing; and this kind of carrying is of great profit to the grain-growers, as the grain is shipped by rail from the district where it is grown, and taken, without change of cars, to the place of consumption in the East, thus saving two or three commissions. At a recent meeting of the officers of the Albany & Boston Railroad, it was stated by Mr. Chapin, President of the company, that its business was rapidly increasing, and by reason of its connections with the Western roads. It had carried the last year 4,557,700 bushels of grain, and that $5,000,000 were needed for additional rolling stock and improvements. In a few months the cars of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad will be seen loaded with grain, eggs and poultry, in towns and cities of New York and New England.

"Wonderful has been the growth of the Northwest; it has no parallel in history. When I started in 1832 from the hills of Berkshire, with my old friend, Judge Humphreville—who, for many years, has lived among you, and whom you have honored with high public trusts, and who is worthy of your honor and confidence—the only railroad between the Atlantic and the Mississippi was the railroad from Albany to Schenectady. Now, we have one railroad to the Pacific, and two others are in progress of construction. In a little more than a generation the Northwest has increased from 1,600,000 people to 13,000,000, and for this marvelous growth it is greatly indebted to railroads to which its own people have contributed but comparatively little. At $42,000 per mile, the railroads in the Northwest have cost $830,000,000, and from this large investment of capital, farmers derive the largest dividends—not only in the actual increase of value to their lands, but in the increase of price they obtain for every article their lands or their labor will produce. If this railroad adds only $3 an acre to the six counties south of Cuyahoga, it gives

an additional value to the real estate alone, of $6,555,390. What was the land worth in the counties along the line of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, at the time that road was put under contract, and what are they worth now? There is life, business enterprise, industry, flourishing towns, and growing cities, and improved agriculture along the line of railroads; and silence most profound, and dullness in the extreme, where the locomotive is not seen.

"In 1850, the Northwest had 1,276 miles of railroad; Ohio had 575 miles. Now, the Northwest has 19,765 miles, and Ohio 3,448 miles. Forty years ago, there were 910 miles of railroads in the United States, now over 50,000 miles, and it is a remarkable fact that the large increase of railroad mileage was, in 1869, 4,990 miles. This is evidence of the faith that capital, the most timid of all things, has in railroads in the United States. While our population is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year, our railroads are increasing about 3,000 miles a year. At $42,000 per mile, the cost of the railroads of Ohio has been $144,816,600. What has been the effect of this investment in railroads in Ohio? In 1850, with 575 miles of railroad, the value of real estate, $341,588,838, the value of personal property, $98,481,302; total value of taxable property, $439,966,340. In 1870, with 3,548 miles of railroad, the value of real estate is $1,013,000,000, and this does not include the value of real estate belonging to railroad companies, and taking the value of personal property as returned in 1869, $459,884,351, and the total value of taxable property is $1,452,960,340. The real estate in Ohio has been trebled in taxable value in twenty years, and the personal property has been increased more than four and a half times. Mr. Poor, in his carefully prepared statistics of railroads and their influence upon property, states in his 'Manual of Railroads for 1870–71,' 'that every railroad constructed adds five times its value to the aggregate value of the property of the country.' If this is so, and I believe the estimate of Mr. Poor not too high, as the increase in Ohio is much larger than the estimate of Mr. Poor, then the construction of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, will add $20,000,000. Some of you may think this too much, but it is not. When the line of this railroad is continued from the Chippewa coal-fields to the Ohio River at Wheeling, passing as it will, its entire length through one of the richest mineral districts in the United States, who can compute the wealth that will be developed by means of this work? I do not think that $20,000,000 is too much to estimate the increase of value along its immediate line, within ten years from the day the road is through to Wheeling.

"A town in these days, without a railroad, is of no account. It is 'off the track,' at least, of trade and travel. Medina is now in the line of promotion, and may hope for advancement, and may bid a long farewell to the lumbering coach—to stage wagons, to mud roads, and to patience-trying journeys. There are men here to-day who have been as long coming from Cleveland here as it takes now to go to New York from Cleveland. All hail the coming of the cars of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad! Before another year is gone the road will be finished to Dennison, on the line of the Pittsburgh & St. Louis road, as I am told that Mr. Selah Chamberlain, the contractor, a man who knows no such word as fail, intends to have the whole line completed by the first day of October, 1872.

"Let me say to you, business men of Cleveland who are here in numbers so large and so respectable to-day, that the railroad will, in my opinion, be of more importance to all your industrial interests than any line of railroad leading out of Cleveland. It is a Cleveland road, and one that cannot be 'gobbled up' by the Pennsylvania Central to hold you at the

mercy of that great corporation. It will bring you cheap coal, salt, iron, oil, fire-clay and agricultural products in great abundance. Nourish it and give it your support. It will pay.

"Friends of this railroad enterprise, you have been fortunate in the men who have taken this work in hand, in the character of its officers, in the ability, energy and responsibility of the contractor, who is pushing right on with the work, and has not felt the blow which shook the credit and tested the strength of the strongest in the land, since this road was commenced. Fortunate, indeed, has this country been in making connection at Grafton with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Railroad companies. Without the arrangement made with these two great lines of roads, I do not see how this road could have been made. One of the best railroad men in Cleveland, told me, a few days ago, that the facilities obtained by this company for passengers, freight, coal and dockage in Cleveland, from the roads above named, would have cost, even if they could have been obtained, $2,000,000. I believe the stock of this railroad will be at par in two years, and its bonds are as good as any railroad ever offered in the market, as the 40 per cent for freight and passengers to be paid by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern are, in fact, a guaranty of the bonds.

"Well may you ring the bells and fire the guns and make merry and prepare a feast of good things, at the completion of the first link in the chain of railroad that is to connect you with the Lake at Cleveland, and with the Ohio River at Wheeling. Onward is the word. And, if, in our rapid progress in all material prosperity, we do not, as a people, forget that virtue is the strength of a nation—that a correct public opinion is stronger than armies—and if the common schoolhouse, the meeting-house, and the town house, well filled with honest, intelligent people, 'who know their rights and dare maintain them,' shall be seen from every railroad along our prairies, over the broad savannas, in our gorges, among our hills and valleys —then all will be well in the future of this Republic, the world's best treasure and last hope."

This was the oration of the day, and it will, at this day, probably, afford a consolation to many who would hardly be ready to indorse his opinion so far as it concerns the value of the stock. Gen. Duthan Northrop, T. W. Browning, C. G. Washburn, editor of the Elyria *Democrat*; A. W. Fairbanks, of the Cleveland *Herald*; Royal Taylor, Esq., and Thomas Jones, Esq., were called for and made short responses, when dinner was announced. The invited guests were taken to the American House, where all the variety the market afforded was provided. Ample provision had been made to feed the crowd that gathered from the country, at Empire Hall. Here the ladies waited on some twelve hundred persons, who were bounteously fed. The dinner was the free gift of the citizens of the county, and, after all that cared to partake were provided for, there was a wagon-load of good provision that was dispensed among the poor, who were thus, at least, made to rejoice in the coming of the railroad.

As soon as dark set in, the square began to blaze out with unwonted brilliancy. One after another illumination, was lighted in the business blocks, hotels and offices. Some were quite elaborate, and all were bright and light, responsive to the happy mood of the people. Some of the mottoes were, "Out of the wilderness! Hurrah for the railroad! Good-bye, old hacks, good-bye!" "Welcome to the L. S. T. V. Railway. This is the way we long have sought!" "The motive power which develops the vital interests of our country—the locomotive!" The trees of the park were beautifully illuminated with colored lanterns, while "rockets, serpents, wheels, Roman candles, nigger-chasers, zig-zags,

whizzers and whirligigs, and fire balloons" amazed and delighted the assembled crowds. A fine pyrotechnic display was made on the balcony of Phœnix Hall, where a piece of fireworks, after a little fizzing, blazed out into the large letters, "L. S. & T. V. R. R." The day's festivities closed with a grand ball at Phœnix Hall.

The excursion train was furnished by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Company. It was brought to Grafton by "Cuyahoga," Engineer Blush, and from Grafton to Medina by the "Maryland," Engineer Welsh. The conductor of the train was Mr. C. Langdon. The returning of the train was set for 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was nearly 5 before it got started. Each guest was furnished with a ticket which read as follows:

LAKE SHORE & TUSCARAWAS VALLEY R'Y.

OPENING EXCURSION.

Wednesday, November 15th, 1871.

PASS THE BEARER TO MEDINA AND RETURN.

W. S. STREATOR, *President.*

Excursion Train will leave the Union Depot at 10.30 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Medina at 4 30 P. M.

Among the guests in attendance upon this occasion were: Selah Chamberlain, J. F. Card, H. M. Claflin, E. G. Loomis, C. L. Russell, Directors of the new road; L. T. Everett, its Treasurer; and Judge Tyler, of Cleveland, whose services as lawyer for Medina's interests made him especially welcome as a guest on this occasion. Dr. W. S. Streator, the President of the road, was detained at home on account of sickness, to the great regret of all. Of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Company, there were the President, Oscar Townsend; Superintendent, E. S. Flint; Assistant Superintendent, Robert Blee, and others; from Cleveland, there were Mayor F. W. Pelton, and several councilmen; T. P. Handy, D. P. Rhodes, A. Cobb, E. P. Morgan, E. Mill, N. B. Sherwin, Gen. John Crowell, T. L. Jones, A. W. Fairbanks, Philo Chamberlin, William L. Terrell and others. The press was represented by W. F. Hinman, of the Cleveland *Herald;* F. H. Mason, of the Cleveland *Leader;* Thomas Whitehead, of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* C. G. Washburn, of the Elyria *Democrat;* J. M. Wilcox, of the Berea *Advertiser;* J. A. Clark, of the Wadsworth *Enterprise;* and Judge Sloan, of the Port Clinton *Union.*

The following letters were received from some who were not able to be at the celebration:

ELYRIA, OHIO, November 13, 1871.

Committee on Invitations: GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your favor inviting me to attend the celebration of the opening of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad to Medina, on the 15th inst. I sincerely regret that judicial labors on that day will prevent my acceptance of your friendly invitation, and deprive me of much enjoyment to be derived by being present at your celebration. Though absent in the body, I will be with you in spirit and join in your congratulations. I am and remain very truly,

Yours, W. W. BOYNTON.

AKRON, OHIO, November 13, 1871.

H. G. BLAKE, ESQ.: *Dear Sir*—Your favor of the 10th, inviting me to be present at the opening of the L. S. & T. V. R. R., received. I am sorry I cannot, on account of business, be present to join in your grand rejoicing on the 15th. Akron, proud of her own success, joins, however, in spirit with Medina and hopes that her new road will add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of her inland neighbor.

Respectfully yours, L. S. EVERETT,
Editor of the Akron *Times.*

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, November 14, 1871.

HON. H. G. BLAKE, *Committee on Invitations, Medina, Ohio:*

Dear Sir—Your kind note of the 10th inst., inviting me to be present at the inauguration of the L. S. & T. V. R. R. at your village on the 15th inst., received yesterday, and have delayed answering the same in the hope that I might be able to so arrange my business as to allow my absence, but I regret to say that I am disappointed. I would delight to be with you on the happy occasion of welcoming the "Iron Horse" to your place. I have many pleasant recollections of Medina and my brief

residence there. Heartily congratulating you and the good people of Medina upon your final success in securing a railway line, and thanking you kindly for the cordial invitation extended to me, I remain

Very truly yours,
P. CUNEO.

The sequel to this chapter is found elsewhere, and, while it does not realize the pleasant theories propounded in regard to the value of stock held forth in these speeches, yet the great outcome to the county has been grandly beneficial, and, with this example freshly before their eyes, the citizens in other parts of the county are quite as eager to invest in the building of a new railroad.

The "Fourth of July" is of very ancient origin, and it is firmly believed by a considerable portion of the people in this country, that Adam "raised Cain" on that day very much as is the fashion of this age. While this belief is probably cherished principally by the younger portion of the community, a very general respect for the day obtains among the older portion, and "Fourth of July celebrations," of late years, have not been so rare as generally to become a matter of historical mention. But the occasion to which reference is had in these pages, was an exception, which, like that floral phenomenon, the century plant, blooms but once in 100 years, and then with a glory so short-lived that its odor is lost in a day. The "Centennial Fourth" was a subject of national consideration, and in the State of Ohio, at the suggestion of the Governor, it was made, in most of the counties of the State, a special occasion for the review of the history of the county, State and nation, and that of these fragments nothing should be lost, many of the county authorities have taken measures to preserve them for future ages. On this occasion in Medina, both the history of the county and the nation were reviewed. Of the historical paper presented by Judge C. G. Codding, this whole volume may be considered an elaboration, and the sketch of national history, the oration of the occasion, presented by J. H. Greene, we append in full at the repeated request of friends of this enterprise:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: A Fourth of July celebration without an 'oration,' would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. The committee were unable to secure the services of a speaker from abroad, and their partiality assigned to me the duty of taking this part. I can promise you no studied rhetoric or polished oration, such as would well befit the occasion, but, if you will give me your patient attention, I will try to give you a little plain talk on the theme that is uppermost in all our minds and hearts to-day—the commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of our nation. It is an event, the anticipation of which has stirred the blood of the most sluggish, and kindled the enthusiasm of all, until to-day American patriotism finds expression in celebrations that fill the land with jubilant voices.

"We celebrate the birthday of the youngest of all the nations of the earth. It is true, that in our time we have seen all of Germany gathered under the flag of Prussia—but those States have before been in league. It is true, that in our time we have seen the Italian nation emerge from the Papal dominions—but it was Italy re-united, not created. The South American Republics are yet in a chaotic state. Under the strong influences radiating from our successful experiment in the North, the Southern continent may, in our time, crystallize into a nation. But, to-day, there is none to dispute with us the palm of youth.

"A hundred years is a brief period, and compared with the age of other nations, we are but an infant. Far back in antiquity, nations arose, flourished through thousands of years, and fell to pieces by wars, calamities or the slow processes of decay. Others have survived all

the vicissitudes of time, and still exist, hoary with many centuries. China, containing nearly one-half the population of the globe, has been a compact empire for four thousand years and over. Egypt, under various rulers, has existed for more than three thousand years, without radical change in territorial area or character of the people. Persia dates back to the same misty antiquity, and is Persia still.

"The modern nations of Europe are from five hundred to twelve hundred years old. And away up in the Northern seas—on the borderland of that unknown Polar country, to discover which so many heroic lives have been sacrificed—only within the past year Iceland celebrated her one thousandth birthday, and it was the good fortune of America to be represented in the festivities of the Northmen by Bayard Taylor, who so well represents the courage, adventure and culture of his countrymen.

"Compared with maturity like this, we can realize the brevity of our single century; yet side by side with the nations that have grown gray and old, we come, to-day, with our hundred years, and challenge the records of antiquity or of modern history to furnish a parallel to our marvelous growth and development.

"'We boast our hundred years;
We boast our limits, washed by either sea;
We boast our teeming millions, and that we
All, all are free!'

"But, while it is true that as a nation we are only one hundred years old, as a people we are much older.

"The forces and ideas which culminated in the Declaration of Independence and the Revolution, had been in operation on this continent for at least a hundred years; and the causes which resulted in the colonization of America, had convulsed Europe for a hundred years before that. Civilization was then passing through the ordeal of a death struggle between ecclesiasticism and the toleration of individual thought. All the principles of civil, political and religious liberty, upon which the fabric of our government has been built, were fought for and died for under the shadow of despotisms which exercised unlimited sway over the bodies and souls of men, while Columbus was yet searching for the shores of the New World.

"The seeds of American liberty were planted in the dykes and ditches of Holland in the sixteenth century. When William the Silent—the Washington of the Dutch Republic—fought for and established religious toleration in the Netherlands against the sway of Rome, and the cruel Philip of Spain, the battle was for us and we reaped the victory. Although separate nationality and independence was not in the thought of the Puritans and Pilgrims, it was in their every act. The Declaration of Independence itself was foreshadowed in the spirit of that small colony which could put on record, while surrounded and occupied with nothing but hardships and dangers, the resolution that they would abide by the laws of God until they could find time to make better ones!

"The hundred years of colonial life previous to the Revolution was a period of preparation. The circumstances and condition of the people were fitting them, unconsciously, for an independent national existence. Necessarily, they were trained to habits of self-reliance; and, although they had no right of choice in the selection of their Governors and Judges, and no voice in framing the measures which affected their relations to the Crown or their inter-colonial interests; yet they had almost unlimited control of their local affairs. Their religious, educational and material interests were confided to their care; and the town meeting became a source of power at the earliest period in our history, greater than Parliament or Congress, and has continued such to this day. It naturally follows that the habits of self-government thus formed should make them more and more

restive under the restraints of a Parliament and King, separated from them by the vast ocean; and the rightfulness of their exclusion from the control of their own affairs in larger matters, became a question of absorbing interest. Objection to taxation without representation, brought on the struggle for independence.

"But separation from the mother country was scarcely thought of, much less supposed to be probable, except by a few prophetic souls. The right of representation—the right to a voice in the choice of colonial rulers, the right to levy their own taxes—these did not seem to imply separate national life. The kind of government that would have suited the colonies, under which they would, no doubt, have been willing to remain, and, content and satisfied, would have been some such system of parental government, as that which the United States extends over its Territories to-day. Some of the best statesmen of England, with a strong popular sentiment to back them, entertained and advocated views in favor of a radically modified colonial system of government. The hope that this result would be reached, was ever uppermost in the minds of the colonists; and their loyalty to King and attachment to mother country were of such a nature that no revolution could have been inaugurated, had the issue been separation and independence. And, even after the struggle had begun, after the great bell that was 'to proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof,' had been rung in Independence Hall for patriotic purposes, there were not wanting earnest, able and honest men to assure the timid, that separation was not the aim of the Colonies. But George III and his Ministers, and the controlling element in power were inflexibly determined to rule America with a rod of iron. They entertained no notions of mild government for the colonies. And to their severity, to their uncompromising hostility to show anything like favor to the American colonies, more than to any other cause, are we indebted for the full measure of freedom and independence which we enjoy to-day.

"The story of the Revolution is a melancholy page of history. He does no good service to the rising generation, who, on this centennial anniversary, paints the picture of that seven years' struggle in glowing colors. Since time began, there never was a people so little able to cope with a powerful foe and carry on a protracted war as were the Americans of 1776. It needed the Boston massacre, the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor, and the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill to unite and solidify the patriot sentiment of the colonies in favor of independence.

"The country was without friends abroad or resources at home. The war was not a series of brilliant campaigns, of daring adventures, or great victories; but for the Continental army was a series of reverses and weary retreats. The large cities of the country were successively in the possession of the enemy, from which they emerged at their convenience to chase the "rebels." Oh the sorrowful sight that history presents of the patriot army with such a character as Washington at its head—flying, flying—retreating, retreating—almost continually, before the well-fed, well-clothed, well-appointed British armies. His troops were half-naked half fed, poorly armed, and not half-paid. Their recompense, if it ever came, would be the gratitude of succeeding generations. For them there was only hardship, weary, wounded bodies, poverty and death. About most wars there is the glory and charm of 'battle's magnificently stern array'—the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war'—to kindle the ardor and inspire the enthusiasm. But there was no romance in the Revolutionary war. It was the dreary, heart-sickening struggle of a down-trodden, desperate people.

"Often the wretched army was on the brink of dissolution—often on the point of disband-

ing from sheer despair. The body which, by courtesy, was called Congress, was powerless to aid it. It could only appeal to the already beggared colonies for help for the famishing soldiers, and for recruits for their wasted ranks.

"But for Washington, irretrivable disaster must have overtaken the cause. Through all the difficulties of those days, his patience and his serenity seem to us, at this distance, almost divine. He held the country up to the work which it had put its hands to do. He never despaired or became discouraged when every one else lost heart and hope. He snatched victory from defeat. He bore the calumny and envious carpings of disorganizers calmly, never once losing sight of the interests of the country.

"American Independence would at some period have been secured; but, to George Washington is it almost entirely due that the Revolution was successful 100 years ago.

"It seems miraculous that success could have been reached through such a sea of difficulties. Even the superhuman energies and efforts of Washington must have failed, for the time at least, had it not been for the aid furnished by France through the agency and personal endeavors of La Fayette—a name that will be pronounced even to-day with quivering lips and moistened eyes—a name forever honored in America, and forever enshrined in the hearts of her people. The story is old—it is 'as familiar in our ears as a twice-told tale'—but we would be ingrates, indeed, if on this day of all others we neglected to recall his services and honor his memory with the tribute, feeble though it be, of our grateful praise.

"The long struggle for freedom and independence closed, and victorious peace crowned the sufferings and trials of our forefathers. The foremost nation in the world reluctantly conceded the independence of its colonies, and withdrew its forces.

"The Continental army was not invincible, but it won a victory for progress and civilization, against difficulties that seemed insurmountable. Our hills and mountain fastnesses and Southern swamps fought for us. Our inaccessible forests and bridgeless rivers were our allies. Our very feebleness, which compelled us to worry and harass the enemy, rather than engage him, except on fields of our own choosing, was our very strength. The King and Parliament of Great Britian, by their harshness and bitterness against our cause, fought for us. A divided public opinion in England helped us. The God of battles was on the side of the weak and the weak won.

"We come now to that period in our history about which the least is known—a period running over as many years of peace as there had been of war, from the close of the war to the adoption of the new constitution—a period, which it has been said, the historian would gladly consign to eternal oblivion.

"We, who have gathered here to-day, have still fresh recollections of the closing scenes of a war of far greater magnitude. It may, therefore, be worth our while to revert briefly to the condition of the army and country at the close of the Revolution.

"The country had been drained of its resources, and was helplessly bankrupt. The people were wretchedly poor, and the nation, if it could be called a nation, was without credit. Politics were in a chaotic state. The authority of the Confederate Congress had dwindled to a low ebb. It could vote to raise money, but the operation was like calling spirits from the vasty deep—would they come? The States were in a league, not in a union as we have it now; and so slight was the compact that it was seriously proposed each of the thirteen States should send ambassadors to treat with foreign powers. They were distracted by jealousies of each other, and consumedly tardy in granting power of any kind to the General Government. Tax-paying was almost optional with the indi-

vidual, and the tax gatherer was considered as a standing joke. The treasuary vaults were empty—not a dollar in hand for the public service. The currency of the confederacy was worthless. Two hundred millions of paper money had been issued by the Government, but 88 millions had been taken up and canceled by the States in payment of taxes, at the rate of forty dollars for one. Congress attempted to call in the balance by issuing new bills, but the new bills rapidly depreciated to par with the old. Down went the paper money until it touched 500 for 1 in gold, and then lower and lower it sank until one thousand dollars of the Continental money was gladly exchanged for one dollar in gold or silver! A lower depth could not be reached, and when the slang phrase was invented by the Yankee patriot, 'not worth a continental!' the rag baby of the Revolution disappeared.

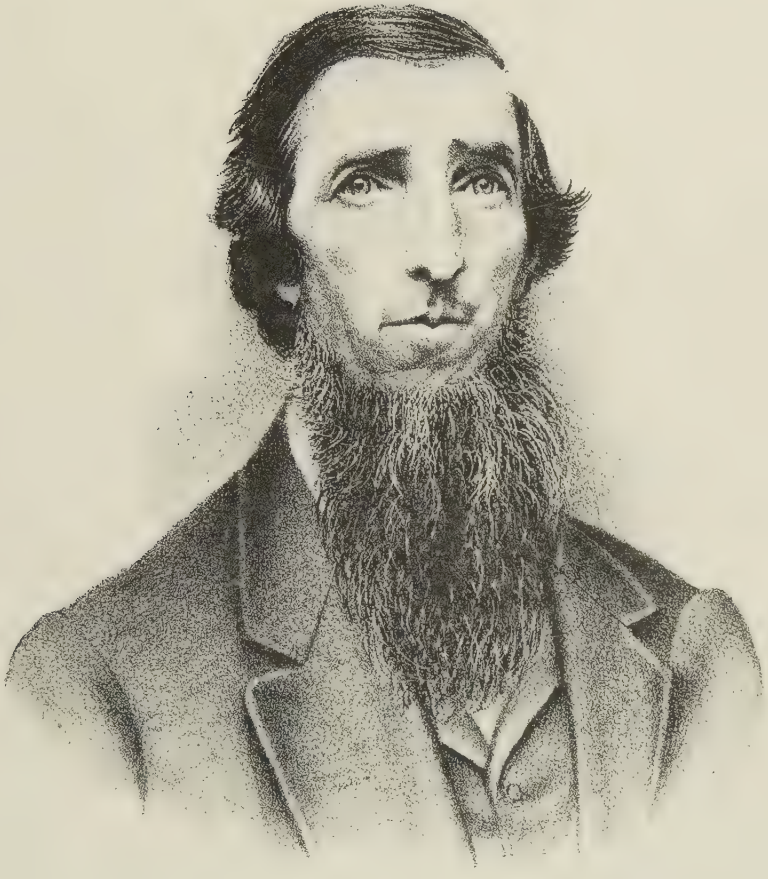
"Our ambassadors in Europe—Franklin, John Adams and Jay—were begging on their knees for help, thankful for every miserable pittance that was doled out at exorbitant rates of interest; and our Minister of Finance had no other means of raising funds than to draw on the Ambassadors and sell the drafts. The private fortunes of the prominent patriots had been swallowed up to sustain the army. That was no meaningless exclamation—no 'glittering generality' in the Declaration of Independence, where they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Their lives and their fortunes were freely offered upon the altar of freedom, and their sacred honor will remain untarnished to the end of time!

"The patriot army was to be disbanded. The soldiers had not been paid for months or years, and the only prospect before them was starvation. No wonder they mutinied in Philadelphia and surrounded Congress with their determined bayonets! It was all that Washington and Gates could do to suppress the rising storm in their camps—and there is no more pathetic picture of the whole Revolution than that scene in camp where Washington stood among the discontented veterans, eyes dimmed with tears, wiping his spectacles and speaking simply and pathetically, 'Fellow-soldiers, you perceive I have not only grown gray, but blind in your service.'

"They had fought the fight to the end, and, instead of marching to their homes as victorious conquerors, to the sound of martial music, and under the shadow of waving flags, with the plaudits of a grateful people cheering them on, the soldiers of the Revolution were penniless, in rags, and the object of fear and reproach by the people. On many obscure country roads and lonely by-paths, the 'Old Continental in his ragged regimentals,' with his well-worn flint-lock on his shoulder, and his empty haversack by his side, trudged his weary way from camp and garrison to the home he had left years before, to the home in ruins or in wasteful decay, and to friends on whom labor and care, and poverty had left their marks.

"The soldiers of the Revolution went out from the army, and down into civil life, down into the toils and struggles of rebuilding and repairing the wastes of war, down into poverty and drudgery, and down into the pages of history, where the record of their glorious lives will forever shine as a beacon light for liberty.

"Independence was achieved and liberty secured, but the union of the States was yet to be accomplished. The era of statesmanship had arrived. Traditional policy must be supplanted, by experiment, in new lines of political action. Public opinion must be educated to accept radical changes in society and government. The political action of the States was independent of each other. Each claimed and exercised sovereign power. Even in so important a matter as the treaty of peace with Great Britain, each State claimed and exercised the right of ratifying or rejecting so much as it saw fit. If the resources and power of the thirteen



Oliver M Coulter

original States had been equal to their independence and assurance, they would have formed the greatest confederacy the world ever saw!

"It seemed a hopeless task to such statesmen as Hamilton and Madison to convince the States that their very existence depended upon a closer union, and they were denounced as monarchists for advocating a central government. Washington incurred wanton and severe abuse, and yet, he said there were not ten men in the country who wanted a monarchy. John Adams drew maledictions upon his head by the remark that the English Constitution was one of the grandest achievements of the human race.

"There was widespread opposition to a standing army, and a distrust that the recently disbanded soldiers would become a privileged, pensioned, idle class. The Order of Cincinnati, which the officers of the Revolution formed at the close of the war, was fiercely assailed by civilians, as the beginning of a military aristocracy. 'So general was the apprehension that the military would overshadow the civil authority, that the regular standing army of the United States was reduced to *eighty* men, twenty-five of them at Pittsburgh, guarding public stores, and fifty-five of them stationed at West Point; while the highest officer of the army was a Captain!'

"The struggle of statesmen for national unity, vigor and power, was as long and as desperate as the struggle of the patriot soldiers for independence. The Constitution which has been handed down to us, was a battle-field fought over step by step, and inch by inch. It has its Concord and Bunker Hill, its Valley Forge and Yorktown; and, as Washington led the forces and achieved the victory in one field of strife, justly earning the title of Father of his country, so Alexander Hamilton marshalled the forces in the other, carried the day by the force of logic and statesmanship, and fairly earned the no less honorable distinction of being the Father of our political system.

"The right of the General Government to collect the customs duties; to maintain an army; to enforce treaties; to coin money; in short, every fundamental principle which has been engrafted into the organic law, giving the nation vigor and strength, if not life itself, was vehemently opposed.

"It was tedious work to get the consent of the States to the holding of a convention to frame a Constitution for consideration; and the adoption of the instrument was altogether problematical. But, finally, in 1789, six or seven years after the close of the Revolutionary war, the States, or a majority of them, one after another, at wide intervals of time, and with reservations and evident reluctance, adopted it. Then, and not till then, did the United States of America become a nation—then, and not till then, could it be said that 'Liberty and Union were one and inseparable—now and forever!'

"We need to take a retrospective glance to rightly appreciate our present advancement, and fully realize how wonderful and rapid has been our progress.

"Although the impulse which led to the colonization of America was zeal for religious toleration, it is only in our day that it has become a fixed and unalterable and practical principle.

"Our forefathers of colonial times believed in the right of private judgment, provided private judgment coincided with their doctrines! They established and maintained a connection between church and state, and the influence of the religious system prevaded and dominated the rising political, educational and social institutions of the country. The reality and intensity of the feeling may be inferred from the declaration of John Adams: 'That a change in the solar system might be expected as soon as a change in the ecclesiastical system of Massachusetts! Massachusetts was not alone—in all the colonies there was a union of the

political and religious systems, either directly, or indirectly in the way of religious tests as qualifications for citizenship or official preferment.

"What a revolution in thought has occurred we realize to-day in the abandonment of that system in nearly every State of the Union—the only lingering relic to remind us that it ever prevailed, being the exemption of church property from taxation—and that, too, must erelong cease to be a relic—for the whole system was long ago 'smitten with decay in the Old World, and it cannot flourish in the New.'

"The sun still shines in the heavens, and the planets revolve with the same unvarying precision and serene indifference to our affairs as they did in the days of John Adams; but the ecclesiastical system of Massachusetts, and all the other colony States, has experienced a change; and more nearly than ever before conform to the requirements of the great founder of Christianity, who solved the problem of church and state, in one sentence, 1,800 years ago, when He gave the advice to "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's.'

"The divorce of the nation from the ecclesiastical system has not made us a Godless nation; on the contrary, throughout the length and breadth of the land, to-day 40,000,000 of people, irrespective of faith or creed, fervently respond to the invitation extended by the President of the United States in his Proclamation issued last week, 'to mark the return of this day by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the centenary of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of His protection.'

"Our educational system is peculiarly American in origin, character and growth. Common schools were established in the colonies at a very early date. Documents over 200 years old are found on record, respecting the establishment of schools, which presented a plan embracing 'local responsibility, State oversight, moderate charges or free instruction, and recognition of the primary school, the grammar school and the university.' The watchword of Connecticut 100 years ago—'that the public schools must be cheap enough for the poorest, and good enough for the best'—is our watchword to-day; and the common-school system of our fathers, expanded and improved—'differing in details but the same in outline—furnishes education of the children of our people in every State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.'

"It is true there has been a controversy from the beginning in regard to religious instruction in the schools, and we are called upon at the close of the first century of the Republic to settle the vexed question. Can we doubt that it will be settled, so that 'instruction shall be free, unsectarian, non-partisan, and open to all, without distinction of race, birth-place, or social standing?'

"Perhaps we are not so well prepared as the older nations to confer the benefits of what is called the higher education; but our progress in this direction has been remarkable when we consider what an immense amount of pioneer work has had to be done. The nine colleges of 1776 have increased to five hundred and fifty in 1876, and millions of dollars in gifts are annually given to American institutions of learning. In no other country in the world has a college been established for the education of deaf mutes. We have no less than forty-five institutions for the education of that class of unfortunates; and twenty-seven institutions for the education of the blind. Our cities and towns are provided with free libraries; and the modern newspaper, grown to be a compendium of all knowledge no less than the record of current events, finds its way to every home in the land. 'As a nation, if we are not the best,

we certainly are the most generally educated of any people in the world.'

"In literature, our Shakespeare and Milton and Burns—our Dante and Goethe—have not appeared; but for the English Goldsmith we have Washington Irving; for the cynic Carlyle, Emerson the thinker; for Chatham and Sheriden and O'Connell, we have Webster, Choate and Phillips; for the historians Macaulay and Froude, we have Bancroft and Motley; and for the poets and song-writers of all countries and climes we have our Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier and Holmes.

"If the work that has been done in this country in the field of original scientific research and discovery will not compare with that of Germany, France and England, it is because we have not had the leisure to devote to the patient, monotonous and apparently objectless labor, without which results are not reached. For the most part the business of our lives has been to get roofs to shelter us, and food and raiment to sustain us. If it was literally true that our forefathers secured a foothold and established a home on this continent, with—

"'One hand on the mason's trowel,
And one on the soldier's sword,'

—it is no less true that we, their descendants, have had to fight and build and struggle to subdue the mighty West.

"'We crossed the mountains, as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free.'

"Yet Franklin, Rittenhouse, Fulton, Morse, Henry, Howe and 'Old Probabilities' are American names suggestive of discoveries and applications in science without which the civilized world would be much more than a century behind its present progress. Our science has been immensely practical, not abstract; and we have applied the science of the age and of all ages, until we outstrip the oldest, the largest and the most powerful nations of the world in the extent of our material prosperity.

"What a growth has been ours! What prosperity we have reached! In no spirit of vain boasting, but with grateful hearts and joyful pride, do we point to the blessings that crown this centennial year of the Republic.

"The inventive genius of the world has been laid under contribution to aid our mighty enterprises and to relieve our over-burdened hands and brains of much of the drudgery of labor. Our resources have been developed at a marvelous rate, and to an extent that has made us prodigal of wealth; but yet, they are practically inexhaustible. Our territorial area embraces nearly the whole continent. Our commerce spreads over every sea, the grimy smoke of our steamships curling upward from every port in the known world; and the steam whistle that calls the mechanic to his daily labor in our villages, is heard in the remotest interior of Japan, as the key note of a newer and better civilization. The 3,000,000 of people who, one hundred years ago, were invincible in the holy cause of liberty, have multiplied to nearly fifty millions; the thirteen States to thirty-eight; and our national wealth is practically beyond computation.

"The borders of the Great West have been pushed from the Alleghanies to the lakes, and from the lakes to the prairies, from the prairies to the plains, and from the plains to the mountain ranges, on whose further slopes the surf of the Pacific beats a perpetual rhythm.

"Our telegraphs and railroads have annihilated time and space. Where the emigrant of 1849 trudged for months beside his heavily loaded wagon, crossing the American desert to reach the El Dorado of California, the steel locomotive and palace cars of the fast train now speed over the same distance in three days and a half, and the telegraph fairly transmits to our ears the whir of its wheels, as it flies from station to station.

"It is said of us that we are given to boasting; but how can we recount the story of our progress, so that it shall not seem to imitate the romance of Aladdin's lamp? Our most severely simple record tells of achievements that winged Mercury with pride could have recounted to the gods; or Puck, girdling the earth in forty minutes, could have joyfully repeated to the astonished people of fairy land! Our soberest words seem like wild exaggerations.

"Embarrassments and periods of depression we have had, but they have been temporary, and, in the end, beneficent, as the one will be through which we are passing now.

"Our youth, the principles underlying our system, the arts of peace we have cultivated, and our community of interests and simplicity of social customs, have been measurably our safeguards against national misfortunes and calamities which follow national departures from the laws of right. But we have not escaped the penalty of any wrong action. Our brief and inexpensive war of conquest resulted in increased sectional strife, and only gave us a viper that stung the bosom that warmed it.

"By the sacrifice of the best blood of the nation, and the expenditure of untold treasure, we extirpated slavery and atoned for our former neglect of the rights of the black race. History will bear testimony to the redeeming fact, that, during all the years the system of slavery disgraced our civilization, it was only tolerated, not protected by the organic law of the land, and that the judgment and conscience of the larger part of our people held the practice in abhorrence.

"To-day the nation is free in reality as well as in name. The hands that were raised to dismember it for the sake of perpetuating a crime against humanity were beaten down by the uprising of a people determined that the Union, founded upon justice and liberty, and cemented by the blood of the patriots of the Revolution, should not be impaired or destroyed. The tattered battle flags of our loyal regiments, the flower-strewn mounds in our graveyards, the armless veterans in our streets, speak eloquently of the terrible earnestness of the struggle. The amended constitution guaranteeing the rights of the enfranchised race, and their elevation to citizenship, and equality before the law, tell of our reparation for their wrongs. And this flag, 'with not a stripe erased, or a star obscured,' waves over the length and breadth of the land to-day, the symbol of beauty and glory, vindicating our courage and honor before the whole world.

"It would be recreancy to the great memories of this day to leave unsaid that there are blots on our record the odium of which can never be effaced—crimes against liberty, against humanity, against civilization. The treason of Benedict Arnold, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the torture of our soldiers in the prison-pens of the South, and sympathy for the cause which demanded and the miscreants who committed the atrocity, are crimes that deserve, and to the end of time, will receive, the execration of the civilized world. Over the memory of individuals whose misdeeds are committed from sudden impulse, passion, or the ordinary motives of depravity, we throw the mantle of charity and oblivion; but for those whose crimes, like these, humiliate and involve a nation in their consequences, 'History has no forgiveness and the memory of man no forgetfulness.'

"In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I trust to violate none of the proprieties which all parties on this day cordially unite in observing, by conjuring you to let your condemnation rest with emphasis upon corruption, intriguing, and faithlessness in the administration of public affairs. Demand the unconditional abandonment of practices not strictly in accordance with the dictates of simple truth and plain honesty. Corruption, prostitution of power to

purposes of self-aggrandizement, fraud, and a long catalogue of vices of a darker hue have fastened themselves upon every government, like barnacles on a ship, since governments began. Absolute purity and fidelity in the execution of public trusts it were vain to expect; but the people of a nation who excuse or palliate the slightest deviation from the straightforward performance of duty in their public servants are themselves responsible, and justly suffer the consequences. Honesty and faithfulness in the every-day life of the citizens of the State, will secure honesty and faithfulness in official life. We have no trained class of public functionaries, and need none. No need of a complicated civil service system, when we can go into our offices, stores and factories, into our shops and on our farms and choose at a venture men educated, self-poised and capable of filling any office from President down. The strength and glory of the nation, which to-day enters upon a new era, depend not upon the greatness of its rulers, but upon the virtue, industry and intelligence of its people; and for the untried future this is the 'promise and potency' of a national career, the highest and completest that human society can reach. Let us hope that the impulses which go forth from this day to influence our national character, may give strength to our love of justice, as well as a brighter glow to our patriotism.

"As we look back over our history from the vantage ground of a hundred years, we see that the nation of to-day is not the nation of yesterday, but the outgrowth of conditions and struggles which can never be repeated. And he who stands in this place on our next Centennial Fourth of July, to review the century hidden now by the vail of the future, will see that progress has been made, not by repeating our experience, but in new directions—our age and our acts furnishing the impulses which lead into new pathways of enterprise and honor."

CHAPTER VII.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY—COMING OF THE WHITES—LOST IN THE WOODS—INDUSTRIES OF THE PIONEERS—EARLY INCIDENTS—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL—VILLAGES.

AN unbroken forest, that, when, clothed in its robes of summer luxuriance, was almost impenetrable to the rays of the noonday sun and shut out his light from the virgin earth beneath! No sound, other than the war of the tempest, the howl of the wild beast, the yell of the Indian, had ever echoed through its gloomy aisles, until the advent of the sturdy pioneer. Far off in his New England home, reports had come to him, as he toiled among his sterile hills, of a land lying away to the West, that flowed, at least figuratively, with milk and honey, and had determined him to seek in this fabled land the wealth it promised. As he alighted from his lumbering wagon, drawn hither by oxen, the whole range of his vision took in a wild and tangled forest, nothing more. No human habitations, no churches, no villages, no schoolhouses, dotted the landscape, or nestled in the heavily timbered groves. It was a picture little calculated to inspire enthusiasm in the new comer, and less determined men would have despaired at the uninviting prospect unfolded before them. But their strong arm and indomitable energy have triumphed and wrought a grand transformation in the sixty odd years that have come and gone since the first white man squatted in this section of the country. In

the pages preceding, matters pertaining to the county at large have been taken up, and the different threads of its history fully carried out. In this chapter, our business is with Medina Township, and everything in its history will be treated of in its proper place.

The township of Medina lies just north of the center of the county, and is bounded north by Brunswick Township, east by Granger, south by Montville, and west by York. It is a little less than a full township, being only about four and a half miles north and south, by four and a half miles east and west, and is designated as Township 3 north, Range 14 west. It is somewhat rolling and even hilly in places, but not enough so to render much of it unfit for cultivation. It is sufficiently rolling, however, to require little or no artificial drainage. A heavy growth of timber originally covered the entire township, comprising the different species indigenous to this section of the State, viz.: oak, beech, maple, hickory, ash, with a little poplar and walnut, together with some of the smaller shrubs.

The soil is mostly of a clayey nature, and produces corn, oats and wheat bountifully, and also is adapted to grazing, and is used considerably in that way. Some attention is paid to stock, particularly cattle, and the dairy business is one of the large and valuable industries of the township, though not so extensively carried on now as it was a few years ago. The township has an excellent natural drainage. The most important stream is the Rocky River, which traverses it in almost all directions; a branch flowing from northeast to southeast, by way of Weymouth, then, taking a curve, it passes on to the northwest, leaving the township near the northwest corner. It has any number of branches and tributaries, most of which are small, and many of them nameless on the maps, but afford to the land most excellent drainage, and to the farmer an abundance of stock water. In early times, Rocky River was utilized by the pioneers, who built a number of mills along its tortuous course, for which it furnished good water power. One railroad passes through a corner of Medina Township, which, since its completion, has been of great benefit to the people as a means of bringing markets nearer home, and as affording a mode of travel and transportation superior to what they had before enjoyed.

Medina Township was settled principally from the old Nutmeg State, consequent upon the fact, perhaps, that this entire section, known as "the Reserve," belonged originally to Connecticut, as fully noted in another part of this work. But few of the early settlers of Medina, therefore, but were "Connecticut Yankees," as they were termed by the people from other States. They brought their natural thrift and energy and persevering will with them, qualifications essentially necessary in the wilderness life that opened up before them. These characteristics bore them safely over the trials and privations of border life and led them through all difficulties to final prosperity and happiness.

The larger portion of the land in this township was owned by one Elijah Boardman, a native of New Milford, Conn. In 1795, he became a member of the Connecticut Land Company, and was thus made the proprietor of large tracts of land in the Western Reserve. A few others owned small tracts in Medina Township, among whom were Homer Boardman, Judson Canfield, Z. Briggs, Roger Skinner and perhaps some others. The township was surveyed, in 1810, into eighty-one lots of equal size, the better to suit purchasers of that day, who were generally men of small means. The first cabin erected in the township was on Lot 22, by a man named Hinman. He and his brothers cleared about three acres; built a small cabin, in which they lived for a short time. But fearing the Indians, who were troublesome in this region in consequence of the war of 1812, then in progress, the Hinmans left their

little improvement in one of the periodical scares of the time, and never returned.

The first permanent settler in Medina Township was Zenas Hamilton, a native of Danbury, Conn. He had made a purchase of some land in the township and determined to occupy it, and so, in the latter part of the summer of 1814, he made preparations to move hither. He left Harpersfield, N. Y., where he had been living for a short time, and, in October, 1814, arrived in Medina Township. He went into the deserted cabin of Hinman, Lot 22 being a part of his purchase. As soon as he could build another and more commodious cabin, he moved his family into it. This latter cabin, however, was not a palace by any means, but strictly of the primitive and pioneer pattern, being innocent of any iron, even a nail. It was built of logs or poles, one-story high, with clapboard roof, and puncheon floor and door, the puncheons fastened with wooden pegs instead of nails, and the boards of the roof held to their places with "weight-poles." Mr. Hamilton and his family were alone in Medina Township—"monarchs of all they surveyed"—for a year and a half before another family arrived in the neighborhood to relieve them of their utter loneliness. Their fare at best was meager, and sometimes required the utmost exertions to obtain a sufficiency to satisfy the cravings of hunger. To such extremities were they often reduced, that they would put corn into a leather bag and pound it into a coarse meal or hominy. At other times they were forced to shell out wheat and rye by hand, and boil it, to maintain life until they could get meal from the mill, twenty or thirty miles distant, by measurement, but, taking the roads of the times into consideration, some fifty or seventy-five miles. No one of the present day can begin to realize their trials and privations. Experience was necessary to form a just idea of them. Hamilton was quite a hunter, and through this means was enabled to supply his family with plenty of meat. Deer and bears were numerous, and during the first few years he killed fifteen bears, besides a great number of deer and turkeys. These additions to the family pantry were of great benefit, and served them in the place of pork and beef. The following incident is told of him, which shows his prowess in hunting: He was out in the forest one day, and, approaching a large oak tree, discovered a bear at the foot, eating acorns, and, as he looked up, saw in the tree the old one and her two cubs, getting off the acorns. Knowing that, as soon as he fired at the one on the ground, it would be the signal for the rapid descent of those in the tree, he prepared for the emergency, by taking some bullets in his mouth and making every preparation for hastily re-loading his gun. He then shot the larger bear at the foot of the tree, then hastily put some powder in his gun, spit a ball into the muzzle, gave it a "chug" on the ground, causing it to prime itself (this was before the invention of percussion caps), and in this way shot the others before they could get down and away, thus piling them in a heap at the foot of the tree in a very short time.

Mr. Hamilton was, for many years, a prominent and active member of frontier society, and a most worthy citizen. His cabin was the general stopping-place of early settlers, until they could find a shelter, or erect a cabin of their own. He died near the township center, many years ago, and was mourned by a large circle of friends. The next settler in Medina Township to Hamilton was James Moore, who arrived in the early part of March, 1816. In a narrative published by him, he says: "At this time, Zenas Hamilton and family were the only inhabitants in the township. While I was getting material together on Lot 52 for a cabin, James Palmer, Chamberlin and Marsh arrived, and assisted me in putting up my cabin, being the third in the township; this must have been in the fore part of April, 1816.

I cut and cleared, without team, three acres, where David Nettleton's house now stands, and planted it with corn, and left it in care of Jacob Marsh, and the last of May, 1816, I started for Boston, returning in October of same year. During my absence, several cabins were erected. In April, 1816, Mr. Hulet, in the west part of Brunswick, was, after Zenas Hamilton, my nearest neighbor in that direction, and Mr. Mott, east on the old Smith road, each about seven miles from my cabin."

Mr. Moore had come to the new country, and prepared a home for his family, who came on with Andrew Seaton and family in 1818. They were (Moores) from Massachusetts, and remained upon the place of his original settlement, viz.: Lot 52, until about 1829, when, in partnership with one of the Northrops, he erected a substantial log house on Lot 73, where they remained until 1832. They cleared up a good farm on Lot 73, putting up all needed buildings, planting fruit trees, etc., when they sold out to Daniel Northrop. After selling the farm opened on Lot 73, he, in company with Erastus Luce, purchased a farm in the northwest part of Medina, near Abbeyville, built a fine mansion, improved the place highly, and in a few years again sold out. He seems to have been a man who was not long contented in a place, as we learn of several removals made from one section of the township to another, when he finally sold out and removed to Lake County, Ill., where he resided for a number of years, and where he lived at last accounts of him. Mr. Moore gives the following incident connected with his trip to this township: "We spent several days in running lines, but, finding that wherever I selected a lot it was reserved, I made the best excuse I could and left for Mr. Doan's, and soon became acquainted with Capt. Seymour, who volunteered to show me the mill site, where he and Mr. Doan would soon erect a mill in the township of Medina. Accordingly, the Captain, with tin cup, rifle, and a most formidable butcher knife, led the way, and, as if by instinct, found his way some ten or eleven miles through a dense forest. After viewing the mill site, we descended the branch of Rocky River, as far as Lot 52, and, after some examination, found our way to Zenas Hamilton's, where we spent the night. In the morning the beech-tree, conspicuous as the seat of justice of Medina County, was visited; and, if size gives importance, this tree was truly important. It stood some forty or fifty feet a little north of east, in front of the old court house."

Another of the pioneer families of Medina Township, was Abijah Marsh's. They were from Windham County, Vt., and came to this township in November, 1816, in wagons, and were forty-two days on the road. Upon his arrival, his family consisted of the parents, two daughters, one of them named Lydia, a woman grown, and four sons, from nine to eighteen years of age. Jacob, an elder son, had come out the winter previous, and entered some land adjoining Zenas Hamilton's on the north, and had cleared some five acres during the summer. The family moved into a vacant cabin a little south of Hamilton's, until they could build on the land that had been entered by Jacob Marsh. Says Mr. Marsh in a communication to the *Gazette*: "The inhabitants of the township at that time were Zenas Hamilton, living about three-quarters of a mile north of the center of the township, and Rufus Ferris, who settled a few months before near where the county seat is now located. There were two bachelor establishments, one near the present site of Bagdad, occupied by Capt. James Moore, and a sailor named Copps, the other about one and a half miles northeast of Mr. Hamilton's, occupied by James Palmer, and one or two of his brothers. These were all the residents of the township when we arrived in the fall of 1816." A circumstance occurred soon after the arrival of the Marsh family, in which one of the daugh-

ters (Lydia) figured prominently, which will be given in connection with pioneer incidents, further on in this chapter. In 1820, Harmon Munson and wife and Joseph Pritchard and family came in and settled near the center. The Munsons are an old and respected family in the county.

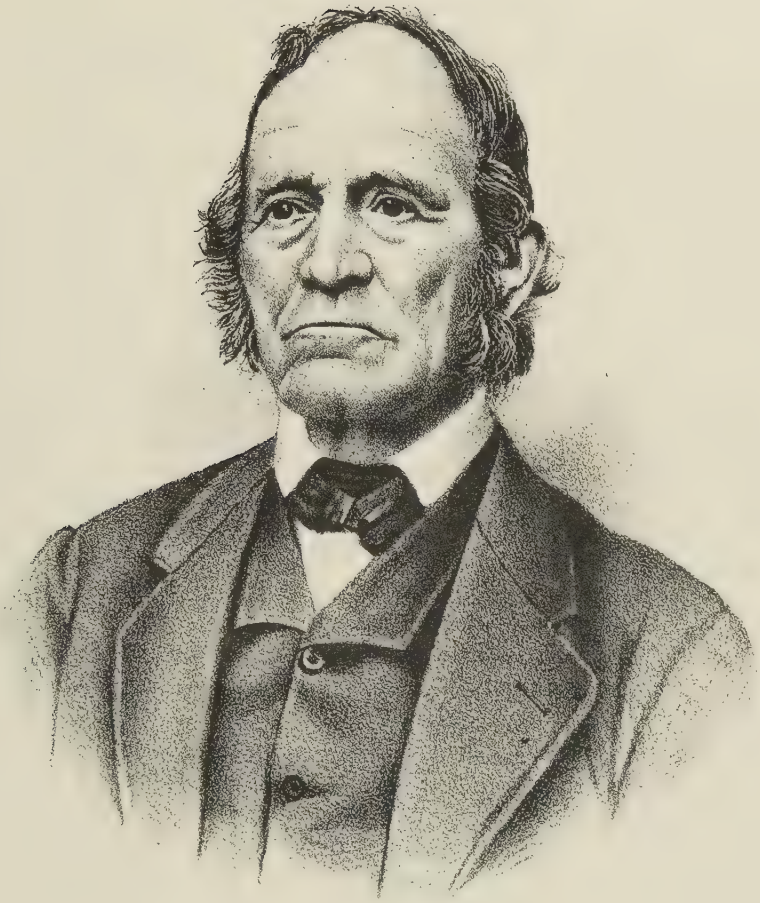
Within three years from the first settlement made in Medina Township by Zenas Hamilton, the following additional settlers arrived from Connecticut and made improvements: Rufus Ferris, Noah M. Bronson, Joseph, N. B. and Duthan Northrop, the Warners, William Painter, Lathrop Seymour, Gad Blakslee, and perhaps others. Mr. Ferris, who was the agent of Boardman, the owner of the land, arrived in the township on the 11th day of June, 1816. He settled about half a mile north of the public square of Medina, where he erected a comfortable log house, and, as he was the land agent, his house soon became the stopping-place of newcomers. He was originally from New Milford, and, upon his arrival here, built a sort of shanty, into which they stowed their things, while they did all their work in the open air, and Mrs. Ferris did her cooking and baking every day by the side of a fallen tree. Ferris had a number of men at work, and pushed forward the chopping and clearing so rapidly that they soon had corn and wheat growing where but a short time before was an unbroken wilderness. In 1817, Ferris had the first frame barn put up ever built in the township. He employed J. and N. B. Northrop to do the work, and "help" for raising the huge affair was partly obtained from Liverpool and Brunswick Townships. Not being able to complete the building the first day, the hands remained overnight and finished it next morning. The following incident is related of this barn-raising: "Ferris, being fond of fun, prepared too large pails of milk-punch, sweet but strong with whisky, and, in a short time, six or eight of those who drank most freely, were on their backs feeling upward for terra firma." The raising was finished in the morning, and when completed "Uncle John Hickox," as he was called, went up on the end rafter and walked the "ridge-pole" to the other end and down again to the "plate." This barn was afterward used in which to hold some of the early courts of Medina County. Mr. Ferris was a man of considerable prominence in the neighborhood, and much respected among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Bronson came from Plymouth, and settled here in October, 1816. Hiram Bronson came to the township with the family when small. His mother rode most of the distance on horseback, and carried her infant. He has served two terms in the State Legislature, and has been a prominent citizen in the community. He drove the first cattle from Medina Township to market, and hauled the first flour from the same place to Cleveland; also hauled potash there with ox team, bringing back salt. These trips usually occupied five days. Of the Warners, there were David, George, James and E. A. Warner, who came about 1817–18. The Bronsons and Warners are old and respected families, and many descendants are still living in town and county, and are among the most worthy citizens. Mr. Bronson, in company with one of the Warners, purchased Lots 37, 54 and 55, which they improved, and upon which they settled.

The Northrops, one of the prominent families of the township, came in 1816–17. Duthan came first and built a cabin on Lot 30, for his father, Joseph Northrop, who had stopped with his family at Nelson, in Portage County. He waited there for snow, that the trip might be more easily made by "sledding." The last of January, 1817, he came on to Medina, and went into the house with Ferris until his own could be finished. It had been put up by Duthan, and covered, and now, in order to make mud, or mortar, for the purpose of daubing the cracks, they had to heat water, and dig through the snow, then eight inches deep. But patience and

perseverance triumphed, and they moved into their own cabin on the 6th of February. It was without floor, door or chimney, and the weather was very cold. There was, however, plenty of wood convenient, and they managed to keep comfortable, and in a few days a stick chimney was added to their primitive home. Puncheons were then hewed, and a door was made; bedsteads were manufactured from poles, a few rude stools, and their household furniture was complete. Mr. Northrop, as we have stated, was from Connecticut. He was born in Brookfield, and his wife in Stratford; he died July 21, 1843, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and his wife December 26, 1851, aged eighty-two years. His family consisted of Nira B., Betsey (Mrs. Johnson), Duthan, Eliza (Mrs. Barnes), Morris and Mary. The latter died unmarried. Morris and Gen. Duthan Northrop are still living—the others are all dead. Gen. Northrop lives at Mentor, and is a neighbor to Gen. Garfield, whom he knows well. Nira B., Betsey and Morris all lived to celebrate their golden weddings; Duthan's wife died a short time before their fiftieth marriage anniversary. William Painter, Gad Blakslee and Lathrop Seymour came in the spring of 1817. Painter and Blakslee were from Plymouth, and Seymour from Waterbury. Blakslee died years ago, and of Painter we were unable to learn anything definite.

Capt. Seymour was a prominent man in the community. He left Connecticut with his family in the latter part of September, 1807, in company with four other families with ox teams. Through mud and mire they finally arrived at Buffalo, where they took passage in a small, dirty vessel, and, after a tiresome voyage of several weeks, arrived at Erie, Penn. At this place Mr. Seymour left them and started for Euclid, while his wife continued her journey on foot, in company with another family. Horses were procured at Euclid, and Seymour met them forty miles from Erie, and took them to Euclid, where they spent the winter, and in the spring went to Cleveland and remained there three months. They then removed to Columbia, where they suffered severely with the ague, and during their stay there lost a child. They next went to Huron, and, war being declared between the United States and England, soon after, Mr. Seymour enlisted as a soldier, and his wife was left alone most of the time with her children. In 1814, Mr. Seymour having served out his time in the army, they moved to Liverpool, where they boarded the hands that worked in the salt-works. From this place, they again went to Columbia, and in March, 1816, came to Medina to look at a mill site, which he and Mr. Doan had lately purchased. In April, 1817, he moved to Medina and settled permanently. He took his family into a little log shanty, so small that when their beds were spread down they covered the entire floor. In company with Doan, he built a saw-mill in the fall of 1817, and the next year built a grist-mill at Weymouth. These were the first mills in the township. Capt. Seymour and his family suffered all the privations common in a new country at that early period. Once they were without bread for three weeks, and had to live on meat, potatoes and milk. This was before Seymour built his mill at Weymouth, and the nearest mill was four days distant with ox teams. Capt. Seymour died in December, 1835, but his wife survived him many years, living to a good old age.

Chamberlin and Marsh, who came to the township with James Palmer in the spring of 1816, did not remain long, but soon removed to Sullivan. James Palmer, who, as we have said, came with Chamberlin and Marsh, built a cabin on Lot 16, and opened a large farm, which he reduced to a fine state of cultivation; and upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in February, 1850. He is described by those who knew him, as a just and upright man and worthy citizen; highly esteemed and re-



Austin Bedger

AGE 87 YEARS

spected by all who knew him. Timothy Doan, Samuel Y. Potter, Isaac Barnes and a Mr. Calender and a few other families settled in the township in 1817. Shortly after the arrival of those mentioned above, F. A. Abbott, with his family, came in and located on Lot 53, north half, while Augustus Philips settled on the south half of same lot. Philips' father and mother came in 1820. They were colored people, and are said to have been descendants of the noted Indian chief—King Philip. In 1818, David Allen, John Briggs, S. B. Welton, Eden Hamilton and their families moved in and became settlers. Eden Hamilton, Jr., Jacob R. Welton and David Nettleton had preceded them a short time, and were already permanent settlers of the township. Several other families came soon after, but remained a short time, and then went West. Giles Barnes settled on Lot 71 in 1818; his brother, John Barnes, came at the same time. They were from West Hartford, Conn. John went to Michigan, where he finally died. Isaac Barnes came from Camden, N. Y., to this township, and some years later removed to Michigan.

The Clarks were another of the pioneer families of Medina Township. Ransom and John L. Clark, brothers, came in May, 1817. They purchased a part of Lot 45, and, until they could build a shanty, they slept under their wagon, which they "weather-boarded" with elm-bark. They built a cabin of such poles as they could themselves handle, the floor and ceiling of which were made of bark. In this they kept bachelor's hall through the summer, and during the following winter, Ransom, who was a joiner, worked at his trade in Wooster, while John L. taught school in Columbia. The next spring, (1818) Dr. B. B. Clark, a brother to Ransom and John, arrived in the township, and brought the information that their father, John Clark, Sr., was coming, and might be expected in a short time. They at once commenced cutting logs for a cabin for the family, and had it up and partly covered when their father arrived. The roof was soon finished, and the family crossed the river on drift-wood (the river being very high at the time), leaving the teams behind. They carried their bed-ticks over with them, and filled them with straw and leaves, and lodged in their new cabin in true pioneer style, and, like those around them, fared as best they could. They were on the road forty days from Bridgewater, Conn., and arrived in June, 1818. They were good, upright citizens, and there are still numerous descendants in the county. The parents of Levi Chapin were among the early settlers in Brunswick Township, but afterward moved into this township, where Levi now lives, a worthy representative. They were from Berkshire County, Mass., and came to Ohio in 1816, by ox team. The elder Chapin had traded a farm in Massachusetts for wild land in the "Reserve," upon which he settled upon his arrival here. Capt. Seth S. Walker was from Massachusetts, also, and settled in Medina Township in 1835. He was in the war of 1812, and served in the Fortieth Regiment of Infantry. He and his good lady celebrated their golden wedding in Medina on the 9th of July, 1867, at which many friends were present, including thirty-six children and grandchildren. He is now eighty-six and his wife eighty-two years of age, and are living on the old homestead with their son Andrew. Matthew L. and A. Hamilton came in 1818. They were cousins of Zenas Hamilton, the first settler of the township. Each of them entered 100 acres of land—Matthew's where he now lives. In the fall of the year, he returned to New York on foot, where he married in August, 1821, and in the fall came back to Medina in a two-horse wagon. Charles M. Cook came to the township with his father's family in 1818, from Connecticut. He died January 1, 1877. Stephen N. Sargent came from Boston, Mass., and settled in Medina Township about 1817, and was a man of some prominence.

Capt. Austin Badger is another of the pio-

neers of Medina Township, and among the oldest in the county now living. He is a native of New York, and, during the war of 1812, bore his share of the privations of soldier life. In 1818, he came to Ohio, and in May of that year located in Medina Township. He found, upon his arrival in a new country, a striking contrast to the civilized community he had left; the cabins were few and very far between, and of the rudest construction. He built the first double-log house on the present site of Medina Village, and with one Hickox, who was a married man, opened a tavern, the first in the neighborhood. In this tavern court was held, before the building of a court house. Capt. Badger took the contract for clearing off the public square, in 1819, and, also, for the building of the first court house. He is still living in the village of Medina, though, in a few years after he came to the county, he removed into Montville Township, where he lived until he settled in Medina, some years ago. We are indebted to him for many particulars relating to the history, both of Medina Township and the county at large. The Nettletons were among the early settlers of the township. Five members of the family came in between 1818 and 1832, and three of them celebrated their golden weddings.

But emigrants were now coming in rapidly, the vacant land was being taken up, and settlements made to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of the historian keeping pace with them. Soon there was not a vacant lot in the township, and the settlers' cabins were found in very close proximity to each other.

For the first few years, the pioneers had to suffer more or less for the actual necessities of life. Bread and potatoes were extremely scarce, in consequence of the distance to where they were to be obtained. At one time, N. B. Northrop went fifteen miles and paid $10 for twenty bushels of potatoes, and $5 to get them hauled home. Some time previously, he had gone twenty miles for a load of wheat, paid $1.50 per bushel for it, got it ground and then paid a like sum to get it home. He also, it is said, paid $3 for the first bushel of salt, $34.50 for the first cow, and $26 for the first barrel of pork. At another time, Mr. Northrop and F. A. Abbott paid $11 for a barrel of Liverpool salt, and it fell short one-tenth. All this falls far short of the privations actually endured by the hardy settlers, who had staked their all upon hewing out a home in the wilderness. Says Howe, in his historical collections of Ohio, referring to Medina: "Owing to the want of a market, the products of agriculture were very low. Thousands of bushels of wheat could at one time be bought for less than 25 cents per bushel, and cases occurred where ten bushels were offered for a single pound of tea, and refused. As an example: Joel Blakslee, of Medina, about the year 1822, sowed fifty-five acres in wheat, which he could only sell by bartering with his neighbors. He fed out most of it in bundles to his cattle and swine. All that he managed to dispose of for cash was a small quantity sold to a traveler for 12½ cents per bushel, as feed for his horse. Other products were in proportion. One man brought an ox-wagon, filled with corn, from Granger, eight miles distant, which he gladly exchanged for three yards of satinet for a pair of pantaloons. It was not until the opening of the Erie Canal, that the settlers had a market. From that time the course of prosperity has been onward. The early settlers, after wearing out their woolen pantaloons, were obliged to have them seated and kneed with buckskin, in which attire they attended church. It was almost impossible to raise wool, in consequence of the abundance of wolves destroying the sheep." In addition to all these little annoyances and discomforts, many dangers existed. The woods were full of wild beasts, some of which would not hesitate to attack human beings when pressed by hunger, and if a person chanced to get lost in the for-

ests, they ran great danger of being devoured by them.

The following incident, which occurred in 1816, is told in a communication written by the brother, of the lady who figures in the affair, and published in the Medina *Gazette*, December 17, 1869: "About two weeks after our settlement [the Marshes] in Medina, the Palmers went to Sullivan to assist in surveying that township into lots, and my sister, Lydia Marsh, went there to keep house for them in their absence. My brother generally went over to stay with her during the night. One evening he went over just at dusk, and, not finding her in the house, went out to the cow-yard, supposing she was milking the cow. He found the milk-pail hanging on the bar-post, but Lydia and the cow were absent. My brother remained until after dark, shouting and calling her name, but, hearing no answer to his repeated calls, returned home and gave the alarm. Mr. Hamilton turned out, and we procured the assistance of Moore and Copps. Mr. Ferris lived five miles away, and was not called upon. The search for her was kept up through the night, between Palmer's and where Weymouth is now located, as the cattle were in that direction, and we rightly judged that it was in an attempt to find the cow that she became lost. A horrid din of all kinds of sounds was kept up at Palmer's house during the night, and the party who prosecuted the search in the woods kept shouting, but no trace of the lost one could be discovered. In the morning, we all assembled at our cabin, and, after hastily swallowing some breakfast, held a consultation as to the best mode of procedure. We were somewhat alarmed, and there was just cause for our fears. It had rained in the fore part of the evening, but before midnight turned cold, commenced snowing and froze hard. We supposed she had become exhausted with fatigue and benumbed with cold, and, if she had not already perished, would soon, if not found. The plan adopted was to send a message to arouse the inhabitants of Liverpool, the nearest settlement of much extent, and renew the search at once. A person was dispatched to Liverpool, and we had taken a few steps toward Palmer's, when Lydia suddenly made her appearance, looking some years older than she did the day before, but otherwise safe and sound. We called our messenger back, who was not yet out of hearing, and all repaired to the house to hear her story. We were somewhat excited; the sudden transition from fearful foreboding to the certainty of her safety was not calculated to produce coolness on our part. In the first excess of joy at her safety, we all had to have our jokes at her forlorn appearance before we could listen to her story; but, when the excitement had subsided, she gave us the history of her wanderings. The Palmers had one cow and a yoke of oxen, which ran in the woods. The cow usually came up at night and was shut in a small yard. There was a bell on one of the oxen, but none on the cow. Mr. Palmer had told Lydia, if the cow failed to come up at night, not to go into the woods after her; but she disobeyed his injunction and hence was lost. The afternoon was cloudy, and Lydia, busy with her work, did not notice the lateness of the hour until it began to grow dark in the house. She then took her milk-pail and hastened to the cow-yard. The cow was not there, but she heard the bell over toward where Weymouth is now located, and, as it did not appear to be more than half a mile distant, she hung her pail on the bar-post and started after the cow. It grew dark rapidly, and when she found the oxen the cow was not near enough to be seen. She depended on the cow to lead her home, and hunted for her until it was quite dark, and, in wandering around in the search, she became uncertain which way home was situated. In her dilemma she started the oxen, in hopes that they would lead her home; she could follow them by the

sound of the bell, but could not see them at the distance of ten feet. The oxen, however, had no idea of going home, and, when she became convinced they would not, she left them and undertook to find the way without them. She was in error as to the place where she left the oxen. She supposed it was north of Palmer's, on or near the line of Brunswick, and this mistake led to another, which cost her eight or ten miles' travel in the morning. A drizzling rain had set in early in the evening, and, in the almost total darkness that surrounded her, she fell into a creek and of course was thoroughly wet. The wind had got into the north, the snow was falling, it was freezing rapidly, and she began to realize some of the discomforts of being lost in the woods in a stormy night. About midnight, she stepped on ground that seemed to have been trodden down harder than that she had traveled over, and, feeling with her hands, found ruts made by wagon wheels, and knew she was in a road. It was too dark to think of following it, and she concluded to wait until morning. Sitting down by the side of a tree, she pulled off her stockings, wrung the water out, wrapped her feet in her clothes, and awaited the coming of daylight. She supposed she had struck the road between Hamilton's and Liverpool, and, if her absence was not discovered, she intended to get back to Palmer's in the morning, and not let anybody know she had been lost. Toward morning, she heard the roosters crowing but a little way off to the north, but, believing they were in Liverpool, she did not go to the house in the morning, as she would have to tell them she had been lost, and she had some hopes of being able to keep the secret of her night's experience in the woods. Her stockings were frozen in the morning so she could not get them on her feet, so she put on her shoes without them and started south. The place where she stayed overnight was about eighty rods south of our cabin, and a little further from Hamilton's, where she heard the chickens crow; and of course she went directly from home. She first took the road running southeast from the center, and followed it about three miles, as near as we could judge from her description, then came back and took the road to Ferris' and followed that to the river, and then knew from our description of the crossing where she was, turned about and came home."

The above incident took place within a few miles of the county seat of Medina County. As we look around us at the farms and pleasant homesteads, standing so thick that one may travel all day and never be out of sight of some farmhouse, it is rather difficult to realize all that is contained in the words, "lost in the woods," and that, too, only sixty or seventy years ago, when, for miles and miles, the forest was dark and almost impenetrable, except to wolves, bears, panthers and other ravenous beasts, and the cabin of the settler was to be found at rare intervals. The young lady who figured as the heroine of this rather unfortunate circumstance, resided for many years in Medina County, the wife of Uriah M. Chappell. They, at different times, lived in Wadsworth, Guilford and York.

Medina Township was one of the first created after the formation of Medina County, and was originally organized by order of the Commissioners of Portage County, before Medina County got her machinery into good running order. The order issued by the Portage County Commissioners to hold an election, was dated March 24, 1818. This election was for township officers, and organization was effected by appointing Isaac Barnes, Noah M. Bronson and Abraham Scott, Judges; and Samuel Y. Potter, Clerk of Election. The following township officers were duly elected: Joseph Northrop, Abraham Scott and Timothy Doan, Township Trustees; Isaac Barnes, Township Clerk; Rufus Ferris and Lathrop Seymour, Overseers of the Poor; Abijah Marsh and Benjamin Hull, Fence

Viewers; James Palmer, Lister; Rufus Ferris, James Moore, Zenas Hamilton and William Painter, Supervisors; Samuel Y. Potter and Ransom Clark, Constables, and James Moore, Treasurer. These first officers have long since paid the debt of nature, and not one is now living. As will be seen, settlers were so scarce in the township that there were not men enough to fill the few offices, but several had to take two offices apiece. Thus was the township legally organized, and the first officers elected to administer its affairs according to law. Zenas Hamilton was the first Justice of the Peace for Medina Township. The following incident of his ideas of equity and justice is related in Northrop's history of the county: "Joseph Northrop had bought a pig from a Mr. Woodward, of Bath. As the money was not sent quite as soon as Woodward had expected, he sent his claim ($2) to Zenas Hamilton, with orders for him to sue on it. But Squire Hamilton, rather than send a summons, went two miles through the woods, informed Mr. Northrop of the fact, and told him that if he would say that the money should be in hand, three months from that time, he would do no more about it; and thus the matter ended." In those primitive days, when people, in the simplicity of their hearts, were thoroughly honest, civil officers were frequently much more ready to save their neighbors trouble and expense than to pocket a paltry fee for a small lawsuit.

At the beginning of the settlement of Medina County, the people encountered many difficulties in obtaining bread. The nearest mills were twenty and thirty miles distant, and required from five to ten days to make a trip with ox teams, which were then the usual means of hauling and milling. The first mill in Medina Township was a saw-mill erected by Seymour & Doan, in 1817. The nearest grist-mills were at Middlebury and Stowe, which, in the best of weather and the best condition of roads, was a four days' journey with ox teams. The next year they built a grist-mill adjoining their saw-mill, which had been erected where Weymouth now stands. This was the mill site mentioned by James Moore in his narrative pertaining to the early settlement of Medina. Moore & Stevens erected a saw-mill early in the year 1818, at Bagdad, near the center of the township. It was soon afterward purchased by James Warner, who, with his son-in-law, Stephen N. Sargent, put up a grist-mill in 1820, just below the saw-mill. These early mills were a great benefit to the pioneers, and relieved them of the long, tedious journeys to mills at a distance. The township and town of Medina are now supplied with as fine mills as may be found in the State of Ohio, and the people of to-day, who have the best of mill facilities at their very doors, can, with difficulty, realize what their forefathers had to encounter here sixty or seventy years ago, in the one simple feature of procuring meal and flour.

The early roads of Medina were merely trails through the forest, in which the underbrush was cut out to enable wagons to pass. One of the first of these was from Liverpool to Squire Ferris', and which passed Zenas Hamilton's. Another of the early roads branched off from the one above mentioned, at the Center, in a southeasterly direction, striking the "Smith road," near the corner of the township. The people had only ox teams, and these rough roads cut through the woods, after being passed over a few times, became impassable from mud, compelling them to continually open new ones. Some years later, a road was opened from Cleveland to Wooster, and afterward extended to Columbus, known as the Columbus and Cleveland stage road. This road passed through Medina, and was, in the early days of the country, a great thoroughfare of travel, being a stage route between the north and south parts of the State. Medina has improved, however, in respect to its roads, as well as in many others. Good roads now pass through the

township in every direction, with substantial bridges spanning all the little streams, so that locomotion is not retarded in any respect, but uninterrupted travel may be enjoyed with the outer world, without danger of sticking fast in the mud, or being drowned in some swollen stream.

The first birth, death and marriage, in a new settlement, are objects of considerable interest to the people. The first-born in a neighborhood grows up an individual of great importance; the first wedding is an event that is long remembered, while the first funeral and the first grave in a lonely wilderness engenders sad and mournful reflections that shadow the community for years. Of the first birth in Medina Township, there are conflicting statements. One authority says: "The first person born was Matthew, son of Zenas Hamilton, June 9, 1815." This is doubtless correct, as Zenas Hamilton was the first actual settler in the township and located as early as the fall of 1814. It is told of this first born of Medina Township, that, when he arrived at maturity, he studied medicine and went West, where he had worked himself into a good practice as a physician, and, in crossing a river one day, to see a patient, was drowned. The first girl born is claimed to have been Eliza Sargent, now Mrs. Judge Humphreville, who was born in August, 1818. This first birth of a female is contested by Samantha Doan, now Mrs. Slade, whose post office address is Collamer, it being claimed that she was born in June preceding the birth of Eliza Sargent, which took place, as given above, in August. The first death is said to have been a young daughter of Asahel Parmalee, from Vermont, while stopping in the settlement on their way to Sullivan. It occurred early in the spring of 1817. Another of the early deaths of the township, occurred at the raising of a log barn for Giles Barnes, August 12, 1819. Barnes lived on Lot 71, and, in raising a heavy barn, a man named Isaac J. Pond, in taking up a rafter, was killed. He had got up on the house with the rafter, and was standing on the end of the "butting-pole," when it rolled and he, losing his balance, fell, and the rafter struck him on the head, causing instant death. His little son, Henry N. Pond, was three months old that day, and his mother, the wife of Mr. Pond, on hearing of his sudden death, fainted away. The remains of the deceased were interred the next day, and the bereaved ones had the sincere sympathy of the entire community. The grave was on Lot 53, a little west of where F. A. Abbott lived. It is a sad coincidence, that the child, Henry N. Pond, referred to above, was, some thirty years later, then the head of a family of his own, killed by the fall of a dead tree, while at work in his field. Both father and son were much-respected and worthy citizens. Thus, as the seasons roll on, so do the shady and sunny sides of this life appear. The first couple married in the township were Giles Barnes and Eliza Northrop, on the 23d of March, 1818. It was a time of great rejoicing, and the whole neighborhood turned out *en masse* to celebrate. Invitations had been sent out to all the dwellers in the township to attend. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. Searle, an Episcopal clergyman, and the first preacher in the township. The festivities were continued to a late hour; but, as "the boys" had provided a good supply of torch bark, when the ceremonies and rejoicings were over, they went to their homes, lighted on their way by their bark torches. Some were said to have been a little "high" from the effects of the wine they had drank. This, however, was not considered in the least extraordinary (even for some clergymen at that day), under such circumstances as a frontier wedding. Whisky did not contain so much poison then as at the present day, hence was not so dangerous.

The cause of education in Medina Township is coeval with its settlement by white people.

They came from a section of the country where the education of the youth was considered one of the first and greatest duties of the time. The first school taught here is said to have been taught by Eliza Northrop, in the old log meeting-house built by the people in 1817. In the summer of the same year, she taught school, and among her pupils were Joseph, Ruth, Elizabeth and Mary Hamilton; George, Lucius, Carlos and Lester Barnes; Banner and Harrison Seymour; Jared and Mary Doan; Anna, Cynthia, Philemon, Chloe, Ruth and Madison Rice; Clement and Freeman Marsh; Frank and Philander Calender, and Lois and Liusa Palmer—twenty-three all told. Probably not one of the pupils of this pioneer school is now living. More than sixty years have passed since it was taught. In that period the school system has been much perfected, and school facilities increased according to the demands of the time. The following statistics from the last report of the Board of Education, show the present state of the schools of Medina Township:

Balance on hand September 1, 1879		$615 79
State tax		270 00
Irreducible fund		17 30
Township tax for school and schoolhouse purposes		506 35
Total		$1,409 44
Whole amount paid teachers	$603 50	
Paid for fuel, etc	165 10	
Total expenditures		768 60
Balance on hand September 1, 1880		$640 84

Children between the ages of six and twenty-one years: Males, 81; females 91; total, 172. There are in the township five comfortable schoolhouses, valued at $3,000. The best and most competent teachers are employed, and good schools are maintained for the usual term each year.

The religious history of Medina Township dates back almost to the first settlement. The first preacher was the Rev. R. Searle, an Episcopal minister. He was here as early as the spring of 1817. The first public religious service, of which we have a reliable account, was held at the house of Zenas Hamilton, on the 11th of March in the above year. At this meeting, Rev. Mr. Searle preached the first sermon delivered in the new settlement. He had been the Rector of St. Peter's Church, Plymouth, Conn. Services were also held the next day, when Rev. William Hanford preached; he was a missionary from Connecticut. A short time after this, Rev. Searle organized St. Paul's parish of Medina. This was what is now St. Paul's Church of Medina Village, though organized originally in a distant part of the township. Some of the first members were Rufus Ferris, Miles Seymour, Benjamin Hull, Harvey Hickox, David Warner, William Painter, George Warner, M. B. Welton and Zenas Hamilton. The first church edifice was erected in April, 1817. Says Mr. Northrop in his history of the county: "On the 10th day of April, 1817, the people assembled with teams and tools, at the place appointed, near the present residence of Chauncey Blakslee, where Herbert Blakslee now lives, and about a mile northeast of the present town house, cleared away the underbrush, cut the timber, hauled it together, and put up a log meeting house; cut the tree, made the shingles, covered it, etc. About noon, notice came that Mr. Searle would be there and preach a sermon at 4 o'clock in the afternoon that day. We did our best to be ready. We prepared seats by placing poles between the logs and stakes drove in the ground, and had it all ready in due time. Mr. Searle came and fulfilled his appointment; nearly all were present who could get there. The exercises were accompanied with appropriate singing, and all passed off in very pleasant pioneer style." It was in this house the first school was taught as already noticed. It was a kind of union church, and was occupied by all denominations who were represented at the time in the community, though the Episco-

palians and Congregationalists were largely in the preponderance, and, as a general thing, it was used half of the time by each of these denominations. Some time after, a log church was built at the Center, and in it meetings were conducted, in the greatest harmony, until it was burned. A town house was then built, which was used also as an Episcopal Church, until it, too, was burned. A meeting house was then built by the Congregationalists at Bagdad, and meetings held there and at the village, alternately, for several years.

Among the early Congregational ministers of Medina Township were Rev. William Hanford, Rev. Simeon Woodruff, Rev. Lot B. Sullivan and Rev. Horace Smith. The first Congregational Church was organized at the house of Isaac Barnes, on the 21st of February, 1819, by Rev. William Hanford, from Connecticut, who had been sent out by the church as a missionary. He was assisted in the organization by Rev. Simeon Woodruff, one of the first Pastors of the church. Among the original members of this organization were Joseph Northrop and Charity, his wife; Isaac Barnes and Martha, his wife; N. B. Northrop; Giles and John Barnes. Mr. Hanford preached for several years, both to this society and in Medina Village; this society was finally moved to the village, where further notice will be made in connection with the Congregational Church. Rev. Lot B. Sullivan was also an early minister of this first Congregational Church, and served one year as Pastor, dividing his time, one-half to it and one-half to the church at Wellington. Rev. Horace Smith was with the churches of Medina and Granger Townships for about six months as a missionary sent out by Hampshire Missionary Society, Massachusetts. Rev. S. V. Barnes came about 1827, and was instrumental in getting up a great revival in the east part of the township, and afterward in the village and vicinity. He was the stated minister in Medina and Weymouth for a number of years. Says Mr. Northrop: "Religious, moral and temperance reform were gaining the ascendancy; schools were improving; and every important enterprise was cherished, and urged onward to success. Thus we seemed to see the wilderness and solitary places literally budding and blossoming as the rose, and, indeed, becoming vocal with the praises of the Most High God." The church history of the township centers principally in the village, although the first societies were organized outside of it, and so the histories of these early religious societies will be resumed in the chapter devoted to Medina Village. Another incident from Mr. Northrop's history of the county, and we will pass from this branch of the subject: "During the time of the rectorship of Mr. Searle, in connection with St. Paul's Church in Medina, a somewhat exciting difficulty occurred among some of the members, and, at the same time, the Episcopal Methodists at the village manifested considerable engagedness in their prayer meetings, and in reply to some remarks of Squire Ferris upon the subject, Seth Roberts said that the devil had really come to Medina, had got the Episcopalians all by the ears, and frightened the Methodists to their prayers; and the

> "Presbyterians look on and sing,
> 'Sweet is the work, my God and King.'"

When this township was first settled by the white people, there were still a few roving bands of Indians in this section of the State. They were friendly, however, although, when Zenas Hamilton made his settlement in Medina, the war of 1812 was raging, the Indians that occupied the country along the Rocky River were not hostile. For a few years after settlements were made in the township, the Indians remained in their old hunting-grounds, but were, it is said, most inveterate beggars. Mr. Northrop says they were induced to leave from the following circumstances: "Mr. Hulett, of Brunswick, was at Nelson, Portage County,

and, saying something about the Indians being a nuisance, Capt. D. Mills, the old pioneer hunter, well known to the Indians, told Mr. Hulett, that if he would tell them that Mills, Redding and some others that he named, were coming out there, and would make way with every Indian they could find, he thought they would leave. Mr. Hulett did so, and sure enough, they packed their horses and left, and never returned."

Thus it has ever been, since the occupation of this country by the European, the rights of the Indian have been utterly disregarded, his lands and hunting-grounds wrested from him by the pale-face Christian, and he driven back step by step, as the increase of his white foe demanded more room. And yet we curse the Indian as a barbarous savage, that ought to be exterminated from the face of the earth, wholly forgetting that to us are they indebted for much of their barbarity and fiendish cruelty. There is no doubt but that we would be as savage as they, were we placed under similar circumstances. We do not set ourself up as the champion of the "noble red man," nor the apologist of his cruelties, but merely to note an historical truth, that, where Indians were treated as human beings, they displayed a noble magnanimity, and returned gratitude for gratitude to a degree never excelled even by the Anglo-Saxon.

Wild beasts of every description were plenty when the country was new. Wolves particularly were plenty, and were a great source of annoyance to those who made an attempt to raise hogs or sheep. The following incident is related as an illustration of the depredations committed by these pests of the pioneer days: Gad Blakslee, an early settler of Medina Township, had procured a fine flock of sheep, and the wolves killed eighteen at one time. It was found that they inhabited the "wind-fall," in the south part of the township. They got Zenas Hamilton to go and assist in making a trap, in which, together with a large steel trap, they caught nine old wolves, besides a lot of young ones, and one more old one, the next year. This thoroughly cleaned them out in that locality, and the people were no more annoyed by them. Wolf hunts and bear and deer hunts were a common sport and pastime with the early settlers, and they used to collect in great numbers for the purpose of engaging in one of these periodical hunts. As other chapters of this work detail some of these hunts, we will make no further mention of them here.

The progress of the new settlement for the first few years, was necessarily slow. There were no markets for produce, and the settler did not exert himself to raise bountiful harvests, but merely sufficient for his moderate wants. A few bushels of corn and wheat sufficed, while the forest furnished him his meat. Besides his trusty rifle, the principal tools he had to work with were his ax, his drawing-knife and his shaving-horse. To these, in a settlement of any extent, were added an auger or two, a broad-ax, and an implement called a "frow," which was used for splitting out clapboards. The original members of this pioneer settlement have all gone to their last repose. They were the men of the "Golden Fleece"—the "Argonauts," whose lives were full of romance and adventure. Time has mellowed the asperities of their character and of their deeds, and enveloped them in a haze of purple and golden light. The generation of men who settled in the limits of Medina Township during the first fifteen or twenty years, have gone only recently, or linger yet for a moment to look their last upon the green fields of time. Their children are the business men and women of to-day

The little place, rejoicing in the high-sounding name of Bagdad, as a town, was never much of a success. It was designed originally for the town of the township, and, we are told, even aspired to the honor of becoming the county seat. Failing in this, it rapidly dwindled into insig-

nificance, and, like ancient Rome, the spider "wove her web in its palaces, the owl sung his watch-song in her towers." A mill or two, a small store, a carding-machine and fulling-mill constituted all the town the place ever possessed. James Warner built a mill here—first a saw-mill, to which was afterward added a grist-mill. Deacon Northrop built a saw-mill a little lower down the stream, and a few years later sold it to Gad Blakslee. A store was kept for a time, but did not last long. A church was built here by the Congregational people, as already noticed; and a carding-machine and fulling-mill was built, and run by water-power from the mill. The fulling-mill, we believe, is still in operation. This is the only trace left to tell where once stood the great city of Bagdad. *Sic transit gloria, etc.*

Weymouth was one of the early points of settlement. It was here that Lathrop Seymour built a mill at an early day, as mentioned elsewhere. Sometime after building this mill, he sold it to one Jairus Stiles, who operated it many years. After this mill went down, Seymour put up a sugar factory near the same spot. His son had been away at school, and learned enough chemistry to know that by a certain process potato starch would yield a certain amount of sweet. Upon this information, Seymour erected a factory for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from potatoes, or from potato starch. It proved a failure. It was then changed into a mill, and in that capacity proved more valuable than as a sugar factory. There is a grist-mill on the old site, which was built about 1850–52, and which is now owned and operated by Norman Miller. It is a good mill, is in good running order, and doing a flourishing business.

The first store in Weymouth was kept by Doan & Adams, in an early day. J. P. Doan erected the building in which Erastus Brown now lives, for a storehouse. Adams was a brother-in-law to Doan, and came from Euclid, and in partnership with him opened a store, a business they continued several years. The next store was kept by a man named Sale, in a building erected by Lathrop Seymour. Sale was a native of the Isle of Man, and, after merchandising here for several years, died of hemorrhage. A post office was established at Weymouth very early, and Stephen N. Sargent commissioned as Postmaster. H. B. Seymour, however, attended the office, and was virtually the Postmaster. The present representative in this department of Uncle Sam is Lewis R. Mann. He also keeps a store. Another store is operated by Amos R. Livingston. This is at present the mercantile business of Weymouth. There are two blacksmith-shops and a wagon-shop. A cheese factory was erected in May, 1870, by Sedgwick & Clark. Says the *Gazette*, referring to it: "The building was erected and apparatus finished at a cost of $3,000. Make up 4,300 pounds of milk daily into cheese, turning out ten and eleven cheeses each day. The milk is obtained from 200 cows. There is a continued flow of water through the factory, which is a neat and complete establishment." This comprises the business of the place. In early times, it was a noted point in the lumber business. But, with the disappearance of the timber, and railroads passing through other portions of the county, its days of prosperity have passed. Years ago, there was a great deal of teaming from Wooster to Cleveland, and the road passed through Weymouth. Flour was hauled from Wooster, and goods brought back in exchange. So from Weymouth lumber was hauled to Cleveland and exchanged for goods, which were sold to the settlers. The name Weymouth was bestowed on the place by Judge Bronson. When they applied for a post office, it, of course, must have a name, and, by request, Judge Bronson called it for Weymouth in Massachusetts. Like Bagdad, Weymouth came near being the county seat. But, for the fact that those owning the

land about Weymouth lacked sufficient public spirit to donate land for public buildings, the place would no doubt have been selected as the seat of justice. Ah, what might have been!

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: 'It might have been.'"

Weymouth has always been the seat of learning and education. One of the early schoolhouses of the township was built here. The present large schoolhouse was originally built for other purposes. The upper story was finished and used as a hall, for a lodge of the Sons of Temperance. The lower story stood a year or two unfinished, when it was purchased by the School Board, and from that time on used as a schoolhouse. In August, 1873, the board, under a law creating separate districts, bought the entire building and opened a high-school department, and since that time the children of Weymouth and vicinity have enjoyed school facilities equal to those of any other portion of the county. The present teachers are: William I. Bracy, teacher of the high school; Miss Kitty Thomas, teacher in intermediate department, and Miss Mary D. Perkins, teacher in the primary department.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Weymouth was organized on the 15th of June, 1834, by the Rev. George Elliott. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse for several years after organization. About the year 1840, a church was begun, but was not completed and dedicated until in 1856. Rev. Mr. Elliott, who was instrumental in forming the church, was its first Pastor. Numerically, the society has never been very strong, and of late years has decreased in membership, until at present there are but about twenty on the church books, and they are without a Pastor. Neither does the church support a Sunday school.

The Congregational Church was organized in January, 1835, at the house of Lathrop Seymour. They worshiped in private houses and in the schoolhouse, until about 1838–39, when they erected their church building. Since it was originally built, it has been remodeled and enlarged, until, at this time, it presents a fine appearance and is quite a handsome little temple of worship. The society was originally organized by Rev. S. V. Barnes. Their last Pastor was Rev. O. W. White, who died last summer (1880), and since that time they have been without a regular Pastor. The present membership of the church is between seventy-five and one hundred, and a good Sunday school is maintained, under the superintendence of John Morrell. It is well attended by the children of the town and vicinity.

Medina Center is the crossing of two of the principal roads, and the geographical center of the township. One of the early churches, as already noticed, was built here, and afterward burned. A town hall was erected, which was also used for church purposes, until churches were built in other portions of the township. The town house, at present, stands alone at the Center. Not far from it is a very handsome little cemetery, where a number of "stones and lettered monuments" show the affection of the living for the dead.

This brings us down in the history of the township, to the laying-out of the village of Medina, the capital of the county. The different departments of its history, however, will be treated of in another chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDINA VILLAGE—LAID OUT AS THE COUNTY SEAT—ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—MANUFACTURERS—THE GREAT FIRES—INCIDENTS—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL—SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.

MEDINA, the seat of justice of Medina County, is situated on the Cleveland Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, near the geographical center of the county, and is twenty-four miles south of the city of Cleveland. It was originally called Mecca, and is so marked on the early maps of the State, from the Arabian city famous in history as the birthplace of Mahomet. Some years later, it was changed to its present name of Medina, being the seventh place on the globe bearing that name. The others are Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated as the burial-place of Mahomet; Medina, the capital of the Kingdom of Woolly, West Africa; Medina, a town and fort on the Island of Bahrein, near the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf; Medina, a town in Estremadura, Spain; Medina, Orleans County, N. Y., and Medina, Lenawee County, Mich. At present, Medina contains about 1,400 inhabitants.

The village of Medina was laid out in 1818. The plat is dated November 30, of that year, but was not recorded until January 6, 1820. The following is written upon the margin of the original document: "A plat of land situated in the township of Medina, given by Elijah Boardman to the county of Medina." As stated in the preceding chapter, most of the land in Medina Township belonged to this Boardman, who was a native of Connecticut. When the county was formed, and Medina selected as the seat of justice, Mr. Boardman made a donation of land to the county for that purpose. The original plat comprised 240 lots, or about 237 acres, which was the donation made by Boardman. At the public sale of lots, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 were reserved by the county for the public buildings. John Freese was Recorder at the time the town was laid out, and the record of the plat is in his handwriting. Abraham Freese was County Surveyor, and surveyed and laid out the future capital of the county. Since the town was originally laid out, numerous additions have been made, until Medina now covers ground enough for a city of 5,000 inhabitants. The first house built within the corporate limits of Medina was a log building put up by Capt. Badger, on the present site of the Barnard Block. He also put up another house near by soon after the erection of the first, and these were the first buildings erected in the new town. The first building put up by Badger was kept as a tavern, the first in the town of Medina, and was opened for the accommodation of "man and beast," in the fall of 1818. Mr. Badger was unmarried at that time, and a man named Hickox lived with him, and together they kept tavern. The first court held in Medina County was in the second story of this log cabin. This humble frontier tavern was a place of great resort. It was the great news emporium of the neighborhood. The people gathered here to exchange their bits of gossip with each other, and to elicit from traveler guests the fullest digest of the news of the day. Here, also, announcements were made of the logging-bee, the house-raising, the dance; and, when the public met to arrange for a grand hunt, they deliberated in this old log tavern. It was within its hospitable walls that the older members of the community occasionally dropped

in, and, basking in the genial glow of the wood fire (we had no coal then; it had not been invented), and with a well-filled pipe, and a glass of toddy, perhaps, the merry song or thrilling frontier story went round the circle. The frontier tavern was a jolly place, and, that they have become obsolete, the more is the pity. Another of the early taverns of Medina was the Chidester House. This was the stage house, after a line was established from Cleveland to Wooster and Columbus, and, like the frontier tavern, was a place of considerable resort. About stage time, everybody flocked to the tavern to see the stage come in, just as the boys of the present day gather at the depot about train time, to see who can swear the biggest oaths, chew the most tobacco, squirt out the greatest quantity of juice, and use the most obscene language. As the stage rattled up with the blowing of the horn, and the prancing of the "fiery, untamed steeds," the people stood around open-mouthed, ready to pick up any stray scrap of news from the outside world. The Chidester House was long a famous stopping-place, and a well-known tavern in this section of the State. Medina is well supplied with hotels at present, the "American," the "Union" and the "Brenner," being the principal houses of entertainment.

The first goods sold in the new town was by a man named Shoals, who opened a small store in 1819. He built the first frame house in Medina, which was designed for a store house, and, in which, upon its completion, he opened a stock of goods, and for several years kept up the business. His store stood upon the present site of the court house. The next stores were kept by Sherman Bronson, and a man known as "Judge" Smith; but which of the two was first in the mercantile field is not known, but it is believed that Bronson was first. Both, however, were early merchants of the place. A post office was established very early, and Rufus Ferris was appointed by the Federal Government as its representative in this department. He kept the office at his residence, which was in the north part of the town. The mail was brought from Ravenna, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot, the carrier trudging through the forest with the mail-bag on his shoulder, stopping at Medina on his way to Norwalk. After the opening of the turnpike from Cleveland to Wooster and the establishing of a stage route, the mail was brought by the stage. Dr. B. B. Clark succeeded Ferris as Postmaster. Capt. Greene, the present Postmaster, and his gentlemanly clerks, will probably turn up their fine Grecian noses, as they recall the small and insignificant establishment from which theirs has sprung. It would now require several men to carry all the mail that passes through the Medina office in twenty-four hours. From this small start, and everything must have a beginning, the town grew apace, was burned down, grew up again, was again burned, and still again, Phœnix-like, it rose from the ashes. In a copy of the *Ohio Free Press*, and *Medina County Advertiser*, of December 17, 1833, the following advertisements appear, which show something of its business at that early period of its existence: B. Durham, store; A. D. Kinney, a minor; the Medina Lyceum; dissolution of co-partnership; G. W. Howe, druggist and doctor; Oviatt & Bronson; Leonard & Harris, hatters; King & Gunn, pork dealers; Leonard Case, lawyer; Smith & Seaton, cabinet-makers; B. Durham, a column advertisement of a new store; stray heifer; Administrator's Notice; Blannot & Wilder, boot and shoe makers; James Brown, tailor; Mansion House, W. R. Chidester, proprietor; new tannery, by King & Shaffer; stray heifer; for sale, by D. Northrop; Administrator's Notice; marble tomb-stones, by Nathan T. Clark; carriage making, by Sylvester Hawkins; ashes, Oviatt & Bronson; new goods, King & Gunn; Smith, Root & Owen, merchants; L. T. Searle, lawyer; for sale, by

Peak & Sargent; new goods, by Oviatt & Bronson; stray ox; saddle and harness makers, Woodham & Rawson; new goods, by Peak & Sargent; for sale, by Oviatt & Bronson; E. H. Garrett, boot and shoe maker; advertisement of *Ohio Register and Anti-Masonic Review*; new blacksmith establishment, by Hayward & Olin; notice, Blannot & Miller; Hayes' baker and roaster, by Chauncy Gilbert; saddle and harness, by E. Dorgin; tailoring, by J. J. Ruetzers; patent ploughs, by Peak & Sargent. The *Gazette*, of May 10, 1872, says: "As a proof of Medina's business, we give the following statistics: Four dry good stores; seven grocery and provision stores; one hardware and crockery store; three drug stores; two clothing stores; two millinery stores; two stove and tin stores; one paper store; two jewelry stores; six shoe stores and shops; two tailor-shops; two cabinet-shops; two furniture stores; one photograph gallery; a score of sewing machine agencies; three hotels; one saddle and harness shop; one marble factory; two paint-shops; one printing office; one carriage factory; one wagon factory; three blacksmith-shops; one foundry; one machine-shop; one flour and feed store; one coal-yard; three lumber-yards; two planing-mills; one saw-mill; one feed-mill; two meat-shops; one brick-yard; two livery stables; two dentists; nine lawyers; seven doctors; four preachers; four churches; a fine schoolhouse; two barber-shops; one telegraph office; one railroad depot; two cheese factories, and flourishing lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars."

In the primitive days of the town, the people had their social gatherings, and all passed off very harmoniously. Their log-rollings, their house-raisings, and such little affairs were well attended, and good-fellowship prevailed throughout. Capt. Badger gives the following account of the first Fourth of July ever held in Medina: "In 1819, the Fourth of July came, as it had come in former years, and it was resolved by the citizens who lived near, that it should be observed with appropriate honors. In the morning, a long pole was cut, and stuck in a hollow beech stump where the old court house now stands, and on its top, streamed gloriously and unrivaled in the air, a bandana handkerchief, being the best fac simile of the nation's flag that could be found and used. Those who participated in that memorable celebration were myself, R. Ferris, B. B. Clark, Caleb Chase, Erastus Luce, Thomas Currier and perhaps some others. We drove forks in the ground, prongs upward, then laid on pole-stringers, then put on cross-ties, and covered the whole top with peeled bark, on which we set some provisions, and, standing up around our hastily rigged and sumptuously piled table, discussed past events and the future prospects of our nation, our State and our county. Good whisky, being one of the necessary articles on such a day, was bountifully furnished and plentifully drank as a beverage. Sentimental toasts were drank, and always responded to by three hearty yells, and as many drinks of liquor. Whisky, sweetened with home-made sugar, constituted the drink that was handed around in the fashionable circles in those days. In the evening, we returned to our cabins highly gratified with the glorious celebration of the nation's birthday. We, on that day, gave names to all the streets or main roads that then centered in the village, by which names they are still called." It was thus that the pioneers enjoyed life in the wilderness. There is little doubt that the participants in that backwoods celebration never, in after years, enjoyed one more thoroughly than they did on that occasion.

In 1820, the Fourth was celebrated in Medina on a far more extended scale than that of the previous year. A great many additional pioneers had come into the county. The people in every township in the county, and a great many townships that were not in the county—and

perhaps never will be—were invited to come and bring their provisions with them, thus making a kind of donation party on a big scale. By noon, there was a large gathering and a cordial greeting; the dinner was of the best the country then afforded, and all fared sumptuously. As on the previous occasion, sweetened whisky was the drink of the day, and, as the population had greatly increased, this time it was made in a wash-tub, and a pretty big one at that. As often as it was drained it was re-filled, and from that memorable tub—more memorable than Diogenes' tub—every person dipped in his tin cup and drank to his entire satisfaction. Many of the more sturdy men took it raw, declaring the sugar spoiled the flavor of the whisky, and, in consequence, the ground flew up and knocked quite a number of them down before night. "It was," said one who participated, "a glorious day at the court house." Speeches were made, the Declaration of Independence was read, Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle were sung, and "the day we celebrate" was celebrated in glorious style. The next year another and still more extensive celebration was had in the town, but our space will not permit a description of all these old-time Fourths, and so we will call it a "go," and pass on.

The public buildings of the place were built at the expense of the county. As we have stated elsewhere, Capt. Badger took the contract to clear off the public square, in 1819, and the first session of court was held in the upper story of his tavern. As the county settled up, the village grew in proportion. The first court house—the old brick on the opposite corner from the Barnard Block—was built, and a jail reared its somber head near by, as mentioned in another chapter. In 1835, the village attained to sufficient importance to admit of being incorporated, and for this purpose a special act of the Legislature was obtained, as the law then required, and thus Medina became an incorporated town. But, as the records were all burned in the great fire of 1870, we are unable to give any particulars connected with its incorporation, or any of the first officers. Nor could we obtain the name of the first Mayor. The affairs of the corporation are managed at present by the following gentlemen, viz.: Joseph Andrews, Mayor; Hiram Goodwin, Clerk; William F. Sypher, Treasurer; S. Frazier, Marshal, and George Heyden, G. W. Lewis, P. C. Parker, Albert Munson, R. I. Saulsbury and R. S. Shepard, Councilmen. The town was now one of dignity, with a Mayor and Board of Common Council, and put on considerable style, used a great deal of red tape and did things up in good order generally.

One of the memorable events in the history of Medina, was the great sleigh-ride of 1856. This was for the prize banner, and originated by a certain township turning out on some particular occasion a large number of four-horse sleighs. First one township and then another captured the prize, until it finally became a county matter, attracting the attention of Summit, Cuyahoga and Medina Counties. In the contest, Medina turned out 140 four-horse sleighs (no other kind were admitted into the contest); Cuyahoga 151, and Summit 171, making 462, all told, and giving the prize to Summit County. The sleigh-ride of 1856 was to regain the prize. Each township made up its company, and all met at Medina on the appointed day, and, when marshaled in force, numbered 181 four-horse teams—being ten more than Summit had when she captured the prize. From Medina, the cavalcade of sleighs proceeded to Akron in good order, where they were fittingly and appropriately received by the authorities. All passed off harmoniously and without accident, and Medina brought back the prize, which was presented to the committee appointed to receive it, in eloquent terms. Thus ended one of the most remarkable sleigh-rides on record.

But few towns in the State have been so unfortunate in the way of fires as Medina. Indeed, it has become quite cosmopolitan from the number of its conflagrations. It has been burned and re-built and burned and re-built again. Its last great fire was almost as calamitous, when everything is taken into consideration, population, wealth and resources, as was the great fire which followed it the next year, to Chicago. The first destructive fire in Medina occurred on the evening of April 11, 1848, twenty-two years before the last one. It broke out in the shoe store of Barney Prentice, in what was known at that time as "Mechanics' Block." It spread rapidly in all directions. From its beginning place, it went north, west, east, south; north, laying Judge Castle's corner in ashes; south, taking Mechanics' Block, one room of which was occupied by Prentice, another by Loring, a tailor, and another by Mr. Bostwick, a tinner, and the dwelling by Peak. It stopped here for the want of buildings to burn. Going west it took in a house, standing where the *Gazette* was in the second fire years after, owned by Mr. King, and back of Mechanics' Block, a large building owned by Judge Castle. Crossing from this to Blake's building, it went south and east; south, destroying the printing office of Mr. Speer and a house owned by a carpenter; east, taking Chidester's hotel and outbuildings, and Dr. Munger's house and barn, and Mr. Canfield's barn. In all, six business houses, four dwellings, two barns; total, twelve buildings. There was, at the time, no fire company, but a hook and ladder company had been formed. Many, however, were not available, as the rules of organization were imperfect, and so the fire-fiend had pretty much its own way. The losses by this fire were heavy, considering the size and business of the town. Summed up, they were something about as follows: Judge Castle's loss was a couple of two-story frame buildings, valued at $9,300, and insured in the Medina Mutual Fire Insurance Company for $2,800. He was able to save about $2,800 worth of goods, together with forty-six barrels of pork. Hon. H. G. Blake lost a two-story frame building, with law office and fixtures, valued at $7,000, and insured in same company mentioned above, for $3,000. Chidester lost a two-story frame building; Charles Bostwick's share in the Mechanics' Block, $1,800—insured in same company for $600; Mr. Loring's share in same block, $900, insured for $300 in the same company. The total loss, in round numbers, was about $40,000, which, as seen, was but partially covered by insurance, and that in a company that, at the time, was insolvent, or so nearly in that condition that we believe very little of the insurance was ever paid. The effect of this fire was the erection of a better lot of buildings than the town had possessed before, as many of those burned were old, rickety wooden buildings, and were replaced by substantial bricks.

It was in the great fire twenty-two years later, that the town suffered the greatest destruction of property. The alarm sounded on the night of April 14, 1870, calling the people unceremoniously from their virtuous couches, and, in a few short hours, almost the entire business part of Medina was in ashes, much of it for the second time. The fire started in an old wood building, a part of which was occupied as a barber-shop, by one Frank Charis, and owned by C. E. Bostwick. Says the *Gazette*: "When the fire was first discovered, it could easily have been extinguished by a few buckets of water, but, by the time these were procured, it was beyond any such fragile means of control. It spread rapidly over the burned district of 1848, and, reaching out on either side, house after house was licked into the flames and consumed. The heat was intense, and the air filled with flying sparks and burning cinders. It leaped across the street and caught the Phœnix Block, which was soon blazing from roof to cellar." This block contained Boult's

dry-goods store, McDowell's drug store, Blake & Woodward's law office, with Phœnix Hall in the upper story. The Whitmore Block, on the east, followed next; then the International Hotel, and, after burning barns and outbuildings in its rear, it stopped in this direction for want of further available material. West of Castle's corner, it spread to the *Gazette*, then to Barrow's cabinet-shop, when it stopped on that street. South from Phœnix Block, it took in several frame buildings, viz.: Asire's dwelling and cabinet-shop, Eagle Hotel, and then stopped in that direction, and, nearly opposite, it stopped at Seaton's grocery. "Thus far," says the *Gazette*, "the fire was confined to the burned district of 1848, but it did not stop here. It crossed the street into the Selkirk Block, and from there spread rapidly north along the west side of the square, taking every building but two on the street." Those burned were Goodwin & Hinman and Lampman, in Selkirk Block; Dr. S. J. Smith's drug and book store; Dr. Murray's and J. B. Young's offices, up stairs; Tiffany & Co.'s drug store; Root's jewelry store; Sanders & Sturges' tin store; with Walker's and Robinson's offices, and Sacket's photograph gallery, up-stairs; D. A. Wells' jewelry store; S. H. Bradley & Son's hardware store; A. Matteson's grocery; J. W. Blaust's shoe store; Humphreville Block, Dr. Hard's office, Commercial Bank, Sypher's shoe-store, and G. W. Hobart's grocery-store, when it wore itself out and stopped in this direction. There were no lives lost in this calamitous event, but several parties were more or less injured.

The *Gazette*, in summing up the results of the fire, says: "The number of buildings burned, including all stables and barns, amount to about forty. A great many others caught fire, but were saved by the superhuman efforts of the people. At 3 o'clock A. M., A. W. Horton mounted a horse, and went to Seville, where there was a hand engine. Some sixty or seventy men responded, and were soon on their way to Medina, where they did good work in keeping the fire under, as it was about subdued when they arrived. They remained as long as there was need of their services." The following table of losses, and owners of destroyed property is taken from the *Gazette's* report of the fire:

William Asire, total loss about	$7,000
Insurance	900
A. Andrews, loss in money and clothes, about	300
H. G. Blake, total loss about	10,000
Insurance	8,000
J. M. Beebe lost household furniture, value not known.	
J. A. Rettig lost property to the amount of	300
C. E. Bostwick, total loss about	2,300
J. B. Beckwith, total loss about	500
Dr. J. L. Bean, total loss about	700
E. Brenner (hotel), total loss about	2,500
S. H. Bradley & Son, total loss about	9,300
Insurance	5,500
T. A. Blackford, total loss about	6,000
Insurance	1,000
G. A. L. Boult, total loss about	8,000
Insurance	4,000
G. D. Billings (Dentist), total loss about	700
Mrs. Maria Bennett, total loss about	100
Mrs. H. M. Butler lost furniture and clothing.	
John Barrow, total loss about	1,500
J. W. Blanott lost boot and shoe store.	
C. Castle, total loss about	4,300
Insurance	2,000
W. H. Canfield, total loss about	200
Frank Charis, total loss about	300
Commercial Bank, loss about	1,700
E. J. Fenn was insured for $3,000 and received for loss	460
J. H. Greene (*Gazette*), loss about	4,000
Goodwin & Hinman loss over insurance	600
A. Griesinger, loss over insurance	800
A. Houck (International Hotel), loss about	6,500
J. W. Hatch total loss about	1,000
S. Humphreville loss about	2,000
High & Bradway total loss	6,000
J. F. Hobart, insured for $700 and received for loss	100
George W. Hobart, loss above insurance about	800
Mrs. O. M. Johnson, loss above insurance about	200
L. Leon, insured for $5,000, and received for loss	730

S. P. Lampman, loss $500, no insurance.	
Odd Fellows, on furniture in hall, insured for $400, received	$100
J. P. Miller, insured for $1,000, saved goods amounting to $3,000, loss	2,000
McDowell Brothers, loss over insurance	3,500
Dr. P. E. Munger, loss $100, no insurance	
Dr. L. S. Murray (no insurance)	300
A. Matteson, total loss over insurance, about	1,300
O. & S. S. Oatman, loss about $2,000, no insurance.	
A. I. Root's jewelry store, loss over insurance	1,000
Renz & Brenner, total loss about	5,500
Insurance	1,000
Dr. J. W. Robinson, total loss about	500
No insurance.	
W. O. Sanders, total loss about	4,500
No insurance.	
R. P. Seaton, insured for $1,000, received for loss	302
Selkirk Bros., loss about	4,000
No insurance.	
H. Shuler, loss about	700
No insurance.	
W. H. Sypher, insured for $300, and received	100
William Shakespeare, tailor's tools, loss about	50
Dr. S. J. Smith, loss over insurance	2,500
L. W. Sacket (photographer), loss	1,500
No insurance.	
Tiffany & Co., insured for $6,000, loss	2,500
S. B. Woodward, loss	500
No insurance.	
D. A. Wells, insured for $900, received for loss	750
H. J. Walker, loss over insurance	1,200
P. Warren (American House), loss over insurance	200
J. B. Young, loss about	1,000
No insurance.	
Mrs. J. Whitmore, loss over insurance	1,300

The people of Medina, although their town was, for the second time, laid in ashes, did not sit down in idleness, but went to work at once in good, hard earnest. For the purpose of rebuilding the town, an association was formed and duly incorporated by filing the necessary papers with the Secretary of State, with a capital of $100,000, known as the "Medina Building Association," and with the following incorporators: H. G. Blake, John Rounds, S. H. Bradley, A. W. McClure, N. H. Bostwick, H. J. Walker, A. I. Root and W. C. Bradway. This association was formed in imitation of a similar one at Chardon, Ohio, a town that had been recently burnt, and re-built by means of a building association. The Medina Building Association, however, did not amount to anything, and soon went by the board. Upon looking over the ground, and their financial balances, the people found themselves able to rebuild without the assistance of an association. As early as in May, several of the sufferers had commenced the work of rebuilding, or at least of clearing away the rubbish, preparatory to laying the foundation of their new structures. Among these were McClure & Rounds, A. I. Root, W. O. Sanders, S. H. Bradley, H. G. Blake, Houck & Son, A. Griesinger, Renz & Brenner, and High & Bradway.

The *Gazette*, of July 15, 1870, contains this notice of the preparations for rebuilding the burnt district: "From the start, Mr. Blake announced his determination to rebuild Phœnix Block. Messrs. Rounds & McClure, learning that Mr. Tiffany was not intending to rebuild, bought his lot for the purpose of putting up a block. A. I. Root, Sanders & Sturges, and S. H. Bradley also announced their intention to rebuild. This secured buildings to cover ground which had been occupied by the Ainsworth Block. Matteson's lot was purchased by Mr. Boult, and then the ground-work for the new Union Block was complete. Shortly after, Dr. Smith purchased the Selkirk lots—south corner of the square—large enough to accommodate two stores. One of these has been sold to E. J. Fenn, who will build next summer. Thus in a short time after the disaster, arrangements were made which would secure the rebuilding of that side of the square this year, as far up as the Humphreville lot. Shaw, Lewis and Pancoast have bought this lot, and, in connection with J. F. Hobart, have made arrangements to build Commercial Block. Thus the

west side of the square has been disposed of and will be re-built this summer. Nearly as encouraging state of things exists in the burnt district south of the square. Mr. Chamberlin bought the Castle corner, and, with Mr. J. P. Miller, one-half of that block will be finished this season, the other half next year. The Messrs. Oatman are intending to put up a building for their meat market. The Mechanics' Block, by Renz & Brenner, and Griesinger, is being built upon the last lot of the burnt district. Across the street, the Eagle Hotel is nearly rebuilt." So far as adding to the beauty of the town, the great fire, like that of Chicago, was beneficial, inasmuch as it was the means of building of it up with a much better class of buildings than generally found in a place the size of Medina. All the blocks and buildings alluded to in the foregoing sketch have been put up, and are of a character any town may well be proud of. Union Block, on the west side of the square, presents a front of 131 feet, and is from 60 to 100 feet deep, two stories high. It is divided into five stores, and was finished March 1, 1871. The brick was burned here for its construction, and the lumber and lime bought in Cleveland. It is a block creditable alike to builders and owners, and cost, in round numbers, about $25,000. Mechanics' Block was commenced in June, 1870 ; the brick was furnished by E. Hale, of York. It is forty-four feet front, sixty feet deep, with tin roof, and cost about $7,000. It is a handsome business block, and is owned by Renz & Brenner, and A. Griesinger. Commercial Block was commenced in August, 1870. T. D. Allen was the architect, and McMullen Brothers the contractors. It is seventy-four feet front by fifty feet deep, built of brick, two stories high, and cost some $12,000. It is one of the handsomest blocks in the city.

The Phœnix Block is another of the fine structures, that, like its memorable namesake, arose from the ashes of the great fire. Referring to its history, the *Gazette* says: "The corner of the square, occupied by the imposing new three-story brick block of Hon. H. G. Blake, has an eventful history. In early years, it was the emporium for the trade of the neighborhood, and, at the present day, holds its own as a business center. The fire of 1848 swept off the frame buildings which had accumulated there, and they were replaced by a handsome brick block, by Mr. Blake, who was then, as now, the owner of the corner, and then, as now, public-spirited, energetic and liberal." This block was destroyed again by the fire of 1870, but efforts were made at once for rebuilding it. It occupies a space of 75x88 feet, is of brick, three stories high, with basement under entire building. The first story is divided into stores, one room of which is occupied by the Phœnix Bank. The second story is mostly offices, while the third story is divided into two large halls ; one of them, and an elegant one it is, is used by the Odd Fellows ; the other, Phœnix Hall, 44x88 feet, is a very fine theater, well furnished with stage, scenery, etc., and will comfortably seat 500 persons. Many other blocks and substantial buildings were put up after the fire. The Barnard Block, Asire's furniture store, the Brenner House, and a number of others. These fine buildings, as we have said, give to Medina an elegant appearance seldom found in a town of 1,500 inhabitants.

In February, 1877, another fire occurred, which, for a time, caused the greatest alarm and anxiety. The Empire Block and two or three other buildings adjacent were burned, resulting in a loss of several thousand dollars. The fire, however, was subdued and did not spread beyond the buildings mentioned. Great "wailing and lamentation" was heard in consequence of there being no organized fire department beyond a bucket brigade. It seems strange, that with all these fires, the people did not sooner wake up to the necessity of a well-systemized fire department. But, on the

principle, apparently, that the lightning never strikes twice in the same place, this all-important move had up to this time been neglected. But the oft-repeated reminders of their negligence, finally aroused them to a sense of the emergency, and, in July, 1877, the Council authorized the issuance of bonds to the amount of $3,000 for the purpose of purchasing a fire engine, and made the following appointments in the newly created department, viz.: E. Brenner, Chief Engineer; O. M. Jackson, First Assistant, and Samuel Scott, Second Assistant. In August of the same year, a two-horse engine was purchased, and arranged so that it could be drawn by men also. It is known as "No. 4 Silsby Rotary Steam Fire Engine," and was built at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Three streams of water can be thrown, with a capacity of 425 gallons per minute. It was furnished completely and performs effective service with very low steam. The hose cart, purchased at same time, carries 500 feet of rubber hose, all in good style and shape. Thus the Medina fire department is fully organized, and ready to meet the fire fiend with some show of advantage.

Medina, as a manufacturing town, does not make any great pretensions. There are, however, a few establishments that do that kind of business, and hence require some notice in these pages. Among the manufacturing establishments, past and present, we may notice the stone and hollow ware factory, cheese factories, jewelry factories, Root's bee establishment, carriage factory, foundry, planing-mill, grist-mill, etc., some of which have passed away among the things that were. The stone and hollow ware manufactory, is one of the most extensive industries in Medina. The buildings were erected in the fall and winter of 1874-75, and business operations commenced in the early spring of 1875. The original proprietors were Thomas Jones, D. M. Thomas and John Smart, of Troy, N. Y. The establishment is a three-story brick, 68x21 feet, consisting of store, furnishing-room, engine-room, mill-room, etc. There is an average of some thirty-five hands employed, and a large amount of work is turned out annually. It is now owned, we believe, by W. H. Bradway. The cheese factories are also an extensive industry in Medina, as well as in the entire county. A factory was erected in 1866, by R. M. McDowell & Bro., which did a large business. The *Gazette*, of September 2, 1870, said: "Each year since it started, there has been an increase in its business. The milk of 700 cows is received daily and made into cheese, the daily receipt being 14,000 pounds of milk, which is made up by seven hands." The Excelsior Cheese Factory was built in 1873–74, on the site of the factory which had been burned. It is a frame building, with brick basement walls, and is owned by C. B. Chamberlin & Co. The main building is 28x82 feet, and was erected at an aggregate cost of $5,000. It has a front office and receiving-room 12x20 feet, and engine-room on west side which is fire-proof. The manufacturing room is 20x30 feet and contains three vats, a water reservoir and water pipes. The press-room is 12x28 feet; the dry-room is 28x40 feet, with basement of same size. The capacity of the establishment is sufficient to work up the milk of 1,000 cows, turning out a large number of cheeses daily.

The grist-mill of O. C. Shepard was built in 1872. The grist-mill is 30x40 feet, the saw-mill is 20x60 feet, and the engine-room is 27-x37 feet; the engine is forty-five horse-power. The grist-mill contains two run of buhrs—one for wheat and one for corn. There is every convenience for handling and unloading grain, and the saw-mill has all the modern improved machinery, together with the circular saws, one of which is fifty-four, the other thirty, inches in diameter. The planing-mill of W. H. Wood & Co., formerly owned by Warner & Smith, and built by them in 1874, is a large institution,

and gives employment to several hands. The carriage factory of Stoaks & Bergey was quite an establishment, but has been burned since the work of preparing this history has been in progress.

The manufacture of silverware by D. A. Wells was at one time a large business in Medina. He used a considerable amount of silver in the work turned out, which consisted of tea, table, dessert, mustard, sugar and cream spoons; also pie, cake, butter knives, forks, oyster ladles, etc., with a variety of other articles. From four to six hands were employed, and a large business was done for a number of years, but in the beginning of 1873, Mr. Wells failed, and the establishment was closed. A. I. Root also carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of silverware, previous to his embarkation in bee culture, to which he now devotes his attention, as noticed elsewhere. His business consisted in the manufacture of silver spoons, knives, chains, rings, etc., etc., and as much as 4,500 pounds of gold and silver were used in a single year when his business was in the zenith of its glory.

A bubble that rose very suddenly to the business surface of Medina, and as suddenly burst, was the "Manchester Oil Company." It was regularly organized with John Sisler, President; A. C. Conger, Secretary; Levi Stump, Treasurer; David Stump, General Superintendent, together with five other citizens of Manchester, who constituted the company. The company leased 300 acres of land from Truman Arthur, Rev. Clark, Freeman Stoddard, Lucien Clark, Martin A. Harding and Mr. Aply. This land was on Rocky River, three miles north of the village, and preparations were at once made for sinking a well. The work of boring was commenced in due time, and at a depth of 248 feet below the surface, oil was obtained, in what was supposed paying quantities. The requisite machinery was put in and about a barrel per hour was pumped out, while it was verily believed that when fully in running order, it would yield fifty barrels a day. This set the country, and the town on fire (figuratively), and the oil excitement was raised to the highest pitch. People believed that Medina County was literally floating in a lake of petroleum. The oil produced by this well was of a superior quality, and sold readily at $15 per barrel on the ground. Gas issued from the well in such a quantity as to admit of its being used profitably. The water that came out with the oil was strongly impregnated with salt. Those owning land in the immediate vicinity considered their fortunes made, while the entire community saw the most unbounded prosperity ahead, resulting from "strikin' ile." But alas for human calculations. The enterprise failed as suddenly as its short career had been brilliant. The flow of oil ceased, a hole was bored to a considerable depth, which proved a *bore* (a joke), a large sum of money was left in the hole, together with the machinery used, and the company retired from the "Rocky River Oil Regions" in thorough disgust. Alas!

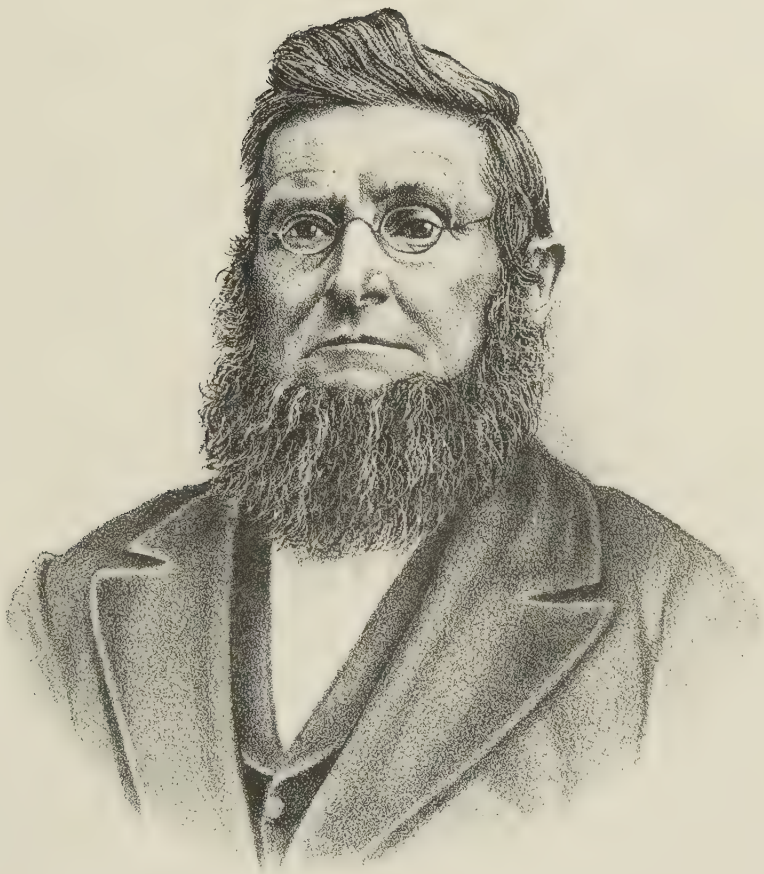
The most extensive establishment, perhaps, in Medina, is the apiary of A. I. Root. He commenced the culture of bees in 1865, in a very small way, and somewhat as an experiment. The motive that led him into the business is thus told in his book upon the subject of bee culture: "About the year 1865, during the month of August, a swarm of bees passed overhead where we were at work, and my fellow-workman, in answer to some of my inquiries respecting their habits, asked what I would give for them. I, not dreaming that he could by any means call them down, offered him a dollar, and he started after them. To my astonishment, he, in a short time, returned with them hived in a rough box he had hastily picked up and at that moment I commenced learning my a b c in bee culture. Before night I had questioned, not only the bees, but every one I knew, who could tell me anything

about these strange new acquaintances of mine. Our books and papers were overhauled that evening, but the little that I found only puzzled me the more, and kindled anew the desire to explore and follow out this new hobby of mine. Farmers, who had kept bees, assured me that they once paid, when the country was new, but of late years they were of no profit, and everybody was abandoning the business." Mr. Root, however, who possesses a mind of his own, and, as he says, "some head-strong notions," went to Cleveland a few days after securing his swarm of bees, and, visiting the book stores, looked up all the works on the subject. The one which to him seemed to contain the most valuable information on the subject was a work by Langstroth, the German bee culturist. With the facts contained in this book, he set out in the business in earnest. He now has one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the country. As his business increased, and he learned more fully the habits and nature of bees, and the best modes of their culture, his ideas were given to the public through the columns of the *Bee Journal*, when, finally, to more fully meet this end, he printed a circular, giving in it all the facts and information of which he had become possessed. This circular eventually grew into a quarterly publication, issued at 25 cents per annum. This was changed into a monthly, called *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and published at 75 cents. In 1876, it was enlarged, and the price raised to $1.

From the small beginning mentioned, the business has wonderfully increased, and at the present time Mr. Root has seventeen acres of ground tastefully laid out and arranged in the most excellent manner for the purpose for which it is designed. The following description of it is given by himself: "The apiaries cover about two and a half acres; there are seven of them, which will accommodate 500 hives. We have at this writing (1879) 228 hives, mostly employed in queen-rearing. Three or four boys and girls are constantly employed in rearing and shipping queens. Others are employed in making the hives and implements, while others still are employed on the *Journal* and making this book. In fact, there are now seventy or eighty of us altogether. Almost every trade and industry is represented in the building and on the grounds. We have all kinds of wood work, a tin-shop, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, machine-shop, printing office, book-bindery, sewing room, paint-shop, varnishing and japanning room, a room where the comb-foundation is made, a room where leather is worked considerably in making smokers, and, indeed, we have almost everything except a grog-shop." But this establishment must be seen in order to thoroughly understand the working of it. The building is a modern brick, large and commodious, and is in keeping with everything else in this model establishment.

In connection with the manufacturing interests and commercial growth and prosperity of Medina, a few words upon the banking institutions may not be out of place. The first institution of this kind established in the village was what was known as "The Land Company's Bank," with David King as President. This bank was established prior to 1840, and was a bank of deposit merely, and not of issue. At another time, a private bank was operated by Canfield & Ladd, but after several years' business, they failed in June, 1861. In the latter part of 1872, the First National Bank of Medina was organized, with a capital stock of $50,000. The officers were: L. B. Nettleton, President; W. W. Pancoast, Cashier; and Olney Allen, Daniel Ford, L. C. Sturges, H. Jones, L. B. Nettleton and W. W. Pancoast, Directors. This institution grew out of the old Commercial Bank, a private bank organized after the failure of Canfield & Ladd. In May, 1874, the First National Bank suspended operations.

The Phœnix National Bank was organized



W. H. Witten

in the beginning of 1873. It succeeded the old Phœnix Bank, a private institution. The capital stock of the Phœnix National is $50,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $200,000. The President is J. H. Albro, R. M. McDowell, Cashier. At the organization, however, H. G. Blake was made Cashier, and R. M. McDowell, Assistant Cashier, but, upon the death of Mr. Blake, Mr. McDowell succeeded him as Cashier. The Directors of the organization were J. H. Albro, John Rounds, S. G. Barnard, B. H. Wood, H. G. Blake, N. T. Burnham, R. M. McDowell, A. H. Hawley, and C. J. Warner. This bank is still in operation, and is the only banking institution in the town at the present time. It has good rooms and office in the Phœnix Block.

The educational history of Medina dates back almost to the laying-out of the village, and was inaugurated in the proverbial log-cabin schoolhouse, the first temple of learning erected in the town. This was so similar to that given in the preceding chapter of the early schools of the township, that it is unnecessary to repeat it here. At an early day, and long before the establishment of the present common-school system, select schools were held in Medina, also female schools, high schools, common schools, and, indeed, all kinds of schools. As early as 1841, we find an advertisement in the county paper, of "Medina Female School," by Miss Charlotte A. Weld. It is announced that she will open her school at the residence of J. W. Weld, in the village of Medina, on the 19th day of April, 1841, for the instruction of Misses and young ladies, in the following branches, to wit: "Reading, writing, spelling, geography, English grammar, natural philosophy, chemistry, algebra, Latin, and the rudiments of French, mental philosophy and geometry." The terms for this vast array of studies, were from $1.50 to $3.50 per quarter, according to the studies pursued. A postscript is added to the advertisement, in which parents are notified that full pay will be required for all pupils who attend so much as one week, unless their absence shall be caused by actual sickness.

In 1845, we notice an advertisement in the *Democratic-Whig*, of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, for a select school, "in the building two doors north of Hiram Bronson's store," where "all branches will be taught on moderate terms." In the same paper of October 6, 1847, is an advertisement of William P. Clark, of "Medina Select School," in which "all elementary branches will be taught, together with instruction in French, German and music by Miss Jane F. Bradford." In 1856, S. G. Barnard advertises "a select school for those desiring to qualify themselves to teach," for which the class will be charged $4 each for the term. Thus the cause of education advanced by degrees, and the common-school system was perfected. Facilities were improved and enlarged in Medina, until they reached their present state of perfection.

The imposing, and even elegant, school building of Medina was completed and opened for the admission of pupils in the fall of 1872. It was begun in 1871, and the board, which was at the time composed of John Rounds, A. R. Whiteside and L. B. Woodward, determined to build it themselves, believing they could do it cheaper than outside contractors. The design of the new building was drawn by T. D. Allen, architect, and, when it was erected, according to his plans, made, as all must acknowledge, a very handsome school building. The board, however, after proceeding with the work for a time, concluded they had captured a big, white elephant, and finally let the contract to complete the building, to William Hickox, of Medina, who agreed to finish it, pay for the work already done by the board, and all for $19,000. The building is of brick, with cut-stone basement—two stories above basement—which is of itself eight feet high. The first story is thirteen feet, and the second story fourteen feet, surmounted by a galvanized iron cornice four and one-half

feet wide, tin roof, galvanized iron window caps, etc. The dimension of the building is 84 feet fronting west, by 64 feet deep, with a tower 16 feet square in the front center, surmounted by a belfry and spire. The basement contains four rooms, besides a hall ten feet wide, for coal, wood, and play-rooms. The first story contains four large schoolrooms, entered from main hall through cloak-rooms, and each room has a small one for the accommodation of the teacher. The second story contains two large schoolrooms, with a recitation-room for each; also a room for Principal, connected with which is an apartment for books and apparatus. The rooms are fitted up with the latest improved furniture, well heated and ventilated. The halls are ten feet wide, with grand staircases from basement to second story. Upon the whole, it is a temple of learning of which any town may well be proud.

Medina Village forms a special school district, and the following are the statistics gleaned from the last report of the Board of Education:

Balance on hand, September 1, 1879	$ 2,629 07
State tax	597 00
Irreducible fund	38 37
District tax for school and schoolhouse purposes	4,916 71
Fines, licenses, etc	243 62
Total	$ 8,424 77
Whole amount paid teachers	$ 1,881 00
Amount paid for superintending	1,000 00
Paid interest on redemption of bonds	3,452 88
Amount paid for fuel, etc	642 00
Total expenditure	$ 6,975 88
Balance on hand, September 1, 1880	$ 1,448 89

The roster of teachers for the present year is as follows: Prof. W. R. Comings, Superintendent; Miss Josephine Manning, Assistant Superintendent; William A. Fitch, A and B Grammar and Music; Miss Kate Hills, Junior Grammar; Miss Delia E. Alden, Third Primary; Miss S. M. Wasburn, Second Primary; Miss Bertha A. Barnard, First Primary.

The Medina Normal School was an institution that, for several years, was carried on in the village of Medina, and was of considerable importance while it lasted. It was established in 1872, by H. N. Carver, who embraced in his catalogue of branches all those usually taught in schools of this character. A special department was included for those desiring to qualify themselves as teachers. In reference to this institution, the *Gazette*, of August 29, 1873, says: "The theory of instruction is in accordance with the times, its central idea being to teach habits of thought, which will be not only available in the school life, but of universal application in the life outside. There is a great deal of loose talk in educational circles about this matter of learning, to think with clearness and accuracy. It is true that no appliances which can be devised, can possibly discipline a mind so that it shall be strong, active and serviceable, unless that mind takes the work upon itself with the earnest determination to use all the powers already possessed, for the fullest development of its possibilities. But it is no less true that the instruction of one who has thus disciplined himself, and who is thoroughly familiar with the best methods of exciting mutual activity, and directing it in proper channels, are eminently more valuable than the best efforts of a mere professor of books." At the close of the third year of this school, Prof. Carver published the following report of its successful operation: "The classes pursuing the studies of the scientific course have numbered from ten to sixteen; those of the classic, from four to eight, and, almost without exception, the work throughout has been of the most thoroughgoing kind; the class in calculus, for example, have mastered every topic as discussed by Loomis, with collateral topics from other authors, Olney, Robinson, etc., sufficient to assure themselves of their ability to read and master these authors at their leisure. The same general course has been pursued in the

other branches of mathematics, and in all the sciences. The other classes in the common branches, book-keeping, etc., have done equally well; and, judging from a long experience, I think it would be difficult to find a body of young people who have done a year's work more substantially than have the pupils of our school." Notwithstanding this flattering report of its general working, the school began to decline, and, about the year 1877–78, was finally and permanently closed.

Christianity received the early attention of the citizens of Medina, and led to the establishment of church societies, while yet the population of the place consisted of but a score or two individuals. The first church organized, perhaps, was St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Medina. It comprised the parish formed by Rev. Mr. Searle, mentioned in the previous chapter, and, although the first church was built in the township some distance from the village, yet, as the latter increased in population, the church was moved to the village. Among the original members of this church were Capt. Badger, Sheldon Welton, Eben Welton and wife, J. Welton, Noah Bronson and wife, Rev. Searle and wife, George Warner, James Warner and wife, and perhaps others. Upon the organization of the society in the village, services were held in the court house, until a building was erected. The exact time of the erection of the building is not known at the present date. The edifice is a frame, and, upon its completion, was dedicated to the service of God by Bishop McIlvaine. Rev. William Granville was Rector at the time of the dedication; Rev. Searle was the first Rector of the church, and the original organizer of it. The next Rector after Mr. Searle, was Rev. Alva Sanford, who was followed by Rev. William Granville in 1833. Rev. Mr. Stamer and Rev. Mr. Kennedy each was with the church for a year or two; then came Rev. George Davis, who served for about twenty-five years. The present Rector is Rev. Mr. Culloch; and the church has a membership of about ninety, and a good Sunday school is maintained throughout the year. Capt. Badger is perhaps the only one of the original members of this church now living, and, from him, most of its history was obtained.

The Congregational Church of Medina was originally organized in the township, as was St. Paul's Episcopal Church. It dates its organization back to 1817, as given in the preceding chapter. Soon after its formation, a church was built at Bagdad, but the increase of population of Medina was the means of bringing the church to the village. The first church, a brick edifice, was built in Medina in 1833—the corner-stone being laid in August of that year. The usual box of relics was placed in the corner-stone, but, when the building was torn down recently, the box had disappeared, leaving no trace behind. When the church was built, Rev. Simeon Woodruff was Pastor. Since his day, the Pastors have been nearly as follows: Rev. Samuel Lee, from Vermont, came in the fall of 1834, and remained until July 1837, and was succeeded by Rev. Talcott, who remained about a year, when Rev. B. C. Baldwin came. He died here in 1844, and Rev. I. Hart succeeded, remaining one year; then Rev. William Baldwin for one year, followed by Rev. F. H. Brown, who remained about six years. Rev. D. A. Grosvenor came next, and remained some six years, followed by Rev. G. W. Palmer, who stayed about two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Howenden, who also stayed two years; then Rev. Dempsey was with the church one year, when he died. Then came Rev. C. N. Pond, who remained three or four years, succeeded by Rev. E. J. Alden, remaining five years; then Rev. A. T. Reed, who stayed about five and a half years. He was succeeded by Rev. H. J. Ryder, the present Pastor. A new church edifice is now under contract to be finished by the 1st of August,

1881. The old church has been torn down to make room for the new one, and the society holds its meetings in Phœnix Hall. There are at present about 150 active members. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained under the superintendence of Mr. A. I. Root.

The following incident in the history of this church, occurred during the spiritual supervision of Rev. Mr. Brown, and is related by one of the old members. Mr. Brown was a man who was remarkably fond of a fine horse and a good dog, and it is said that he could discover the good and bad points of a horse as quick as the most experienced turfman. To such an extent did he carry this trait, as to elicit the remark from an old parishioner one day, that, "Parson Brown's father spoiled an excellent horse-jockey in his effort to make a preacher." Mr. Brown was the owner, at different times, of good horses, and, while possessor of his best one, perhaps, a circus came to Medina. When the cavalcade of "calico" horses made the grand entrance into town, the Parson was (by chance, of course), out driving, and, apparently unconscious of his position, had dropped into the rear end of the procession, and thus passed through the principal streets, until a member of his flock, somewhat ashamed of the part his Pastor was playing, met him on a crossing, and asked him if he had "joined the circus." This, with other acts of his, caused dissensions in the church, and efforts were made to obtain the preacher's resignation. This he declined to offer, and instituted proceedings in the church against a number of the unruly members. Having, by some means, a majority of the members on his side, he was enabled to manipulate matters according to his own wishes. To give character to the proceedings, he had procured the services of an old minister (who, it is said, had reached second childhood) to sit with him during the trial as assistant moderator. One day, when about to "call off" for dinner, the moderator, Mr. Brown, invited Deacon Northrop "to lead in a short prayer." The following is said to be a verbatim copy of the prayer offered by the Deacon on that occasion: "Oh Thou who knowest the hearts of all men, we pray thee forgive whatever savors of Popery in the moderator, or of servility in the church, Amen." Finally, the church succeeded in getting rid of their troublesome Pastor, and has flourished in peace and harmony ever since.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was originally organized about 1819–20. They built a little church in South Medina at a very early day, which was used until the erection of the present edifice, in 1859, which is a substantial frame building. They sold the old church building, which was converted into a private residence. After passing through different hands, it was finally moved up near the Union Hotel, and was burned some years ago. Rev. Mr. Farrah is the present Pastor of the Methodist Church, and has in his charge about one hundred members. A flourishing Sunday school in connection with this church, under the superintendence of Mrs. Parmalee, is well attended. There is, or was, an organization of Protestant Methodists in Medina, but of them we were unable to learn anything definite.

The Baptist Church of Medina was established on the 23d of August, 1833. The original members were Eden Hamilton, T. M. Fenn and Mary, his wife; James H. Holcomb and Lucy, his wife; Stephen Bonnel and Harriet, his wife; Anson Hamilton, Sarah Hamilton, Anna Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, Eunice Graham, and Adelaide and Maria W. Fitch. Elder J. Newton was the first minister, and began his labors February 20, 1834, and was succeeded in the following August by Elder James Hoovey, who was succeeded September 30, 1836, by Elder Asa Straight. Next came Elder Jesse Mason, June 17, 1837, and was followed by Elder Mudaman January 11, 1839, and he in February by Elder Corwine, and he by Elder Clark in Octo-

ber following, and he by Elder D. A. Randall in May, 1840. He continued until June, 1843, when Elder Solomon Dimick came; Elder Randall again succeeded him March 1, 1844, and Elder Torbett followed him on June 1, 1846, remaining until March 5, 1853, when Elder M. Shank took charge. In March, 1860, he was followed by Elder J. W. Covey, and he by Elder Smith Goodwin, March 2, 1861; Elder J. A. Davis succeeded him July 4, 1863, and Elder J. V. K. Seeley succeeded him June 10, 1865. He remained until November 1, 1872, when Elder J. B. Sutton came as supply, remaining until May 3, 1873, when Elder Bickward came as supply. Elder G. W. Nead followed him October 1, 1874, and remained until November 30, 1878, when Elder Randall came back for the third time—this time as supply. November 23, 1880, Elder W. T. Galloway came, and is still in attendance. The first building was commenced in the fall of 1845, the corner-stone being laid on the 11th of September, by T. M. Fenn. (Previous to this, the society worshiped in the old court house.) The frame was raised April 4, 1846, and the building completed and dedicated, August 12, 1847. It is a frame building, and cost in money $1,650, besides much of the work, which was donated by members. At present, there are about seventy-five active members. A good Sunday school is carried on, of which Charles B. Hord is Superintendent; the average attendance is eighty children.

The Church of the Disciples is of recent organization, being formed in 1877, by Elder T. D. Garvin, of Columbus, as the "Disciples' Church of Medina." The cause which led to its being established grew out of a great revival held here in the fall of that year (1877), in which there were some fifty or more conversions. The organization was effected with forty-two members, and Union Hall was the place of worship. Elder George Peckham was the first regular Pastor, the present one—the Rev. Mr. Garvin, brother to the one mentioned above as the organizer of the church. The society has recently completed the most beautiful church edifice in Medina. It is built of brick, is of modern architecture, and was dedicated to the worship of God in the latter part of the year 1880. It has a large membership, and a flourishing Sunday school.

A Catholic Church was organized some ten years ago in Medina, with a small membership. It is visited by priests from Liverpool and Grafton. A neat little frame church was built about 1877–78. What the membership is at present, we were unable to learn.

A church was organized years ago in Medina by the Universalists. The circumstances which led to its formation were as follows: Rev. J. F. Avery, a Congregational minister, announced upon a certain time, that he would preach in Medina on the subject of Universalism. This caused the Universalists, to speak in the slang of the period, to "get up on their ear," and so they went to work and organized a church society. They commenced a church edifice on the northeast corner of the public square, which was never finished, as the society was short-lived, and was disbanded in a few years. The United Brethren bought the unfinished building, but their membership dropped off in a year or so, and their organization ceased, and the building was sold to the Free-Will Baptists, who finished it. They used it for a short time, but they became numerically weak, and finally disbanded. The building was again sold, and has since been used as a business warehouse.

The secret and benevolent organizations, kindred in spirit and in works to the Christian Church, come now appropriately in order. Freemasonry, the most ancient of all the secret orders, is also one of the most honorable. Of all its mysteries, there is nothing in it more wonderful than its perpetual youth. Human governments flourish, and then disappear, leaving only desolation in the places where their glory used

to shine. But the institution of Freemasonry, originating so long ago that no history tells of its beginning, has survived the decay of dynasties, and the revolutions of races, and has kept pace with the marvelous march of civilization and Christianity. The institution was planted in Medina in a very early day, following close in the wake of religion itself.

Medina Lodge, No. 58, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1820, by M. W. John Snow, Grand Master and W., Abram I. McDowell, Grand Secretary. The following were the charter members, and among them will be recognized many of the earliest settlers of the town and county: Rev. R. Searle, Rufus Ferris, Seth Blood, Noah M. Bronson, Lathrop Seymour, W. L. Peets, Julius Chidester, Ransom Clark, Lemuel Thayer, Jason Hubbell, B. M. Atherton, Abraham George, F. A. Atherton, George L. Chapman and Abraham Freese—the latter gentleman being named in the charter as the first Worshipful Master. The lodge suffered during the Morgan excitement of 1828–30, and was forced to suspend work for a time in consequence. At the time it became extinct, A. Miles was Worshipful Master. The paraphernalia were all given over to John Freese for safe keeping, who was the Secretary. While the Lodge remained dormant, Mr. Freese died, and the property fell into the hands of enemies. Subsequently, the jewels and some of the books were restored, but the charter was "forever lost," as was * * * * in the death of the man of Tyre. On the recommendation of the committee in the Grand lodge to whom the matter was referred, the charter was re-issued in 1843, since which time the lodge has flourished. It has now about ninety active members, and is officered as follows: D. Hinman, Worshipful Master; E. G. Hard, Senior Warden; F. B. Clark, Junior Warden; T. S. Shaw, Treasurer; E. J. Fenn, Secretary; H. F. Handy, Senior Deacon; N. W. Piper, Junior Deacon, and W. O. Sanders, Tiler.

Medina Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under authority of M.·. E.·. W. B. Hubbard, Grand High Priest, and E.·. B. F. Smith, Grand Secretary, and was chartered as a regular working Chapter, October 22, 1845—the first meeting being held January 29, 1846. The charter members were Nathaniel Eastman, Stephen V. Barnes, Philo Welton, D. H. Weed, Nathan High, Samuel Shaffer, Alex. Beatty, Augustus Pardee and E. J. Bruce. The charter designated Nathaniel Eastman as the first High Priest; Stephen V. Barnes, King, and Philo Welton, Scribe. The membership at present is forty-two, with the following officers: Hiram Bronson, M.·. E.·. High Priest; P. C. Parker, E.·. King; C. P. Chamberlin, E.·. Scribe; Aaron Sanders, Treasurer; T. S. Shaw, Secretary, and W. O. Sanders, Tiler. Since the organization of the Chapter, the following members have served as High Priests: Nathaniel Eastman, one term; D. H. Weed, one term; Alfred Davis, one term; Hiram Bronson, six terms; John A. Rettig, fourteen terms; W. J. Foot, two terms; A. C. Smith, two terms; O. S. Codding, one term; Orlin Oatman, one term; J. K. Bergey, two terms, and Aaron Sanders, one term.

Medina Council No. 48, Royal and Select Masters, was organized October 12, 1867, by Will M. Cunningham, Grand Puissant of the Grand Council of Ohio, and John D. Caldwell, Grand Recorder. The first officers were Th.·. Ill.·. John Rounds, Grand Master; Ill.·. John A. Rettig, Deputy Grand Master, and Comp. G. W. Noble, Principal Conductor of Work. The records show twenty-two members and the following list of officers: Th.·. Ill.·. John A. Rettig, Grand Master; Ill.·. Orlin Oatman, Deputy Grand Master; Comp. E. J. Fenn, Principal Conductor of Work, and W. H. Hayslip, Recorder. Mr. Rettig has an extensive Masonic experience, and is the only man we have ever known, or even heard of, who has been regularly elected to, and served out, the

terms as Worshipful Master of two Lodges at the same time. He was Master of Litchfield Lodge, No. 381, and of Wadsworth Lodge, No. 385, and a member of Medina Lodge, No. 58, all at one and the same time, performing faithful service in all.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 18, 1844, by Thomas Spooner, Special Deputy Grand Master. The charter members were S. B. Logan, S. H. Bradley, Jo Whitmore, H. G. Blake, C. A. Drake and H. Torbett, all of whom are now dead, except S. H. Bradley. The first officers were: S. B. Logan, N. G.; Jo Whitmore, V. G.; and S. H. Bradley, Secretary. The present membership is forty-six, with the following officers: Aaron Sanders, N. G.; William Witter, V. G.; and G. D. Billings, P. and R. Secretary.

Medina Encampment, No. 33, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 14, 1849, by William S. Johnston, S. P., Deputy of the State. The following were the charter members: E. L. Warner, S. H. Bradley, Alfred Davis, Jo Whitmore, W. L. Terrill, C. B. Prentice and Charles Hubbard. The first officers were: J. Whitmore, C. P.; A. Davis, H. P.; S. H. Bradley, S. W.; E. L. Warner, Scribe; C. Hubbard, Treasurer, and W. L. Terrill, J. W. There are eleven members on the roll, officered as follows: Aaron Sanders, C. P.; J. S. Mason, H. P.; N. W. Piper, S. W.; A. Griesinger, J. W.; R. W. Clark, Scribe, and G. W. Hobart, Treasurer.

Medina Tribe, No. 48, I. O. R. M., was organized under charter granted by the Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men, signed by William Percy, Grand Sachem, and countersigned by George B. Means, Chief of Records, and dated 15 Sun, Buck Moon, G. S. D., 378. This branch of the Tribe met at Sanders' Hall, on the 24th Sun, Beaver Moon, G. S. D. 378, and kindled its first Council fire, Deputy Sachem George B. Means being present, who ordered an election. About fifteen pale-faces petitioned for dispensation. The following officers were elected and duly installed by the Deputy Sachem: Sidney J. Smith, Sachem; John A. Rettig, Senior Sagamore; H. G. Blake, Junior Sagamore; J. N. Robinson, Prophet; H. J. Walker, Chief of Records; J. F. Hobart, Keeper of Wampum; W. H. Hickox, Brave; and J. H. Greene, Satrap. The Tribe kindled the Council Fire, in ample form, each seven suns, and added a great many members, until the 15th Sun, Plant Moon, G. S. D. 390, when the great fire burnt their wigwam, with all the valuable treasures it contained, viz.: the "Execution Tree," "Prophet's Stump," "Outer" and "Inner Wickets," etc. The Grand Council agreed to furnish a new charter whenever a wigwam should be provided. None, however, has yet been secured, and hence the Improved Order of Red Men of Medina, have gone to the "happy hunting-grounds."

In all time and in all countries, there has been, co-extensive with man's existence, some mode of disposing of the dead. "Let us bury the dead out of our sight," said Abraham, and this mode is, to-day, the prevailing custom in civilized lands. The cemetery of Medina was the necessity of the time in which it was located, and is now almost in the central part of the village. It contains many of the pioneers of the county, some of whom were laid away to rest in that silent spot, when Medina was but a sickly hamlet. It is to be regretted that the cemetery was not originally laid out, at least a mile further from the town, as a continued growth will, sooner or later, render this a necessity. It is quite a lovely spot, and many pretty stones and monuments mark the spot where slumber the loved and lost. Peace to their ashes.

CHAPTER IX.*

WADSWORTH TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—FLORA AND FAUNA—EARLY FAMILIES IN THE TOWNSHIP—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—ORIGIN OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

WADSWORTH TOWNSHIP derives its name from Gen. Elijah Wadsworth, a native of Litchfield, Conn., who was one of the original proprietors, and came to Canfield, Mahoning County, in 1799, to which place he moved his family in 1802. Wadsworth is No. 1 in Range 13 of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and is bounded on the north by Sharon, on the east by Norton, in Summit County, on the south by Chippewa and Milton, in Wayne County, and on the west by Guilford. It lays in the southeast corner of Medina County, and its south line, being the line of the Reserve, is on the forty-first parallel of north latitude. The township is five miles square, and should, therefore, contain 16,000 acres of land, but the tax list shows 16,417 acres. The highest elevation on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway (formerly the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad), which passes through the southern portion of the township, is 594 feet above the level of Lake Erie, and the land on the old Pardee farm, the old Loomis farm, and also on the old Dean farm, may be about 200 feet higher than the summit of the railway; so that the highest elevation in the township may be 800 feet above Lake Erie. The lowest ground is in the southwest portion, the bed of the River Styx where the railway crosses that stream, about one mile south of the township line, being only 376 feet above the level of Lake Erie. At the railway station, one-half mile south of Wadsworth Center, the elevation is 545 feet above Lake Erie.

The township is wholly underlaid with sandstone rock, in many places showing upon the surface, but generally covered with drift from twenty-five to eighty feet in depth. Though there are such considerable inequalities in the face of the land, there is scarcely an acre to be found but what is capable of the highest cultivation. Springs, generally of pure soft water, are found in nearly all parts of the township. These flow north, south, east and west. The River Styx is the most considerable stream of water; it rises in Montville, and runs south through the west part of Wadsworth to Milton, Wayne County, where it unites with the outlet of Chippewa Lake, which is called the Chippewa, and is a tributary of the Tuscarawas. The River Styx was once quite a formidable stream, its level bottoms from one mile to one mile and a half in width, originally covered with a very heavy growth of timber, were subject to an overflow in wet seasons, rendering traveling across them, at times, quite impracticable, until cross-ways and bridges could be made. But the stream has been cleared out and straightened, so that at present, the ground is dry, the roads are good, there is no trouble from overflow, and the bottom farms are as valuable as any found in the State. Holmes' Brook, a tributary of the Styx, rises near the Sharon line and runs southerly, emptying into the Styx in the south part of the township. Another tributary is called Blocker's Run. This stream rises in the northeast quarter of the township, and, running through Wadsworth Village, empties into the Styx near the mouth of Holmes' Brook. Both these streams were early utilized for milling purposes. Another stream used for the old

*Contributed by Hon. Aaron Pardee.

"Well-house Mill," drains part of the south part of the township, and flows on to the Chippewa. Still another, called Silver Creek, a stream of some note, rises in the southeastern portion, and meets the Chippewa a mile or two west of Clinton, in Summit County. Some of the springs in the north part of the township flow north into Wolf Creek, but the springs of that region generally contribute to form the Hudson Run, which rises near the northeast corner, and, running southeasterly just east of Western Star, and through Johnson's Corners, reaches Wolf Creek near its junction with the Tuscarawas.

From the general elevation, one would suppose the dividing ridge between the Lake and the Gulf would be found here, and that some of the waters would run into Lake Erie; but the fountain heads of the Styx and of the Rocky River, are about a mile from the northwest corner of the township, and it is all the way descending to the waters of Rocky River; yet, by the intervention of the Styx, the waters are all turned southerly, so that every foot of this territory must be held to be part of the Mississippi Valley.

In its native state, this was a most magnificent timbered region of country. There was scarce an acre in the whole township, on which if its original timber were standing to-day, but would be more valuable for its lumber than the best acre of improved land. The forest trees were in great variety. On the bottom lands were elm, swamp oak, black walnut, white walnut, or butternut, basswood, sycamore, white and black ash, hard and soft maple, beech, cherry, hickory and an occasional buckeye, and on the ridges in addition to nearly all the above varieties, were white, black and yellow oak, chestnut, whitewood, or poplar, cucumber, pepperidge or gum-tree and sassafras. The highest lands were called chestnut ridges, and the very lowest black-ash swamps. There were many thousands of white oak, whitewood, white ash and black walnut trees that, if standing to-day, might be readily sold for an average of $30 to $50 each. Alas! how many of these sturdy monarchs of the forest were girdled and killed as cumberers of the ground, or felled by hunters in the night and left to rot and waste; how many were chopped down in windrows in the clearings; and, when the dry time came in the spring, were set on fire and consumed, trunk and branch. Besides the more important forest trees above mentioned, there was a numerous undergrowth of smaller varieties, as ironwood, boxwood, slippery elm, crab-apple and wild plum. The ironwood and boxwood were invaluable for levers and wedges. And the boxwood flowers, large, white and lasting, gave the woods in spring a most charming appearance. The wild plums were found on the bottoms in great abundance in the fall, while chestnuts, hickory nuts and acorns, in profusion, lay unclaimed except by wild animals. Of still smaller vegetation there was a great profusion. There were wild roses, blackberries, raspberries, wild currants, gooseberries, upland whortleberries, several kinds of native grasses, leeks, various kinds of ferns, nettles, mandrakes, skunk cabbage, wild turnip, ginseng and wintergreen. Such a region of country, in its native beauty, was a delight to the eye, and one will have to go far to find its equal in the United States or elsewhere.

The wild animals found here, when the white man made his first advent, were bears, wolves, deer, gray foxes, raccoons, wild-cats, pole-cats, woodchucks, hedgehogs, opossums, otters, minks, musksrats, weasels, black, gray, red, and flying squirrels, chipmunks and wood-mice. The red fox and wharf-rat are unwelcome emigrants, and not to the manor born. On the Styx bottoms and on Dry Run are the remains of an old beaver dam, but no beaver was ever known to have been caught in this region. Of game, birds, there were wild geese, ducks, and turkeys, partridges, quails and pigeons. The

droves and flocks of the last four mentioned kinds of birds were innumerable. Then, there were the hawks, the owls, the buzzards, the crows, the blackbirds, the whip-poor-will, the mourning dove, brown thrasher, red birds, blue-jays, woodpeckers, robins, blue birds, ground birds, meadow larks, yellow birds, hang-birds and humming-birds; occasionally might be found a snipe, an eagle, a crane and a loon.

There were no lakes or natural ponds in the township, and, the streams being small, the fish were in proportion. In the Styx and its tributaries, were found bull-heads, sun-fish, white bass and suckers and other smaller fish. The reptiles were sufficiently numerous to be at times very disagreeable. The large yellow rattlesnake was quite common; the black rattlesnake, sometimes called Massisauga, so named, as is said, from a tribe of Indians inhabiting the neighborhood of Mahoning River, where the snake was first found, was common in the low lands of the township, and frequently around springs. Both of these were very venomous snakes. The yellow rattlesnake frequently at tained a length of six to eight feet. The Massisauga was a short, logy snake, but its bite was as dangerous as that of the common rattlesnake; fortunately, both of these species are now extinct in this neighborhood. There was also a large black snake; the spotted adder or milk-snake, so called from its being supposed to be fond of cow's milk, was frequently found in houses, and sometimes in the buttery or in the bed. There was also a small red snake, the common spotted snake and various water snakes. All of the above, except the rattlesnakes, were comparatively harmless, living on frogs, insects, and sometimes on young birds. Of other reptiles and creeping things, there was the common toad, the tree-toad, the common frog and bull-frog, also the land turtle. There were green, black and red lizards and the swift, which was an animal of the lizard species, called swift, because of its swift flight as soon as seen by man; its body, however, was so frail and brittle that, at almost the least touch, it would break and fly to pieces.

But few signs that Indians or other human beings had visited or inhabited this territory before this township was settled, have been found. Flint arrow-points and stone axes were sometimes found by the early settlers and sometimes later; but there are no well-marked mounds, or graves, or signs of fortifications, made by any prehistoric race or by the Indians, such as exist in many other places. The first white men known to have visited Wadsworth were the surveyors who marked the south line of the Reserve. This line was made by Seth Pease and a surveying party in the employ of the State of Connecticut, about the year 1797. A beech-tree formerly stood on the west bank of Holmes' Brook, near the north side of the Center road, on which was early found in old letters carved in the bark, this inscription:

PHILIP WARD 1797
T D
R C
W V

We are informed by the Rev. Edward Brown, in his memorial of Wadsworth, published in 1875, that he had seen this inscription on the north side of said beech-tree, and that it was legible as late as 1834, when the tree was cut down in straightening the road, but who Philip Ward and his companions were, or for what purpose they visited that locality, is unknown. They may have been part of the surveying party of Seth Pease.

For much that follows, in pursuing the history of Wadsworth, the writer will be largely indebted to the labors of the Rev. Edward Brown, above mentioned, who has embodied in his "Wadsworth Memorial," many things that the truthful historian could not omit. And, in taking from Mr. Brown's book, quotations will not always be pointed out, but many things will be taken bodily, some of them not original with

Mr. Brown; but there is much due to him for his faithful investigations into the early history of Wadsworth, and the writer takes great pleasure in giving him the deserved credit.

We quote from "Wadsworth Memorial," page 43:

"The first white man who ever had a habitation in Wadsworth, was a former Indian trader, of English birth, from Montreal, by the name of John Holmes, who, marrying among the Indians, lived among them as a hunter and trapper, and was known to the white settlers as 'Indian Holmes.' The remains of his old cabin used to be pointed out to me, near the brook that bears his name. But, as he had in a great measure lapsed from civilization, had never purchased nor cultivated land, but lived the roving, unsettled life of an Indian, he is no more entitled to the name of first settler than the aborigines themselves, and, like them, would have been forgotten but for the accident of his name having been given to the stream."

Wadsworth was originally surveyed into nine tracts of land, eight of which were allotted to eight different parties, the ninth being held in common by several persons. Tract 1, or the Wadsworth Tract, was in the southeast corner of the township, extending from the east-and-west center road to the south line of the township, and from the east line of the township westerly about a mile and three-quarters. Tract 2 was on the north side of the center road, bounded east by the township line, and contained about seventy-two acres. Tracts 3 and 4 were very small tracts lying directly north of Tract 2. Tract 5, or the Tappan Tract, was three miles long east and west, and two and one-half miles north and south, including the whole of the northeast corner of the township, except what was contained in Tracts 2, 3 and 4, and also including part of the northwest quarter of the township. Tract 6 was on the west side of Tract 1, containing about forty acres; and Tract 7 directly north of Tract 6, and extending to the east-and-west center road. Tract 8, or the Ely Tract, was two and one-half miles north and south, and three miles east and west, bounded on the east by Tracts 6 and 7, and embracing the whole of the southwest quarter, and a half-mile in width of the southeast quarter; all of the above-mentioned tracts were originally surveyed into lots for settlement, generally of 160 acres. Tract 9 remained, held in common, for a long time, and was finally partitioned by proceedings in court. This accounts for the great diversity in the size and numbering of the lots in Tract 9. The lands in Wadsworth, after being surveyed, were held for sale at prices from $2 to $5 per acre, with easy deferred payments, while the Congress land south of the Reserve line, could be had for $1.25 per acre, cash in hand. For poor people, as the early settlers generally were, to get a credit for their land was a strong inducement, and accordingly the Reserve was settled as soon as the adjoining Congress land.

An account of the first settlement in Wadsworth Township is given by Mr. Brown in his Memorial as follows:

"The first settlers were the families of Daniel Dean and Oliver Durham, emigrants from Vermont. The settlement was begun on the east line of the township, on the ground that is now a part of the village of Western Star. Their arrival was March 17, 1814. The next family was that of Salmon Warner, February, 1815."

Mr. Benjamin Dean, the oldest son of one of these families, attended the pioneer meeting in 1874. He was then a resident of Blairstown, Iowa, and his account, written by himself, was read to the meeting as follows:

"On the 1st day of March, 1814, Oliver Durham and the writer, Benjamin Dean, went seven miles into the wilderness, and made the first beginning in Wadsworth.

"My father, Daniel Dean, and my brother Daniel, came two days later. We built a camp,

or shelter, by sticking crotches and laying a pole on them, then cut and split planks, or puncheons, and placed them with one end on the pole and the other on the ground. At night, we built a large fire in front of our camp, and wrapped ourselves in blankets, and lay there with our feet to the fire. The wolves howled about us nearly all night, but did not come within sight. Sometimes they would get still; but, if we would make a little noise or increase our fire a little, they would give us more music. At one time, I rapped on a dry tree, and they yelled at the top of their voices. We soon found that they had a line of travel from Wolf Creek to the Chippewa, and that they passed us every alternate night, following the road, until the settlement became so large that they went around it. But they always, in passing, saluted us with a specimen of their music.

"We cut and drew the logs for my father's house, 18x18, and for Mr. Durham's, 16x18 feet. We had our own help, my father, Mr. Durham, my brother, fourteen years, and myself, sixteen years old; the rest of our help, seven men, came seven miles. They were Basley Cahow, Jacob Vanhyning (with but one arm), Indian Holmes, Theodore Parmelee, George Hethman, James and George Cahow, and with this help we raised both houses in one day. We got a roof on my father's house, and all moved into it on the 17th day of March.

"At that time there were but eight dwelling-houses between us and Talmadge Mills—afterward called Middlebury—which was thirteen miles distant from our settlement; they were those of Jackey Cahow, Theodore Parmelee, Indian Holmes (these all lived where Parmelee afterward built his brick house), Pliny Wilcox—who lived near the foot of the hill, where Mr. Perkins afterward built his stone house. Paul Williams and his son Barney—afterward called Col. Williams—lived on the hill beyond where Akron now stands, and betwixt there and the Mills, we passed Major Spicer and Mr. Hasen. (The above was written in Iowa; I have learned since I came here, to my astonishment, that the town of Akron now not only takes in the Williams farms, but also Maj. Spicer's, and the whole of Middlebury.) But to return: The saw-mill and the grist-mill, made of hewed logs, and three log houses, were all that could be seen where Middlebury now stands. There was a log house, and some land cleared, where old Squire Henry Vanhyning afterward lived, on Wolf Creek, and he moved in June, 1814.

"There were, at that time, in the territory afterward formed into Medina County, including Norton, Copley, Bath and Richfield, in Range 12, only twenty families, viz.: Five in Norton, three in Harrisville, five in Liverpool, two in Bath and five in Richfield. My mother saw no woman but Mrs. Durham until August, and Mrs. Durham saw no woman but Mrs. Dean until October, during which time she gave birth to a son, the first born in the township. He was called Alonzo; was born in July, 1814.

"The first store in Middlebury was opened in July, 1814, in a room of Judge Norton's house, by Peleg Mason. In 1815, he and his brother built a small storehouse, and other merchants soon came in. It will be remembered that this was during the war, called the war of 1812, and provisions were closely bought up for the army.

"Before harvest, wheat was worth $3 a bushel, flour $17 a barrel, and pork could not be bought at any price. To my knowledge, salt, which had to be brought up in wagons, on account of the British fleet on the lakes, was worth $20 per barrel in Cleveland, or about 10 cents a pound. You may well conclude that these were pretty hard times."

The early settlers of Wadsworth were from the East, and had been accustomed to farm labor. They were a hardy, industrious class of people, and were very economical. Their moral character was good, and they were mostly religious. But very few of them had money to pay for

their land, and had to buy on credit. Some of them had hard work to support their families, till they could raise a crop on their own lands. A very few had money to pay for improvements, after paying for their land, and this helped the poorer class, as it enabled them to get employment in helping to clear land.

It cost much labor to clear up the land, as the timber was very heavy. This, with their land debts, kept the people embarrassed for a good many years; but they lived together in peace and harmony. In general intelligence and literary culture they would compare favorably with the farmers of this day.

At that time, there was no school law in the State; and, where they got inhabitants enough together, they built schoolhouses by neighborly liberality, and employed teachers at their own option. Each had to pay in proportion to the number of days their children were at school.

"We had good schools in those days, and the best society I ever was in. I often think of the meetings we had in the old log schoolhouse, mostly by reading sermons, and sometimes a missionary would come and preach to us.

"The land in Wadsworth is mostly, as you know, high and rolling. The land in the northern part of the township is said to be as high as any in the State. It is certainly as healthful, and naturally as good for fruit, as any in Ohio.

"In 1828, we swapped farms with Steward Richards; we took his land, where William Freeborn now lives, and he took that upon which we first settled, being what is now called the Duly farm, of Western Star. Our orchard on the location, began to bear in 1824; and, from that time until 1864, when I left Wadsworth for Iowa, where I now reside, the apples were never killed but once. We had a frost in 1834, that killed all the apples in the State.

"In the beginning, our land was cleared by girdling such of the large timber as would kill easily, and a good deal of that timber was permitted to stand till it would fall down and rot; doubtless, a good deal of sickness was caused in this way.

"Before we moved to Wadsworth, the old east-and-west center road had been partially opened. Men owning land in western townships endeavored to have the road, to encourage settlements. The road was first located by an order from Trumbull County. This was when all this county, and still west of us, was part of Trumbull County. Capt. Bela Hubbard, of Randolph, was the surveyor, and Squire David Hudson, of Hudson, Gen. Campbell, of Ravenna, and Squire Day, of Deerfield, were the exploring committee. Squire Day afterward had the job of opening the road. I think this was in the year 1808.

"In 1810, after Portage County was organized (including what is now Medina County), and Owen Brown, of Hudson, was one of the County Commissioners, another appropriation was made, and Capt. Hubbard was employed to make more bridges, and other improvements.

"The surveying party above referred to named the streams in this vicinity. They named Wolf Creek, in consequence of finding the carcass of a deer on its banks, that had been killed by wolves; and, when they passed Hudson's Run, Squire Hudson named it by cutting his name on a beech-tree. All the rest of the party chose streams, and recorded them in the same way; but when they came to River Styx and Chippewa, they gave them other names, no one preferring to leave his name for either of them. This statement I had from Capt. Hubbard, in 1814, and afterward from Squire Hudson. BENJAMIN DEAN."

We now quote from Mr. Brown:

"The first settlers of Wadsworth were principally from three States—Vermont, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. From Vermont were the Deans, O. Durham, and his brother Calvin (who wrote his name Dorwin), his father-in-law, Salmon Warner, and sons, Reuben F., Salmon,

Jr., Daniel, Horatio, Amos, M. D.; (Elisha Durham, brother to O. and C., died on the way from Vermont, and his widow, daughter of Lysander Hard, married Mr. Henry Wright), Lysander Hard and son Harlow, and step-sons, Davis and Welles Holcomb, and his brother, Abraham Hard, with *his* sons, Cyrus, Abraham, Jr., L. Nelson; John M., Peter and Leavitt Weeks; Timothy S. and Harry Bennett (Abel, Stanton and Elam Bennett came afterward); W. H. Wright and Milton Wright, and afterward their father, Ebenezer Wright, and their brother Orris; Samuel M. Hayden and Hiram C. Kingsbury.

"Of those from Connecticut, first, Orin Loomis, then his father, Joseph Loomis, and his brother, Sherman Loomis; Benjamin Agard, and his sons, Alvin and Roman L.; Frederick Brown and sons, Marcus, John and Edward; William S., Harry and Cullen Richards, afterward their father, Jedediah Richards, and his other sons, Jedediah, Mills, Robert U., Ezekiel, Julius, and George, M. D. (part of these live just over the line of Norton); Augustus Mills and sons, Harry A., Luman P., Philo P., William and C. Curtis; Allen Pardee and afterward his brothers, John, George K., Augustus, Aaron, and still later, Sheldon and Ebenezer, and brother-in-law, Phineas Butler; Norman and Cyrus Curtis, and afterward their father, Cyrus Curtis, Sr. The Millses, Curtises and Pardees, though from Norfolk, Conn., resided for a time in Marcellus, N. Y.

"From Torrington, Connecticut, came George Lyman, Gurdon Hilliard, Robert Hilliard, Lemuel North, Abel Beach and his sons, George and Orlando; Elisha Hinsdale and his sons, Elisha, Sherman, and Albert. From Winsted came Philemon Kirkum and his son, George Kirkum, just over the line, in Norton. From Hebron, Connecticut, William Eyles.

"From Pennsylvania, Samuel Blocker and sons, David and Eli; Jacob Miller and sons, George and David; the Rasors, George, Christopher, and William; old Mr. Everhard and sons, Jacob, John, Christian and Jonathan; Henry, Christian and Israel Ritter; Lawrence, Adam and Paul Baughman, and sons, and Adam and Jacob Smith; Peter Waltz and sons, John and David; John Wise and Jacob Wise; Nicholas Long and John Long.

"From Maryland, James Gifford, Henry Falconer and Samuel Falconer.

"The west part of Wadsworth, along the center road was, before it was cleared up, very swampy, and, because of its dismal appearance, was named by the surveyors, "The Infernal Regions;" and the sluggish stream that oozed through the swamps, was named "River Styx," from the old mythological river of that name. Those swamps and River Styx were a great dread to travelers for many years. The old road was filled with causeways, made of poles; two of them, near River Styx, each about forty rods long, and one over the Styx, on the Medina road, over eighty rods long. The late Judge Brown changed those causeways into turnpikes, in 1826 and 1828.

"The first house built and clearing made, on the ground where Wadsworth Village now stands, was that of Frederick Brown, in 1816. The next house west of this, at that time, was that of George Burr, of Harrisville, as the road then ran, fifteen miles. Passing Harrisville, going due west, the next settlement was at Upper Sandusky; the next at Fort Wayne, Ind., and no other to the Pacific Ocean."

We give further extracts from Brown's Memorial found on page 64, which he entitles "Humorous, Poetical and Prose Narrative of Aaron Pardee, Esq.," read at the Pioneer's meeting:

"My dear boys and girls, come and sit down beside me
While I tell of the early days, things that I know.
At the age of sixteen, a tall Yankee, they found me
In Wadsworth, one morning, a long time ago.
There were four of us, John, sister Julia, and mother,
And John's wife and children, and Allen, my brother.

John, he drove one wagon, and Allen the other,
And I drove two cows, and I think I drove slow.

"We were two weeks in coming from old Onondaga,
We stopped every Sunday, at noon for a bite.
Turned off before reaching the bold Cuyahoga,
And in Tinkler's Creek Hollow we stayed over night.
On through the Old Portage, by Josh King's we came twining
Our way round the hills, by old Henry Vanhyning.
At length, just at night, while the sun was still shining,
The house of Phin Butler, it just hove in sight.

"This was in September, 1824. Butler married my sister Sally. They lived on the corner, where the road turns to Akron. The house stood on the south side of the stream, on Slanker's land now. Butler and Judge Pardee moved from New York State into Wadsworth, six years before, and Al went back to help us move.

"For the next three years following, I think I was busy;
I worked on a farm, and I planted and sowed.
To think how I whirled round e'en now makes me dizzy,
And though tall then as ever, I "specs that I growed."
At all parties and meetings and gatherings you'd find me
At evening, on horseback, with some girl behind me.
I smile, and I weep, when old memories remind me
Of the right arms around me those nights, as we rode.

"I knew every boy and girl in Wadsworth then, and everybody else. Here at the Center, were Judge Brown's folks, Levi Blakslee and Hiram C. Kingsbury. We moved on to the Tim Hudson farm, now called Rasor farm. Samuel Blocker's folks were on the Yaukey farm; then old Jake Miller and John Sprague. Next came, as you go east, Squire Warner, Gus Mills, Stew Richards, and old Uncle Jed, Cul, Zeke, Mills, George and Jule. (I believe they could all fiddle, that is, the Richards could.) Then there was Capt. Cyrus Curtis, lived on the little stony knoll this side of Western Star, and Col. Norman on the hill north; Henry Wright along the town line; then old Lysander Hard owned the Dague farm; John Nesmith on the other side of the road. Capt. Lyman owned the Doolittle farm; but I think he was in Canton, teaching school. Uncle Ben Agard on the Sowers farm; Judge Eyles, and Uncle Joe Loomis, and Orin and Abel Beach. Then there were Lewis Battison, Alvin Agard, and Lemuel North. Moody Weeks lived down in the hollow, since a part of the old Glasgo farm. Moody Weeks died in February, 1825; his funeral was the first I ever attended in Wadsworth. Then there were Peter and Leavitt Weeks, Tim Bennett, Jimmy and Nancy Spillman, Elder Newcomb, Richard Clark, Gurdon Hilliard and Robert, Ben Dean, and his father, Daniel Dean. Judge Pardee then lived on the farm now owned by Jacob S. Overholt, and Harry Mills between them and Butler's. Then it was woods, over to Ete Moody's and Ira's. Then old Abram Hard, old Dr. Smith, on the Hanchett farm, Luther Hemmingway, Tom French, "Spider Hanchett," Abel Dickinson and Josh Shaw, where Benjamin Tyler now lives; then, Chauncey Hart. Then you come over toward the Center, and you find George Beach and Sherman Loomis.

"All the southwest quarter of the township was woods, except George Beach's farm, and David Bier's, who had a house opposite the house of O. Beach. Then, to come back into the southeast quarter, we find the Everhards, the Rasors, Christian, Christopher (called Stofel), William and George; the Smiths, Jake Smith and Big Jake; Samuel Hayden, the Falconers, Henry and Sam; William and Benjamin Simcox; James Platt, and Reuben Warner; Platt lived just south of the depot, and Warner where the pine trees stand.

"So now let's go back to the scenes of our childhood,
Our youth, or our manhood, and log-cabin home,
With the small spot of clearing reclaimed from the wildwood
Where the wild deer and wolf unmolested could roam.
Dream on, dear old man, or dear lady, thy dreaming

Gives joy to thy heart, on thy countenance beaming;
Or, perhaps, may awaken those tears that are streaming
Down the deep furrowed cheek, for the days that are gone.

"The township of Wadsworth once shone in wild glory,
As she came from the workshop of nature and God.
The trees of her forests stood lofty and hoary,
Giving shade to the soil where no white man had trod.
But we took her and gave her a thorough reforming;
Her children are now her unrivaled adorning.
We present them, all happy and smiling, this morning;
Our jewels are here, in the image of God."

The first child born in Wadsworth, was Alonzo Durham. The first persons married were George Rasor and Margaret Smith, February 25, 1817. The rite was performed by Salmon Warner, who was one of the first Justices of the Peace. The first religious meeting was July, 1814, at the house of Oliver Durham; the services were conducted by Squire Warner and Daniel Dean. The first sermon was preached by Rev. O. G. Gilmore in 1815. The first church organized was the Methodist in 1816. The first township election held after Wadsworth was detached from Wolf Creek Township and organized, was April 6, 1818, officers elected: Joseph Loomis and Salmon Warner, Justices of the Peace; Frederick Brown, Jacob Miller and Daniel Dean, Trustees; Samuel Blocker and Joseph Loomis, Overseers of Poor; Samuel M. Hayden, Lister; Lysander Hard, Treasurer; George Lyman and William C. Richards, Constables; Sherman Loomis, Clerk; John Wilson and Jacob Miller, Fence Viewers. George Lyman was Constable two years, did all the business, and his fees amounted to $1, which was for selling a stray horse. The first law-suit in the township was, John Reed vs. Henry Falconer. Reed had sold a piece of tallow to Falconer, containing about three pounds of green beech wood. Squire Warner decided that Reed should pay the cost and have nothing for his tallow.

Benjamin Agard cleared the first field of timber in 1818, and built the first frame house in 1825. The house is still standing, on the Sowers farm. Timothy Hudson built the first frame barn in 1819. The first tannery was carried on by Levi Blakslee. The first shoemaker was James Platt, the next Reuben F. Warner.

"We also had shoemakers and tailors, who went from house to house and did the work for the whole family. This was called 'whipping the cat.' Our grindstones were made by Samuel M. Hayden. In 1819, Hiram C. Kingsbury set up a blacksmith-shop on the bank of the brook, east of the present Village Corners. He was also an ax-maker. The first retail store was owned by Allen and John Pardee; the second by George Lyman; the third by H. B. Spelman."

Mr. Brown then says:

"The first settlers came just at the close of the war with Great Britain, called the war of 1812. From the Genesee River westward, the whole country was new; mostly heavily timbered forest. The emigrant on his way, found not even a common turnpike road. The family of my father, Frederick Brown, accompanied by Sherman Loomis, were six weeks on their way from Connecticut with a three-horse team and wagon. That of Elisha Hinsdale eight weeks.

"The immigrant who could not hew out a new axle or a new tongue for his wagon, from a forest tree, was often in a sorry predicament. Goods for the country stores were brought from Philadelphia, over the Alleghanies, in what was known as a Conestoga wagon—a large vehicle, about double the size of a common wagon, with box about three feet deep; the wheels double-tired, to keep from sinking in the mud. The wagons were almost invariably painted blue, and covered with canvas stretched upon poles; a large tar-bucket, for lubrication, hanging below the hind axle.

"Our tinware and 'notions,' were usually

brought to our doors by peddlers, mostly from Connecticut, who bore an opposite character to the Pennsylvania teamsters. Far too many of them for the good name of their State, and to the grief of the moral New England settlers of the Reserve, sleek, polished knaves—so that the honest yeomen from the counties south of us, judging the race by its vagabonds (as was very natural), when they came among us, were on the lookout lest they should be 'yankeed'—a synonym for swindled—and the horn gun-flints and wooden nutmegs that gave the sobriquet of the 'Nutmeg State' to Connecticut, passed even into song.

"Salt was first brought from Pittsburgh; afterward—about my first recollection—from a little village on the lake shore, called Cleaveland, which the Cleaveland *Herald*, in 1824 (fifty years ago), told us—contained 100 houses. Since then, it has lost a letter from its name, and added considerably to the number of its houses.

"Mr. Dean tells us of paying 10 cents per pound for salt, in 1814, and Mr. George Lyman $11 per barrel in 1817. My father moving from Connecticut in 1816—the memorable 'cold summer'—it was exceedingly difficult to find food enough to subsist the family upon the road; often able to buy or beg only enough for the little ones, and retire fasting, to find food on the road some time in the forenoon. Wheat, when it was to be had at all that year, was $3 a bushel, and corn $2. The bear, the deer and the wild turkey, under the well-aimed rifles of Orin Loomis, David Blocker and William Simcox, furnished the supplies that kept the neighborhood from starvation. To that corps of hunters were afterward added Phineas Butler and Timothy Dascom. All these were 'mighty hunters' in those days.

"Our limited trading was done at Middlebury, until Mr. Porter opened a store at the cross roads, then called Harveystown, eight miles southeast of Wadsworth. They advertised that they would give a high price in goods for dried ginseng root, and the woods were searched over the next fall to find the precious root, for there was money in it. My brother and I dug and dried enough to buy for each of us our first white cotton shirts, at the low price of only 50 cents per yard; and the next Sunday, you may believe that 'Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' Do you think that we wore any coats on that day and hid the white arms? No, indeed! Though late in October, it was *too warm*, so we carried them on our arms.

"But the day of high prices soon passed away, as the farms were cleared up, and then came on the great financial pressure, with its low prices, before the opening of the Erie and the Ohio Canals, when it was hardly possible to raise enough in money from their farm products to pay taxes. I can remember when rye for distilling brought a better price than wheat for bread. The first grinding was done at Norton's mill—afterward known as Tallmadge Village, afterward as Middlebury, now a part of Akron—and at Wetmore's mill, in Stowe, a mile above Cuyahoga Falls, and at Northampton Mills. I can well remember when they used to put up at my father's house, going and returning from Middlebury with their grists, from as far west as Sullivan, Huntington and Wellington. Afterward, Rex's mill, east of New Portage, was built; then the mill so long owned by George Wellhouse, in Chippewa."

Many of the houses in those days were built independently of saw-mills or planing-mills or nail or glass factories. An ax, a hammer, an iron wedge, an auger, a frow, a broad-ax, a log chain, a yoke of cattle and a few neighbors were all that was necessary to make a dwelling-house or barn. Many a building had the logs cut in the forenoon, drawn and laid up in the afternoon and covered with long shingles.

The shingles would be rived out and put on,

and held down by weight-poles, all finished the same day. Roofs made in this manner would not only shed rain and keep out the snow, but would last for a long time. Oak, chestnut, or whitewood timber, hewn on two sides, split through the middle and laid down hewed side uppermost, constituted the floor. A stick chimney, paper windows and a puncheon door, with the frame work and wooden hinges fastened together with pegs in gimlet-holes, the chinks between the logs plastered up with mud, and the house would be complete. In a timbered country, such as this was, such a house would be warm and comfortable. As illustrating the scarcity of materials, it is related that on the death of Julia, wife of Sherman Loomis, in 1820, Jacob Miller, in making the coffin, could find but eighteen nails in the township, and Mr. P. Butler, by the light of a torch, on the evening before the funeral, drew out fourteen more from the boards of his new house, which nails he had brought with him from Onondaga County, N. Y.

The uplands of the township were first settled, and clearings were commenced by cutting and piling all timber except oak, chestnut, whitewood and such others as would die by being girdled. In the driest time, the fallow, as it was called, would be set on fire, and, if the wind and weather were favorable, the brush heaps, leaves and rotten wood would all be consumed, and the ground all burnt over black. Timber left on the ground was then logged and burned, the standing trees girdled, the rails split and fences made. A field, such as described, was then suitable for corn in the spring, which might be hacked in with the corner of a hoe, or in the fall a bushel of wheat was sown broadcast to the acre. A good yoke of oxen hitched to a drag with nine teeth, would thoroughly mellow and "get in" an acre of wheat in one day. The surface of the land was rich in vegetable mold, and the first crops were generally very fine. After several years' cultivation in corn, oats and grass, the girdlings would be chopped down and niggered, which meant burned in two, or else cut, and, when logged and burned up, the land would be finally cleared. Good crops were obtained by clearing land in this way, and much time and expense saved. Girdlings, however, were not unmixed blessings. They were dangerous in a high wind. Men, cattle and fences must stand from under. Old Mr. Dean was once asked why the fences were so often broken down and so few cattle were killed by the falling limbs and timber. His answer was: "Cattle can dodge, but the fence can't dodge." In a very dry time the girdlings would get on fire; trees would burn from bottom to top; the sparks would fly from one to another until the whole would be ablaze. New settlers generally find out what it is to fight fire. But some of the land was cleared clean from the beginning.

Many acres of new land were originally chopped and cleared for $10 per acre. The soil on the ridges was a dry, sandy loam, and on the bottoms more inclining to sand. The soil was deep, and mixed with rich vegetable mold, and adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain, grapes and vegetable productions, and fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and small fruits of all varieties. Wheat has always been a staple crop in Wadsworth, but our best farmers have always practiced the rotation system.

They would take a farm, say one hundred and sixty acres, and clear off all but forty acres. Put in each year twenty acres in wheat; seed in the fall to timothy, and in the spring to clover. Twenty acres in oats; after harvest put on manure and sow in wheat. Twenty acres in corn; the next spring in oats. Twenty acres in meadow. Twenty acres for rye, flax, potatoes, orchard, garden, grapes, berries, door-yard, barn-yard and lanes; and twenty acres for pasture, which ought to adjoin the woodland where the stock were allowed to range. What

is seeded down every year becomes meadow, or pasture, and then some of the grass land is plowed up for corn. Thus by alternating, and saving his manure, the farmer is growing rich, and his farm richer and more productive every season. Many of the early settlers were too poor to pay for their farms in the beginning, but, by judicious farming and steady industry and economy, have become wealthy. No man could be more independent than such a farmer. He raised nearly everything necessary to support his family. All his grain, meat, wool and flax for cloth; fruits, potatoes, garden vegetables, butter, eggs, sugar, if he chose to tap his maple trees; and, with some of all these to sell, and much wheat and other grain, with cattle, horses, sheep and wool, the farmer was truly independent, was rich and growing richer.

The excellencies and advantages of Wadsworth Township have always been appreciated by its inhabitants. More than forty years ago, at a celebration of the Fourth of July, this was among the regular toasts. It was believed to be true then, and is undoubtedly true now—"Wadsworth Township"—

> "Where is the town but five miles square,
> That can with this of ours compare;
> Her fields and fruits are rich and rare,
> Her waters sweet, and pure her air,
> Her sons are wise, her daughters fair;
> Where is the town that can compare
> We ask, and echo answers—where?"

But, to return from this episode to the more early history of the township, we find that the first saw-mill was built in 1824. In the spring of that year, Joseph and Sherman Loomis and Abel and George Beach commenced a saw-mill on Blocker's Run, upon the same site where Yoder, Screen & Co.'s saw-mill now stands. They made the dam by putting in log cribs, extending from bank to bank, and so as to raise the water about fifteen or sixteen feet. These cribs were then filled with dirt, and the flume constructed for a flutter-wheel at the bottom. A fine frame saw-mill was then erected directly over the flume, and all completed about the 1st of December. A log was rolled in; saw all set ready for business, only waiting for the water to fill the dam. The season had been dry, but about this time the rains began to descend and the floods came in the night, the banks of the stream were filled, the water was too heavy for the cribbing in the dam; suddenly the dam gave way, taking mill, saw and saw-log, tools and every vestige of the cribbing, and everything, down the stream, scattering it in a thousand pieces. The saw was found about a quarter-mile below, badly bent, but still fastened to the frame. This was a great back-set to the proprietors, and a great discouragement to the neighbors, who had already drawn in a large number of saw-logs, but the proprietors made a rally, and the next season, profiting by their experience, put in a framework and spars for a dam, and, using many of the old timbers for the saw-mill, soon got it in operation. The next saw-mill was made by George Lyman and Cyrus Curtis, on Holmes' Brook. In 1830, Allen and John Pardee erected a grist-mill on Blocker's Run, below the saw-mill of Loomis & Beach. The same frame is now standing, and occupied for a grist-mill by John Yoder, in charge of D. V. Lehman. The Pardees got their mill-stones of Samuel M. Hayden, who procured them of Dr. Crosby, from an old plaster-mill below Akron, near the old forge. Hayden had intended to make the millstones himself (as he was a worker in stone), from some granite bowlders in the neighborhood, but they were found to be imperfect. In 1832, Nicholas Long erected another grist-mill below, on the same stream.

Some time, perhaps about the year 1828, Cyrus Hard erected a carding-mill, the first in the township, on Blocker's Run, between Pardee's mill and Long's mill, the site of Hard's carding-mill being now used for a grist-mill,

erected by Hard and occupied by Myers & Leatherman.

The first store in the township, as before stated, was started in 1826, and carried on by John and Allen Pardee, on the hill east of Wadsworth Village, now the Rasor farm. In 1830, they moved to the nominal center of the township, now the village, and erected the stone building which stands on the southwest corner of the public square, and at present occupied as a grocery store. In this old stone store A. & J. Pardee continued to trade in goods of all descriptions for a long time, and customers from great distances, even as far west as Harrisville, frequented this store.

In 1827, the Freemasons established a lodge in Wadsworth, holding their meetings in the chamber of A. & J. Pardee's store; they continued to hold meetings in the township for several years, but, finally, removed to Seville, where the lodge is now said to be acting under the same old charter. In 1867, a new lodge of Freemasons was established, and they have their bi-monthly meetings in their lodge-room, in the third story of Odd Fellow Block, south side; their Worshipful Master, at present, is W. E. Beardsley, Esq.; their membership is about sixty.

In 1848, a lodge of I. O. O. F. was established, which has continued in working order to the present time; their Noble Grand, at present, is H. H. Bricker, and their membership about one hundred. They own the north part of I. O. O. F. Block, hold their meetings in the third story, and derive quite a revenue from rents of the remainder of the building.

There is also a lodge called Knights of Labor, who hold their meetings in Hickox building; the number of their membership and names of their principal officers are not known.

The first school taught in Wadsworth Township was by Harriet Warner, a daughter of Salmon Warner, Esq., in a room of her father's double log house. The first log schoolhouse was erected on the farm of Jacob Miller, at the cross-roads, one mile and a half east of the village. The first school taught in this house was by Marcus Brown, son of Frederick Brown. The second by his sister, Catharine Brown, afterward Mrs. T. Hudson. About a year later, another house was put up, near the residence of the late Judge William Eyles. The first school taught in this, was by Miss Lodema Sacket (now Mrs. Loomis), in 1819. Those houses were, for many years, known as the north and south schoolhouses. The first school at the Center (now Wadsworth Village) was in a log house owned by Frederick Brown, and was taught by Dr. William Welton. These were also the only houses of worship for several years.

Of the early teachers of Wadsworth, Sherman Loomis, George Lyman, Lemuel North and John Nesmith deserve particular mention. And not a few who have made their mark as scholars, and in the learned professions, received their first inspiration in those log-house seminaries.

In 1837, Wadsworth Academy was incorporated, and the octagon building erected for that purpose.

We sometimes meet with a man of brilliant mind, who seems to have been born with a mission—successful in one direction, and in that one alone, yet that success so marked as to out-distance all competitors. Such a man was John McGregor. He seemed to have been made for a teacher. In those days, the fame of Wadsworth Academy, which was simply John McGregor with a house to teach in, extended far and near, and was known even beyond the limits of the State. But few teachers have had so many pupils who have been successful in after life, mainly through the impulse given to them by one mind. His method was simple, perfectly natural, yet inimitable. Graduates of a modern normal school would have found much to criticise in the order he kept. But

what cared the enthusiastic Scotchman, so long as his scholars were daily drinking in his instructions, and catching his enthusiasm, while their lessons were not conned over, but *learned* till they knew that they *knew* them?

He scorned all codes of rules for the government of his scholars. "You are gentlemen and ladies," he would say; "you have come here for one purpose, and that alone. It is your school, not mine, and you will see to it that nothing shall call me from the one work of giving instruction. I rely solely upon your own self-respect and sense of propriety and honor." It was very rarely that he reproved, but, if it had to be administered, it left a scar. But such was his simplicity of heart, and sincerity, that if, on reflection, he thought he had done any injustice to a pupil, he would voluntarily ask pardon before the whole school. He loved and took a pride in his pupils, and his pupils loved and were proud of their teacher.

In 1828, the young men met in the log schoolhouse, and organized a lyceum, under the name of the Wadsworth Literary Club. The same company also formed a rhetorical school, and chose Capt. George Lyman as teacher. They held weekly evening schools for speaking, acting of dialogues and colloquies, at the house of Benjamin Agard, and concluded with an exhibition in the unfinished upper story of the new house of William Eyles. The exhibition, after the ancient style of dramatic performances, was opened by the recitation of a prologue, composed for the occasion by one of the young men, which is given verbatim from memory, and will answer as a specimen of Wadsworth pioneer poetry:

PROLOGUE.

Unused to come before an audience
To speak or act, or any such pretense,
Our youthful faces, with confusion glow,
When we consider what a depth below
Perfection's standard our endeavors all,
At such a time as this, must surely fall.

But still, my friends, if you will bear in mind
The many disadvantages we find,
Our chance of practice limited and small,
Our talents trifling, almost none at all,
Our education poor, our means confined—
I say if you will even keep these things in mind—

Greatly surprised, perhaps, you will not be,
Our imperfections and our faults to see.
Some surly critic, mixed among the throng,
May snap and snarl, and say that all is wrong—
That not a sound salutes his ear aright,
And not a graceful action meets his sight.

So he may criticise, detract and rail,
And say, in every point, we wholly fail.
But stop, my friend, prithee don't be so fast!
You may be partly wrong yourself, at last!
Lend me your patience, while to you I tell
An anecdote, that fits your case full well.

A beggar boy once met upon the road,
A kindly man, who generously bestowed
A meal of victuals on the hungry coot,
And a refreshing pot of beer to boot.
The beggar ate; then turning, when he'd done,
Unto his benefactor, thus begun:

"Your meal of victuals was not worth a curse,
Your bread and cheese were poor—your beer was worse.
I do not thank you for such stingy fare,
When you have cakes and pies, and wine to spare."
"Ungrateful wretch!" the generous man replied;
"I gave it you—what could you ask beside?

"It was the very best I could provide;
And with the best you are not satisfied.
Go—thankless cur! Go, villian, stay not here!
And, nevermore, in human sight appear!
'Beggars should not be choosers;' so now clear!"
And now, my good friend, just hear one word more
And then my prologue will all be said o'er.
There is a maxim which you all have seen,
Which near expresses every word I mean;
Never look a gift-horse in the mouth. Amen!

Criticism being thus disarmed, the exhibition was, by universal consent, pronounced a "success." This exhibition was enlivened by an orchestra, consisting of a flute, clarinet, bass-viol, violin and bassoon; played by Uriah M. Chappel, W. S. Richards, James Newcomb, Julius Richards and Ezekiel Richards.

About 1829–31, the township was finally districted for school purposes, and more commodious frame structures built. These have since given way to still larger ones, principally built of brick, with the modern improvements. This brings us to the history of the public school building of Wadsworth Village.

This was begun in 1869. The draft for the building was made by the late Col. S. C. Porter, architect, of Cleveland. It is a large brick building erected at a cost of $25,000. The money was raised by bonds at 8 per cent. The interest and a part of the principal paid each year.* The building is of three stories, with Mansard roof. The whole upper story is furnished for a hall.

The Wadsworth Village High School, occupying the above-described building, has been continued to the present time; it is under the superintendence of Hiram Sapp, with five assistants. The average daily attendance during the past school year was 241. Total enumeration, 400.

The first physician in the township was Dr. John Smith, who lived a short time in the eastern part of the township, and then removed just over the line in Guilford, on the Medina road. Dr. Samuel Austin was the next, at Western Star. The first at the Center, now the village, was Dr. Nathaniel Eastman. The next, and for many years the only one at Wadsworth Village, Dr. George K. Pardee.

The first death in Wadsworth was that of Daniel Ware, in 1817. He was buried in the south burial-ground. The funeral discourse was preached by John Wise, of Chippewa. His coffin was made by Reuben Warner and others, from puncheons split from a tree, and hewed down to thin planks.

"The next death was that of an infant daughter of Frederick and Chloe Brown, July 15, 1817. This was the first burial in the Center ground. The second buried in that ground was Abraham Falconer, son of Henry Falconer; died, 1817. The first adult burial was that of John Curtis; died of consumption in 1820. The second adult burial, Julia, wife of Sherman Loomis, and daughter of Augustus Mills, in 1820. The next, Mrs. Wright, wife of William Henry Wright, and daughter of Lysander Hard, in 1821. The first buried in the town-line ground was the wife of Ebenezer Wright, and mother of W. H. Wright, in April, 1825. The next, John Sprague, in 1826. The next, Lyman Brown; killed by falling under a cart loaded with stone, at Akron, in 1826.

The first post office in the township was kept by Abel Dickinson, on the Medina road, established in 1822, which was removed to the Center in 1826, and kept by Frederick Brown. The first at Western Star, established at the same time, was kept by Mills Richards. The first at River Styx, by David Wilson. Previous to this, the old citizens received their letters from Talmadge, Canton, Old Portage, New Portage, or whatever office was to them convenient.

The first mail route was from Canton to Norwalk, by way of Medina, established about 1821. The mail was carried by Josiah Price, of Canton, who brought our news from the Canton and Medina offices to our doors, calling us out with a tin horn.

About the year 1824, John Wilson, Esq., of River Styx, began to carry the mail over the Medina and Canton route on horseback once a week, and continued for several years. During Jackson's first term, Abel Dickinson was Postmaster superseding Judge Brown, and John Pardee was his deputy or assistant, and kept the office in Pardee's store. Afterward, Pardee was Postmaster, and held the office in the stone store for a number of years, when Dr. George K. Pardee became Postmaster, holding the office in a building standing where the residence of John Lytle now is. At his death in 1848, it was changed several times, and held between Charles J. Pardee and Sherman Blocker, Esq.,

* Now nearly all paid.

finally settled with Pardee for quite a time. Orlando Beach held the office also for a short time. It was afterward held by John G. Houston, who was succeeded by H. C. Pardee, who held the office in the town hall, where it is at present located, under the charge of his successor, Eli Overholt, Esq.

The first settlers of Wadsworth were mostly accustomed to sustain the institutions of religion; yet, coming from different sections of the country and springing from different nationalities, each was naturally tenacious of his own belief and his accustomed mode of worship. They suffered, as new settlements generally do, more from too many church organizations than too few; each society being too feeble, for many years, for efficient work, yet from the earliest they were accustomed to the public worship of God.

Mr. Brown, in his Memorial, says: "The first religious meeting was held at the house of Oliver Durham, in July 1814. The attendance was by the families of Messrs. Dean and Durham, and Mr. Salmon Warner, a brother-in-law of Mr. Dean, and father-in-law of Mr. Durham, who had visited the place to select a farm for himself. Moving there the next February, regular prayer-meetings were established at his house, so that public worship may be considered to have been established in February, 1815, the families of the first three settlers composing the assembly; that of Mr. Dean being of the Baptist, and those of Mr. Warner and Mr. Durham of the Methodist denomination. These meetings were continued at the house of Mr. Warner, until the erection of the first schoolhouse, in 1816. In May of that year, emigrants from Connecticut, the families of Frederick Brown, Benjamin Agard and Joseph Loomis, having arrived, they, with some other new arrivals, helped to sustain these meetings.

"I have heard my father, in my youthful days, relate the pleasing incident of his first introduction to Mr. Warner, and the arrangement they made together to set up the Sabbath worship in a more public and permanent manner. He had just arrived the previous week, and with his family was staying at the house of Benjamin Agard, who had preceded him a few months. Hearing that religious meetings were then held at the house of a man by the name of Warner, the three families went on Sabbath morning, through the woods, to his house. The meeting was conducted by Mr. Warner; those who were singers assisted in that part of the worship, and my father taking part in speaking and prayer.

'After the meeting, Mr. Warner called my father into the other part of his double log house, for private conference. 'First,' said he, 'I wish to know who and what you are?' My father replied, 'We are Congregationalists, from Connecticut.' Mr. Warner replied, 'My parents were Congregationalists; I am a Methodist, and have been almost alone in keeping up meetings the past year; and now I propose that we unite, and we can sustain meetings every Sabbath. I see you are singers; that will be a great help. And now your people have a practice that I like, that of reading a sermon when you have no preacher. Have you any volumes of sermons you can bring to read from?' My father replied, 'I have, but many of the sermons are highly Calvinistic, and you may not approve their doctrine; so I will hand you the book beforehand, and you may select such as you can call orthodox, and they shall be read.'

"The meetings were conducted jointly by those two men, in the manner agreed upon, at the house of Mr. Warner, until the erection of what was called the South Schoolhouse, in the autumn following (1816), when they were held in the schoolhouse. Here began a fraternal union between those two old pioneers, who may, without any injustice to others, be termed the first founders of the Methodist and Congregational Churches—a union that was never broken. To the end of their pilgrimage, they

loved each other as brothers, and consulted together for the social, moral and religious welfare of the settlement.

"In 1816, a Methodist class was formed, consisting of Salmon Warner, Mrs. Lucina Warner, Miss Harriet Warner, Oliver Durham and Mrs. Lamira Durham, William H. Wright and wife and Mrs. Polly Kirkum. As no record remains, the name of the minister who organized the class is not preserved, nor can I learn the names of the first Methodist preachers, except Ezra Booth and William Eddy.

"The Congregational Church was organized August 8, 1819, Rev. John Treat the officiating minister. The original members were Frederick Brown, Mrs. Chloe S. Brown, Augustus Mills, Mrs. Martha Mills, George Lyman, Mrs. Ophelia Lyman, Benjamin Agard, Sherman Loomis and Jacob Lindley.

"On the 25th of August, 1817, a Union church and society was formed by members of the German Reformed and Lutheran denominations. The names of the original members can not be obtained. The elders were Peter Waltz, Sr. and Christian Everhard. Trustees, Jacob Everhard, Adam Baughman. Benjamin Faust, first Pastor.

"A Baptist Church was organized under the pastoral charge of Obadiah Newcomb, in 1821. This was afterward the nucleus of the Disciples' Church. Of its original members, were Obadiah Newcomb and wife, William Eyles and wife, Samuel Green and wife and Mrs. Battison and Mr. and Mrs. Donor, of Chippewa. Another Baptist Church was afterward organized in the northwest part of the town, by Elder Dimmock, in 1836. The original members of the Disciples' Church were Obadiah Newcomb, Satira Newcomb, Matilda Newcomb, Victory Clark, Samuel Green, A. B. Green and Polly Eyles.

"About the time of the separation of the Methodists from the Congregationalists, Mr. Brown was joined by George Lyman, a young man from Torrington, Conn., who took an active part in sustaining the meetings. They were held every Sabbath, twice a day, in the old style of New England. After singing and prayer, and singing again, the leader either read a sermon or called upon some other to read. The most frequent reader was Sherman Loomis, whose musical voice and rhetorical delivery is still one of the pleasant memories of those days. Of those who were occasionally readers, I can recall George Kirkum, Harry Lucas, Lemuel North, John Sprague, Allen Pardee, Dr. George K. Pardee, Aaron Pardee and George Lyman.

"On the erection of the next schoolhouse, then called the North Schoolhouse, the meetings were held alternately in each place. From 1821 to 1824, Mr. Lyman was absent from the township, and Mr. Brown was assisted in conducting the meetings, by Ebenezer Andrus and William Graham, of Chippewa, a portion of the time being occupied by Rev. Obadiah Newcomb, the Baptists and Congregationalists uniting in his support. He preached a part of the time in Norton and Coventry. He was a man of ability, much respected; and his services much demanded on funeral occasions.

"The western part of the township, and eastern part of Guilford, were settled by members of the Mennonite denomination. I have no record of their churches (embracing each of the divisions known by that name)."

The two churches are called Old and New Mennonites. The Old Mennonites still worship in their log meeting-house, in the west part of Wadsworth, on the Seville road, on the hill. The new church established a college in Wadsworth Village, said to have been the first by that denomination in the United States. Their school has been removed, and the college building is now occupied as a private school institute, in charge of T. J. Dague, Esq. But the church remains, and they hold weekly meetings in their meeting-house on the Medina road.

The Universalists maintained preaching for several years, from 1824. Their first minister was a Mr. Williams, who afterward became a minister of the Disciples' Church. The next was a Mr. Tracy. The next, a Mr. Rodgers. But no church was ever formed.

The first house of worship built in the township was the Lutheran and German Reformed log meeting-house, on the town line between Wadsworth and Chippewa. The next, the old Congregational House at the Center, built in 1830, on the site of the present one, which was erected in 1842. The Disciples erected the house they now occupy, in 1842. George Hinsdale was the architect of both these houses, and died the same year. The Methodist House was built in 1835. The Congregationalists have continued from the time of their first organization with various degrees of prosperity till the present time. Their Pastor is the Rev. G. C. Reed, and their members number about sixty. The first settled Congregational Minister, Rev. Amasa Jerome, was installed November 1, 1826. He was followed by Revs. Fay, Boutell, Johnson, Brooks, Tallcutt, Wright, Wilder, and, after an interval of some years, Rev. T. W. Browning, of the Methodist Church, was employed for a time, and he was followed by Rev. D. E. Hatheway, then by Rev. Edward Brown, in 1874, afterward by the present Pastor.

A church was organized about 1875 in Wadsworth, who call themselves the Church of God, and number about forty members. They occupy the building formerly used for the Wadsworth Academy, which is an octagon building, standing at present on the corner of Lyman and Prospect streets.

The Methodist Church has continued from its first institution, in 1816, in the township, meeting in various places until the erection of the present meeting-house, in 1835; always under the charge of an itinerant ministry, and, like the other churches, having their seasons of revival and depression from various causes, until, in 1867, their house of worship was enlarged and remodeled. Their church is now in a prosperous condition, their house commodious, and a convenient parsonage, at present under the pastoral charge of Rev. F. S. Wolf. Their communicants number about 150. The Disciples have continued their worship in their church, finished in 1842, under various Pastors, among them Revs. A. B. Green and H. Jones, and the last of whom were Rev. J. F. Rowe, Rev. J. Knowles from April, 1869, to April, 1872; then Rev. C. F. W. Cronemyer, and after him Rev. J. A. Williams. The present condition of the church is prosperous, with good congregation and interesting Sunday school. Under the pastoral charge of Elder C. W. Henry. The members number about 100.

The organization of the Reformed Church was effected on the 24th day of October, 1858. Its first Pastor was Rev. Jesse Schlosser, who began his labors here about four months previous to the organization. During his pastorate, the services were held in the Congregational and Disciples' Churches, furnished by their congregations.

Six members constituted the church at the beginning. Their names, in the order in which they appear upon the record, are Henry Yockey, Catharine Yockey, John C. Kremer, Lydia Kremer, E. K. Kremer and Isaac Griesemer. The first officers were Henry Yockey, Elder, and J. C. Kremer, Deacon.

The second pastorate was that of Rev. Jesse Hines, who began his labors June 1, 1860. It was under his pastorate that the old octagon academy building, and lot (elsewhere mentioned in this work), were purchased of Aaron Pardee, for $150, and converted into a house of worship, It was dedicated October 6, 1861, Revs. S. B. Leiter and William McCaughey preaching the dedicatory sermons.

Rev. S. C. Goss, the present Pastor, entered on his labors August 1, 1866. At the begin-

ning, the membership numbered forty-three. The present numerical strength of the congregation is one hundred and sixty.

There are in Wadsworth Village and township seven meeting-houses, and, within five miles of Wadsworth Center, may be found eighteen more, making twenty-five, and there are resident ministers in Wadsworth Village to the number of at least twelve, showing that there is no excuse for Wadsworth to be called an irreligious community.

It is refreshing to turn to a narrative furnished for Mr. Brown's Memorial by Sherman Blocker, Esq., an old resident of Wadsworth, and hear him speak of the pioneers as follows: "While there were some theological differences of opinion, yet, taken as a community together, there never was a more honorable, upright and conscientious set of people found on this broad continent than were the early pioneers of Wadsworth." He says: "They were as a unit in promoting each other's welfare and happiness, each seeking to move and work in that sphere best calculated to render the most good, in which he was born and reared.

"At first there may have been some distrust, but in a very short time all distrust vanished into thin air as soon as they came to know each other; and soon, the mass of early pioneers came to be like brothers and sisters, promoting each other's welfare in all possible ways. Would to God that such a spirit now prevailed among all the people as ruled the mass of pioneers in Wadsworth fifty to sixty years ago!"

Every one who has gone through the vicissitudes of pioneer life is aware of the fact that its tendency is to beget a spirit of adventure, to the extent that comparatively but few of the first settlers of a frontier town, or their children, whose earliest impressions were amid the adventurous beginnings, are known to remain and spend their lives there. Especially is this true of those of Anglo-Saxon, or Celtic origin. So that the same individuals are often found among the adventurous frontiersmen in two or more States; often moving on till old age overtakes them upon the frontier.

The rapid opening of the States of the interior, westward of Ohio, became an incentive to new emigration, to such as had been among the first settlers, or their children who had grown up while as yet all things were new. This period was consequently marked by great changes of population; so great that many names of the old families that counted not a few upon the poll books and muster rolls, nearly or quite disappeared. Particularly was this true of the New England portion. Selling out and moving on the front wave of civilization, and their old homes passing into the hands of the wealthier but more conservative Teutonic race, or what are sometimes termed "Pennsylvania Germans," till the proportion of the two races was reversed. This also seriously affected the original churches, particularly the Congregational and Methodist, which, through these causes, became, during this period, almost extinct; while a large church of the German Reformed denomination, and another of the Mennonite, the members of both being chiefly of German descent, attracted the major part of the church-going population, till the revival of business by the location of the railroad and the discovery of the coal mines, brought again members of those two denominations, and a resurrection of their churches. During that period also, the old Wadsworth Academy was suspended, and the octagon building occupied for that purpose was converted into a church.

CHAPTER X.*

WADSWORTH TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE—A NOTABLE EPIDEMIC—COAL INTERESTS—INCORPORATION AND GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE—EARLY INCIDENTS—FAMILY GENEALOGIES.

THE years 1844 and 1848 were memorable for a malignant epidemic that visited the township, carrying off by death a large number of its inhabitants. It prevailed very extensively in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and was known as malignant erysipelas, or erysipelatous fever. The following description, written by Dr. C. N. Lyman, one of the physicians who treated for the disease, may be valuable for a historic reference, both as to the disease and its treatment:

"During the year 1844, there occurred within the limits of the township an epidemic of erysipelas, very severe in its character and fatal in its results, selecting for its victims some of the best of our citizens of adult age. It was confined mostly within the limits of the township, though extending somewhat into the townships of Norton and Chippewa. It began in the month of January, and continued until the following August, when its virulence subsided, with occasional manifestations until the winter of 1848, when it re-appeared in the east part of the towns of Guilford and Montville, with its accustomed fatality, and again made its appearance in this township, marking as its own a number of our prominent citizens.

"Its mode of attack was almost always in the form of inflammation of the throat and fauces, with a disposition to migrate to other parts of the body, usually selecting the serous membranes. Sometimes, however, the muscular and adipose tissues would be the seat of the metastatic attack. The change from the throat to the point of attack would be sudden, and for a few hours the patient would flatter himself that he was convalescent, when a rigor and restlessness would supervene, telling, too often fatally, that the hope was only a delusive one. When the serous membranes were the seat of the disease, the formation of pus was a rapid process, the patient frequently dying within three days. A post-mortem examination would disclose the serous cavities filled with pus. When the muscular and adipose tissues were the seat of the disease, pus was formed in enormous quantities if the patient survived long enough. Frequently, however, death supervened too rapidly for this process to mature.

"That portion of the epidemic which occurred in 1844 was most successfully treated by large and rapid depletion, some patients requiring to be bled to faintness, two or three times within thirty-six hours. This was markedly the case when the serous membranes were involved. When the other tissues were the seat of the disease, bleeding was not of such manifest utility. Some cases were so rapid as to call for the directly opposite treatment, and they were as rapidly fatal.

"When the disease re-appeared in a severe form in 1848–49, bleeding and depletion was not tolerated at all. In the few cases in which they were tried, in the commencement of the outbreak, the results were so unsatisfactory that those measures were abandoned immediately. This latter manifestation of the disease showed less predilection for the serous membranes than the former. In the first epidemic, with a population of about 1,200, there were 124 well-marked cases, 25 of which proved fatal. The later epidemic was spread over more territory, but the proportion of deaths to

*Contributed by Hon. Aaron Pardee.

those attacked was greater. Since that time it has not appeared in an epidemic form."

At an early day bituminous coal was known to exist in some parts of the township, before all its uses or its true commercial value were known or thought of. More than fifty years since, small quantities of coal were found in various localities, in digging wells.

About 1829, coal in beds, cropping out near the surface, was found both in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the township; and small quantities for several years were mined for domestic use, and the limited manufacturing of the region. But the location of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, bringing these mines into connection with the great coal markets afforded by the cities and extensive manufactories of the State, not only made them sources of wealth, but, by developing an extensive business, added greatly to the growth and prosperity of the village, and of the township at large; a village by itself having grown up, composed of a population wholly connected with the mining and shipping of coal at Silver Creek, the point of shipment a mile and a half southeast of the depot. The first mining of coal for commercial purposes commenced at that point, in February, 1869.

Mines have been opened in four localities in the township: at Humphrey & Coleman's mine, on Seth Baughman's farm, the Wadsworth Coal Company's mine, on the Dormer farm, the Town Line mine, in the northeast, corner which extends into Sharon and Norton, and the Stony Ridge mine, opened on the land of Don A. Pardee.

The first shipment of coal on the railroad at Wadsworth was in 1863, brought from the Silver Creek mines in wagons till the completion of the Silver Creek Branch Railroad.

Coal is known to exist in minable quantities, on or under the following farms in Wadsworth Township: in the southeast quarter, the Whitman farm, the Dormer, the old Ritter, the Dr. Simmons, the Dave Long, Seth Baughman's three farms, the Dutt farm and the Andrews farm; in the northeast quarter, the old Spillman farm and the Eyles and Simcox farms; in the northwest quarter, the Oberholtzer farm, the Hinsdale farm and the two farms of Don A. Pardee, also the Gehman and the McCoy farms. The area of land underlaid with coal in the township, must be in the neighborhood of 1,500 acres, a small portion of which only has been mined. This coal lies invariably under the first stratum of sand rock which forms the most favorable roofing for mining purposes, and the coal is generally found from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet under the surface, and varying from two feet to five feet in thickness.

The village of Wadsworth was originally built up at what was called the center of the township, at the crossing of the north-and-south and east-and-west roads. The north-and-south road was early laid out as a State road from Coshocton to Cleveland, but had been formerly laid as a county road through Wadsworth Township—it lies two miles from the east line, and three lines from the west line, of the township. The east-and-west road was also a State road, and was laid before the township was settled, about the year 1808. Wadsworth Village had grown up about these corners until after the railroad was established, when, on account of the increase of population, it was thought desirable to have it incorporated.

The movement commenced in 1865, Dr. C. N. Lyman acting as agent for the people. Owing to a mistake in dates, it became necessary to make a second publication, so that it was not consummated till 1866. First election, April 4. The first officers under the corporation: Aaron Pardee, Mayor; J. C. Houston, Recorder; C. N. Lyman, William F. Boyer, John Lytle, W. T. Ridenour, and Luman P. Mills, Trustees.

The boundaries of the corporation are somewhat irregular. Its longest dimensions, from

north to south, about one and one-half miles; and from east to west, about a mile; the whole area, 896 acres of land; a little over one and one-third square miles, or about one-twentieth of the township.

The incorporation of the village necessitated the erection of a building for council room, police court, jail, etc. This was provided by designing a plan for a township hall for holding elections and public meetings, with rooms for post office, council hall, and "lock-up." The question of building a town hall was submitted to a vote of the people of the township, and the majority vote was for building. It was built by township tax in 1867, at a cost of $5,000. It is a substantial brick structure, two stories high. The lower story has a commodious front room for the post office, and back of it the room for council room and police and village justice's courts, and a room for securing prisoners, or lodging vagrants; or, in common parlance, "tramps."

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, a continuation of the Erie, was like that road of broad gauge running from Salamanca, N. Y., and terminating at Dayton, Ohio. Length, 389 miles. Arrangements were made with the C., H. & D. road, by third rail, to run to Cincinnati. Distance from Wadsworth to Salamanca, 216 miles; to Dayton, 173; to Cincinnati, 232; distance to New York from Wadsworth, 629. The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad has changed owners within the past year, and now is called the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway. In June, 1880, it was altered from a six-foot gauge to the common width of other roads. The change was made the whole length of the line in one day. With the first location of this road, commenced the rapid growth of Wadsworth Village as a place of business. The existence of the rich coal mines and the surrounding country with its general healthfulness, has done much toward building up the place and adding largely to its wealth and prosperity.

There are in Wadsworth Village four dry goods stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two shoe stores, three grocery and provision stores, two cigar factories, three wagon and carriage shops, two planing-mills, one agricultural machine-shop, one oat-meal mill, two bed-bottom factories, two hotels, four doctors, three lawyers, one dentist, three blacksmith-shops, five shoe-shops, two tailor-shops, two harness-shops, two meat markets, two barber-shops, two livery stables, two furniture and undertakers' stores, four millinery stores, three jewelers, two tin-shops, one bank, one printing office, one flour and feed store, two restaurants, three clothing stores, one grain merchant's warehouse, two photographers, and one agricultural implement depot.

Western Star is on the township line, about equally divided between Wadsworth and Norton, and lies just two miles east of Wadsworth Village Corners. It contains, on the Wadsworth site, about 150 inhabitants. It was incorporated by act of the Legislature, about 1837, and embraced a territory one mile each way from the public well, which stood on the line of the county.

The place called Weaverville is in the neighborhood of the Wadsworth Coal Company Mine, southeast corner of the township. Biglow Chapel is on the township line about one and one-half miles north of Western Star. Clark's Corners is two miles north of Wadsworth Village. The River Styx Bottoms occupy about 3,000 acres in the west part of the township, extending from the north line to the south line of the township. Silver Creek Junction, or Humphrey's coal bank, is about one and one-quarter miles east of Wadsworth Station.

Among the most celebrated pioneer hunters were Orrin Loomis, David Blocker, William Simcox, John Waltz and Phineas Butler. It is said that Blocker, from 1816 to 1833, killed and dressed over 800 deer; he shot and killed six in one day.

At one time, meat became exceedingly scarce, in consequence of the game all leaving the neighborhood; and the want of this indispensable article to the pioneer, produced a lamentable aching about the stomach of each. Suddenly, one Sunday afternoon, while David Blocker was lying on a bed of deer and bear-skins, in the cabin, the dogs sang out: "Turkeys!" and, bounding off his bed and seizing the rifle and shot-pouch, he rushed to the door just in time to see the turkeys flying and alighting among the trees in every direction from the cabin; for the dogs had rushed among them at first sight, and kept up a tremendous din of howls and yells at the turkeys, while the rifle went crack, crack, as fast as he could load and shoot, until sixteen fat turkeys had fallen before his unerring aim. By this time the flock had disappeared, and, in their place, came Judge Brown (father of Rev. Edward), Squire Salmon Warner, Reuben F. Warner and Jacob Miller (father of George Miller, Esq., of Akron), all of whom had been at a prayer-meeting, at Squire Warner's, half a mile east of where the turkey-shooting took place; and which meeting was about closing, when they heard the successively quick, sharp reports of the rifle, and they knew it meant game. As they were all in want of meat, they gladly and thankfully accepted twelve out of the sixteen turkeys killed on that occasion.

In the early part of the settlement of the township, rattlesnakes were plenty; and, in one day, at a den of the snakes, Samuel Blocker and Jacob Miller killed 128 yellow-spotted rattlesnakes. At another time, when Samuel Blocker was reaping wheat, he cut off a monster rattlesnake's head with his sickle, which probably struck at his hand just as he had gathered in the wheat straw to cut it off, for he did not see or know anything of the snake until he had dropped his bunch in its place, and, finding the snake headless, looked in his handful of wheat, when lo! there was his snake-ship's head, as handsomely cut off as if done by a surgeon.

One day David Blocker was pursuing a wounded bear, he met a buck jumping and snorting as if in some great trouble. Blocker walked up within a short distance; as the deer paid no attention to him, he leveled his rifle to shoot the deer, when he perceived one of the largest rattlesnakes he had ever seen; the snake darted his fiery eyes at Blocker and at the deer, as if at a loss which to attack. Blocker aimed at the snake, and the deer bounded off; when the smoke had cleared away, he found the serpent nicely coiled up, with his head shot to pieces; he reached down to take hold of the rattles of the snake, when the back of his hand, as quick as a flash, was touched with the remains of the snake's head; he instantly let go, but he knew he was not bitten, although frightened. He took twenty-one rattles from that snake, indicating, as is supposed, the age of twenty-one years.

About the year 1818, Samuel Blocker had a valuable mare and colt which were attacked by bears and driven off the point of a rock, on the north fork of the saw-mill dam, a few rods west of the house and lot now owned by William Brouse. It was nearly sixteen feet down perpendicularly, at that time, where the mare and colt lay crushed by the fall, and the indications were that one or more bears had gradually driven them closer and closer, until they both pitched off the precipice and perished.

Captain Lyman relates that at one time he killed, in one day, eight rattlesnakes, seven found in a hollow log, the eighth, a very large one, found alone by himself.

Joshua F. Shaw, in harvesting, was bitten by a rattlesnake, which alarmed himself and friends very much, but it is said that he was cured by a large dose of whisky.

Mr. Shaw once found a large deer in his wheat field. The field had a very high fence, and Shaw cornered the deer where he was una-

ble to get over. As he attempted to leap the fence, Shaw caught him by the horns, and cut his throat with a pen-knife.

Orrin Loomis and Phineas Butler used to hunt in couples. Their principal and most profitable game was coon, which they hunted for the skin. Their outfit was a couple of axes, a torch made of hickory bark, and three or four dogs. They would go out at evening, and be gone, sometimes nearly all night. When the dogs treed a coon, the tree had to come down, and before it would fairly reach the ground the dogs had the coon. Hundreds of the best timber trees in all parts of the township were felled by these hunters in pursuit of coon, and thousands of coon-skins were the result. A coon-skin was about the same as a lawful tender for 31 cents.

In 1819, the settlers of Wadsworth had turned out to chop the road through the unsettled township north, then known as "Hart and Mather's town," to meet a similar company from Granger, half-way; thus making an outlet to Cleveland. While thus engaged, one of the Bruin family put in an appearance. Several dogs, which had accompanied their masters, immediately made common cause against their common enemy. The bear showed desperate fight, rising upon his haunches and beating back the dogs. Orin Loomis ran up, and, to protect the dogs, stuck his ax into the bear's mouth, while Judge Brown, coming immediately behind him, struck his ax into the bear's head, and the other choppers soon dispatched him with their axes; and each at evening returned home with a large piece of bear meat; no small item, in the general scarcity of provisions at that period.

In the fall of 1823, as Butler and Loomis were returning after midnight from one of their hunts, and had arrived within a mile or two of home, it was noticed that the dogs were missing. Presently, a noise was heard, far back in the rear.

"Hark! What was that?" said Loomis. They listened awhile, and agreed it was the dogs, sure. "Orr, let's go back," said Butler. "No," answered Loomis, "it is too late." "But," said Butler, "I'll bet the dogs are after a bear; don't you hear old Beaver? It sounds to me like the bark of old Beaver when he is after a bear."

Butler was bound to go back, and so they started. The scene of the disturbance was finally reached, after traveling two or three miles. The dogs had found a bear, sure enough; but it was in the middle of Long Swamp, and the alders were so thick that there was scarcely room for man, dog or bear to get through. This did not deter Phin Butler, however. They got near enough to find out that the bear was stationed on a spot a little drier than the main swamp, surrounded by alder bushes, and that she was determined not to leave it. The dogs would bay up close, when the bear would run out after them. They would retreat, and then she would go back to her nest again.

"We can't kill her to-night," said Loomis, "we will have to go home, and come down again in the morning." "No," replied Butler, "I am afraid she will get away. We can kill her to-night, I guess. You can go and hiss on the dogs on one side, and I will come up on the other; and when she runs out after them, I'll cut her back-bone off with the ax." They concluded to try this plan, and came very near succeeding. As the old bear rushed past, Butler put the whole bit of the ax into her back, but failed to cut the back-bone by an inch or so. Enraged and desperate, she sprang upon the dogs, who, emboldened by the presence of the hunters, came too close. With one of her enormous paws she came down on old Beaver, making a large wound in his side, which nearly killed him. He was hardly able to crawl out of the swamp.

The fight was then abandoned until the next morning, as, without Beaver to lead the other dogs, it was useless to proceed. It was diffi-

cult to get the old dog home, but he finally got well. Early in the morning the hunters were on the ground. This time they had their guns with them, but found the old bear was gone. On examining her nest of the night before, her unusual ferocity was explained. She had a litter of cubs, which, however, she had succeeded in removing, and must have carried them off in her mouth. In a short time, the dogs had tracked her out. She was found half a mile lower down the swamp, where she had made a new nest. Butler's rifle soon dispatched her, but her cubs, four in number, and not more than three or four weeks old, were taken alive, and kept for pets. * * * * *

The following account of Leonard Brown's wolf-fight is given in his own words:

"It was in the month of June, 1827, a full moon and a clear night. I was seventeen years old. About 11 o'clock at night I was awakened by the barking of the dog, which was a common occurrence, and we always went to his relief, and generally found that he had treed either a raccoon, a wildcat, a porcupine, an opossum, or a fox. (The gray foxes would climb trees as readily as coons.) This time his barking was unusually earnest. I got out of bed and put on my pants, but nothing more. Bareheaded and barefooted, I took my ax and started for the dog. When within a few rods of the spot, I found it was in the northeast corner of the field, where stood a sapling about twelve feet high. Supposing the game to be on that sapling, I could get on the fence and dislodge it from the tree, knowing that the dog would take it as soon as it reached the ground. I therefore laid down the ax and proceeded within a rod of the place, when a large animal made an attempt to jump the fence, but the dog caught it by the thigh and brought it back. It then tried to make its escape across the field, but the dog caught it by the neck, when it turned and gave battle. I then discovered that it was a wolf, much larger than the dog, and, as they reared upon their hind legs like two dogs in a fight, I caught the wolf by his hind legs, and, with the help of the dog, laid him on his back; but his jaws flew to the right and left so quick, it was very difficult for the dog to get a safe hold. I thought I had best get my ax as soon as possible, as I had no knife. So I started for the ax, but, before I had gone ten feet, the dog cried out in great agony. I knew he was hurt, so I picked up a stick and went back. The wolf was on top. I caught him again by the legs and laid him on his back, and, by holding his leg with one hand, I jammed the stick into his mouth with the other, and by that means enabled the dog to fasten to him by the throat. After I had carefully examined the dog's hold and found all right, feeling assured that if he got away he would take the dog along, I hastened for my ax. When I returned, I found the wolf on his feet, and the dog on his back, the dog still keeping his hold. On my approach, the wolf made a desperate effort to escape, which brought the dog to his feet. He then laid the wolf on his back without my help. I then tried to knock the wolf in the head, but dared not strike for fear of hitting the dog; and, fearing the dog would give out, as he seemed nearly exhausted, as the wolf lay on his back I aimed a blow between his hind legs, and supposed I had succeeded in cleaving the hips, but it proved I had only wounded him in one thigh.

"The wolf then lay still, and I thought him dead. I bade the dog to let go his hold. He refused. I then put one foot on the wolf, and took the dog by the nape of the neck with one hand, and struck him with the other. The dog flew back as if there was a snake there, and the wolf jumped up suddenly and attacked me. His jaws came together very near my neck, but the dog instantly caught him by the throat. I then struck him on the head with my ax, breaking the skull; and the dog released his hold of his own accord.

"It was a black wolf of the largest size, measuring from the extremity of the fore to the hind foot, seven feet and nine inches. The dog was bitten through the thick part of the fore leg. I was minus a shirt—some scratched about the breast, with a slight wound on my left arm made by the wolf's teeth."

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The Agard family.—Benjamin Agard, a native, it is supposed, of Long Island, was born in 1769. Married Rhoda, daughter of Issachar Loomis, and sister of Joseph Loomis. He moved from Colebrook, Conn., in the winter of 1816, in company with his brother-in-law, Joseph Loomis.

He settled on the Sowers farm, and built the first frame house.

Alvin Agard, eldest son of B. Agard, was born in Colebrook, Conn., in 1797, and died July 29, 1837. For many years he kept a complete meteorological record, on a plan of his own, noting the temperature at 6, 12 and 6 o'clock, the direction of the wind, and the rain and snow falls. A record that, if preserved by his descendants, might be valuable for reference or comparison. He married Lucy, daughter of Salmon Warner. Dr. Aurelius Agard, of Sandusky City, was his son.

Roman L. Agard was born in Colebrook, Conn., in 1805. Married a Miss Wright; died June 3, 1846. No descendants of the Agard family now remain in Wadsworth.

Levi Blakeslee was born in Hartland, Conn.; son of Rev. Matthew Blakeslee; was adopted in infancy and brought up by Owen Brown, Esq., of Hudson. Married Abigail Patchen; second wife, Mrs. Ostrander. He set up the first tannery in Wadsworth; his first vats were troughs hewed out of whitewood logs, and his first bark-mill a huge wheel worked out of a granite boulder, attached to a revolving axle and turned by oxen. He died November 26, 1864. Children—Amelia Eliza, born March 9, 1820, married Donnely Hobart, and resides in Cleveland; Anson E. and Owen B. both reside in Iowa.

The Baughman Family.—Of this name there were many among the first settlers of Wadsworth and Chippewa. They were all from Lehigh County, Penn., and of German origin.

Lorentz Baughman, brother of Adam, lived on the farm now owned by Dr. Simmons. Died in 1840, aged 67. Sons—Henry, Lorentz, Jacob and Ezra. Daughters—Elizabeth, wife of Peter Waltz, Jr.; Rachel, wife of Abraham Koplin; Lydia, wife of John Loutzenheizer; Polly, wife of Christian Koplin.

John Baughman, nephew of Adam and Lawrence, came here in 1829. Married Lydia, daughter of Paul Baughman. Sons—Stephen, William, Seth, Israel, Joel and John. Daughters—Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Miller; Hannah, wife of Talbert Simcox; Elizabeth, wife of John S. Yockey. Seth Baughman is one of the richest men in the township.

David Baughman, brother of John, came in 1830; married Elizabeth Blocker.

The Beach Families.—Abel Beach, son of John Beach, and fifth generation from Benjamin Beach, emigrant from England to Stamford, Conn., was born in Torrington, Conn., January 3, 1775; married Roxy Taylor; came to Wadsworth in 1823; owned the farm now the north farm of William Brouse; built the first sawmill in company with his son George, and Joseph and Sherman Loomis. He was a man of great mirthfulness and wit; died November 7, 1854. Mrs. Beach died August 30, 1846, aged 67. Children—Sylva, lost in the woods in 1824; George, born 1799; married Mary Delaber; came to Wadsworth in 1822; opened the farm now owned by William Cunningham; lives in Clinton, Iowa.

Orlando Beach, brother of George, born December 14, 1802; married Julia Pardee, who was killed by being thrown from a carriage in 1838; second wife, Susan, daughter of Judge Philo Welton, who died in 1878. He was aft-

erward married to Eliza J. Fisher. Mr. Beach died December 20, 1880. He had been an active business man in Wadsworth for nearly sixty years.

The Bennett Family.—Four brothers of that name came from Vermont. Timothy S. Bennett came with Leavitt Weeks in 1818; lived in the east part of Wadsworth; married Rachel, daughter of Holland Brown.

Abel Bennett lived many years in Norton; now lives in Royalton.

Stanton Bennett died in Wadsworth, in 1874 aged sixty-eight.

Elam Bennett fell dead while at work in the hay-field, in 1832.

The Blocker Family.—Samuel Blocker, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Wadsworth in 1815, and settled on the farm east of the village, now owned by Seth Baughman. He was the first tailor of Wadsworth; died April 2, 1844, aged seventy-six.

David Blocker, eldest son of Samuel, came with his father. Of his famous hunting exploits, the readers of this work have been informed. He was unmarried; died June 12, 1836, aged thirty-eight.

Eli Blocker, second son of Samuel, died at Norton Center, February 18, 1845, aged thirty-eight.

Sherman Blocker, third son, was born in Wadsworth December 15, 1819; attorney at law; was for several years Justice of the Peace and Postmaster at Wadsworth. He married Sarah E. Adams; resides in Akron.

Lydia, eldest daughter, married Abraham Franks; resides in Doylestown. Amanda, born 1812; married Nicholas Long, Jr.; died in Michigan. Elizabeth, born in June, 1814; married David Baughman; lives in Wadsworth.

The Browns.—Hon. Frederick Brown was a descendant of the fifth generation from Peter Brown, one of the pilgrim band, who came in the May Flower to Plymouth, in 1620. His father, Capt. John Brown, commanded a company of volunteer minute men, in the Revolution, raised in Canton, Conn., who joined the army at New York, where he died September 3, 1776. He was born in Canton, Conn., August 14, 1769. He represented the town of Colebrook, in the State Legislature, during the war of 1812. He emigrated to Wadsworth in 1816; assisted in the first organization of the town; was one of the first Trustees, and second Postmaster. On the organization of the county he was chosen Senior Associate Judge, which office he held from 1818 to 1832, fourteen years. In 1842, he removed to Circleville to reside with his son, Dr. Marcus Brown, where he died March 14, 1848. He was twice married; his first wife was Catharine Case; second, Chloe Pettibone.

Frederick Anson, eldest son, attorney at law, never lived in Wadsworth.

Dr. Marcus Brown, born in Canton, Conn., July 5, 1797, resides in Circleville.

Catharine, born in Colebrook, Conn., in 1799. Married Timothy Hudson.

Chloe Volucia, born in Colebrook May 6, 1810. She died at Wolcottville, Ind., September 14, 1840.

Dr. John Brown, born at Colebrook November 12, 1812. Studied medicine with Dr. G. K. Pardee. Married Emily C., daughter of Capt. George Lyman; he died at Haw Patch, Ind., January 24, 1842.

Rev. Edward Brown, born in Colebrook November 1, 1814. Married Eliza Jane Johnson, of Palmyra, N. Y.; second wife, Laura Jane Goodale, of Amherst, Mass.; children—Florence Amelia, born June 3, 1845, died August 5, 1866; Marian Eliza, born February 14, 1847, died November 28, 1864; Ellen died in infancy; Marcus Aurelius, born October 9, 1853, at Wautoma, Wis.; printer.

Laura, third daughter of Frederick Brown, born in Wadsworth March 11, 1820; graduated at Granville Female Seminary in 1840; married Dr. John A. Butler, La Grange, Ind.;

second husband, Francis J. Smith; resides in Pontiac, Mich.

Sarah M., fourth daughter of F. Brown, born in Wadsworth July 2, 1823; married Chester C. Hammon, La Grange, Ind.; she now resides at Yankton, Dakota.

Judge F. Brown was an uncle of the celebrated John Brown, otherwise called Ossawatomie Brown.

Holland Brown, a native of Massachusetts, came to Wadsworth about 1824. Lived on the northeast corner farm, now the town-line coal-mine. He was a worthy citizen, a member of the Disciples' Church. Died April 22, 1844, aged seventy-six. Children—Lyman, killed at Akron by accident, December, 1825, aged twenty-seven; Rachel, married T. S. Bennett; Almon, born 1801; resided several years in Wadsworth, Sharon and Norton; he is a carpenter by occupation; has been for several years a resident of Akron (Middlebury Ward); has held several county offices. Is now Justice of the Peace.

Erastus Brown was also for many years a resident of Wadsworth, where he followed the business of house-joiner and wagon-maker. Resides in Weymouth.

Ahi Brown was a respected citizen of Wadsworth, a carpenter. Member of the Disciples Church. Married Emily, daughter of Jotham Blakeslee; died March 9, 1837.

Rev. Leonard Brown, born 1811. Married Ann L., daughter of Phineas Butler. Is a minister of the Disciples' Church. Resides in Wellington, Ohio.

Rev. Holland Brown, born in 1813. Is a minister of the Disciples' Church; resides in Brooklyn, Ohio.

Phineas Butler was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1791; married Sarah Pardee; emigrated to Wadsworth from Marcellus, N. Y., in 1818. He was a leading member of the Disciples' Church; died in 1846; Mrs. Butler died in 1844. Children—Ann L., married Rev. Leonard Brown, resides in Wellington; Rev. Pardee Butler, born in Marcellus, N. Y., in 1816; educated at Wadsworth Academy. Is a minister of the Disciples' Church. He was one of the early emigrants to Kansas, and a zealous supporter of the Free State cause, in consequence of which he was at one time taken by a mob of border ruffians at Atchison and placed on a raft and sent down the Missouri River without paddle or oar. After floating several miles he was picked up by a passing steamer. He still lives in Kansas. George W. Butler, born March 22, 1820; married Hannah Hull; lived several years in Medina, and died in 1845; Sylvanus, born in 1822, died in 1844; Sarah Maria, born February 18, 1825, married Nathaniel B. Eastman; resides in Seville.

Daniel Bolich came to Wadsworth in 1830, from Pennsylvania; died October 11, 1862, aged seventy-two.

Joseph Bolich, born March 18, 1817; married Nancy Simcox; still lives in Wadsworth. Sons—Daniel, Harrison, Harvey and Talbert.

John A. Clark was born in Guilford Township, January 7, 1837; was educated at Seville Academy, and engaged in teaching and farming pursuits till 1866, when he removed to Wadsworth and engaged in the printing business, and in 1869 and 1870 was Superintendent of the Union Schools. Has held the office of Mayor of the village and other positions of public trust; he married Emily U., daughter of Thomas Colburn, of Guilford.

Richard Clark, a native of Connecticut, came to Wadsworth from Pittsburgh in 1821; married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Obadiah Newcomb; died March 17, 1864, aged 69.

Curtis Families.—Capt. Cyrus Curtis was born at Norfolk, Conn., in 1767; he married Editha Mills; resided at New Haven, Vt., and Marcellus, N. Y.; came to Wadsworth in 1829; was a man of strong mind and pure character, highly esteemed by his acquaintances; died December 6, 1839.

Col. Norman Curtis, eldest son of Cyrus Curtis, born in Norfolk, Conn., July 24, 1792; married Elizabeth Lampson; came to Wadsworth from Marcellus, N. Y., February, 1821.

Cyrus Curtis, Jr., born in Norfolk, Conn., December 24, 1794; came from Marcellus, N. Y., to Wadsworth, February, 1828; has been a man of influence in the town for forty-seven years; was Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee and School Director for a number of terms; died March 8, 1875. Children—Judge Albert L., born in Marcellus, N. Y., March 20, 1818; married Roxy Hill; resides in Ashland; H. Holland, born in 1820; resides in Iowa; William Pitt, born in Marcellus, N. Y., October 26, 1822; married Adelia Lyman; is a druggist; resides in Wadsworth; Charles B., born in Wadsworth, January 16, 1824; married Maria Turner; died in 1867; Grace Orra, born in 1832; married Rev. R. Hager; died in 1856; Grace Melissa, born in 1832; married Benjamin Binder, who was killed in the war; resides in Wisconsin; Lampson C., born in 1837; married Caroline Nye.

Dean Families.—Daniel Dean, mentioned in this history as one of the first settlers, son of Benjamin Dean, was born in Cornwall, Conn., March 31, 1765; moved to Franklin, Vt.; married Mary Field; came to Wadsworth, March 17, 1814; erected the first dwelling; was a member of the Baptist Church; died March 6, 1836.

Benjamin Dean, eldest son of Daniel Dean, was born in Bristol, Vt., August 1, 1797; came to Wadsworth, March 1, 1814, with O. Durham; he married Julia Phelps; second wife, Harriet Fairchild, of Sharon; he removed to Iowa in 1864, attended the pioneer meeting in Wadsworth in 1874, returned to Iowa, and died October 14, 1874.

Moses Dean was a resident of Wadsworth for many years; built a wagon-shop just west of the cemetery. The remains of the dam built for running machinery, in 1828, are still seen; he married Harriet Hosford, of Westfield; died in Iowa.

Ebenezer Dean lives near Dixon, Ill.; Salmon Dean lives in Iowa; William died in Iowa; Polly died in Wadsworth, in 1824; Ruth married D. Gridley; died in Wadsworth.

Abel Dickinson, a native of Litchfield County, Conn.; came to Wadsworth, about 1821; married Julia Moody; he was a man of good education and talent; was the first Postmaster at Wadsworth, and at one period was County Surveyor, and took the census of the county in 1840; he was noted for practical jokes; he cleared up the farm, and built the large stone house, now the residence of William Phelps; he died at Glenhope, Penn., 1868, aged seventy-five.

Dr. Nathaniel Eastman, born at Fort Ann, N. Y., June 17, 1792; he came to Wadsworth in 1823, where he resided till 1827, when he removed to Seville.

Everhard Families.—Jacob Everhard, born in Northampton, Penn., in 1760; he was not in the Revolution, but was for some time a soldier in the Indian war that continued after its close; he came to Wadsworth in 1818, and took up his residence on the farm southwest of the corners, at the coal-banks; he was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church, as were all his family; died in November, 1833. Children—Christian, born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1783; married Magdalena, daughter of Adam Smith; came to Wadsworth in 1815; John, born in 1785; married Nancy Harter; came to Wadsworth in 1815; Christina, married Christopher Rasor; Mary, married William Rasor; Jacob, born in 1793; married Elizabeth Smith; second wife, Mary Harter; lived just over the line of Chippewa; was an influential citizen, and did much for the cause of education; Susan, married John Parshall; second husband, Jesse Rose; Elizabeth, unmarried; died in 1873, aged seventy-five; Jonathan, born February 18, 1801; came to

Wadsworth in 1818, removed to Sharon in 1831; Dr. Nathan S. Everhard is a son of Jacob, at present practicing physician in Wadsworth; Solomon Everhard, son of John, resides on his father's old farm; and Adam, son of Christian, residing on his father's old homestead.

Hon. William Eyles was born in Kent, Conn. August 16, 1783; his father was Joshua Eyles, who died when William was quite young. William married Polly, daughter of Ananias Derthick; she was born in Colchester, Conn., September 22, 1782. In 1813, he came West with his family, crossing the Alleghany Mountains by the old Braddock army road, down the Youghiogheny, through Pittsburgh, to Palmyra, Trumbull County, Ohio. Mr. Eyles lived in Palmyra about a year, when he moved to Portage Township, then Portage, now Summit, County, and bought a farm north of Summit Lake, in what is now Upper Akron. His house was where the Summit House now stands. In January, 1820, he moved to Wadsworth, on the farm on the Akron road, now owned by his grandson, William N. Eyles. His children, who were born in Connecticut, were Mary Ann, born March 19, 1805; Biancy Eveline, born March 30, 1807; William Madison, born February 11, 1812; Clarinda Elvira was born in Portage July 12, 1815; Betsy Maria, born in the same place April 19, 1819; Ann Louisa was born in Wadsworth December 3, 1821, and Viola Matilda, July 9, 1824. Mrs. Eyles died September 27, 1849. He was residing in Wadsworth Village at the time of his death, February 11, 1870. His oldest daughter was married to Orin Loomis; the second, to Aaron Pardee; the third, to Albert Hinsdale; the fourth, to Reuben N. Woods; the fifth, to D. L. Harris; and the sixth, to James McGalliard.

Mr. Eyles was a remarkable man. He inherited nothing from his father but a good constitution and strong mind. He was a cooper by trade, which he followed, in connection with farming, for many years, during which he accumulated considerable property; his early education was quite limited, but he made up for this deficiency by an unusual share of natural ability and good sense; he was much respected by his neighbors and fellow-citizens; this was manifested by their keeping him in public office, without his seeking; he was Justice of the Peace in Portage, and afterward in Wadsworth —in all, more than twenty years; he was County Commissioner one or two terms, was twice elected to the Legislature, and served one term as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; he was originally a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for John Quincy Adams in 1824 and in 1828; was afterward a Van Buren man, and, finally, a Republican of the straitest sect; and he always asserted and believed that he had never changed his politics in the least. In religion, he was by education a Congregationalist, but, while living in Portage Township, he and his wife united with the Baptists. In 1824, Mr. Eyles and his wife assisted in forming the first Disciples' Church in Wadsworth, and each continued earnest and consistent members of that church during life. No citizen of Medina County ever left a better example to those who should come after him than did Judge Eyles.

David Ettinger was born in Lehigh County, Penn., January 8, 1807; married Elizabeth Borbst; second wife, Rachel Myers; came to Wadsworth in 1832; established a manufactory of hats, which he carried on for twenty-five years; still lives in Wadsworth.

The Geissingers. — Henry Geissinger was born in Northampton County, Penn., March 5, 1786; married Elizabeth Kurtz; resided several years in Canada, whence he removed and settled in Wadsworth in 1825; he had a family of sixteen children; he died April 28, 1872; of his children living in Ohio, David G., born in Wadsworth in October, 1825, married Mary McAlpine and lives in Wadsworth Village; Jo-

seph, born in 1828, lives on the old homestead; married Lydia Shieb.

Hard Families. — Abraham and Lysander Hard came from Vermont in 1816, and settled in Wadsworth in 1818. Abraham was born in New Millford, Conn., July 7, 1766; he was a member of the Methodist Church; he died August 12, 1844, aged seventy-eight; Mrs. Hard died March 11, 1860, aged ninety-one.

Lysander Hard, brother of Abraham, was born in Connecticut, date unknown.

Children of Abraham Hard—Aurelia, born January 4, 1791; married William Phelps; Sophia married Abel Johnson of Vermont; came to Wadsworth a widow, in 1829, where her four children died; one of them, H. C. Johnson, was editor of the Wooster *Republican* and Sandusky *Register*. Cyrus Hard, born in Salisbury, Vt., July 25, 1795; came to Wadsworth before his father, remained a brief time, and located in Middlebury, where he erected the first fulling and carding works in this part of the Western Reserve; he married Lydia Hart; his carding and fulling works in Wadsworth are mentioned elsewhere; he was a prominent citizen, several times elected Justice of the Peace; died in August, 1865. Rosella, born April 24, 1798; married Chauncey Hart. Abraham Hard, born in Berkshire, Vt., November 29, 1800; married Susan E. Burroughs; died January 28, 1850. Julia, born April 1, 1806; married Caleb Battles; resides in Akron. Laura, born January 3, 1809; married L. Allen. Lucius Nelson, born in Berkshire May 30, 1812; came with his father in 1818; married Rebecca Snyder; is a house joiner and architect; lives in Wadsworth. Dr. Moses K., born in Wadsworth August 10, 1818; educated at Delaware College, Ohio.

Children of Cyrus Hard—Dr. Hanson, born in 1821; studied with Dr. G. K. Pardee; graduated at Cleveland Medical College; practiced several years in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. La Fayette, born in 1823; attorney at law; studied with A. Pardee; resides in California. Dr. E. G. studied with Dr. A. Fisher; graduated at Cleveland; practices at Medina. Pulaski C., is noticed under the head of attorneys of Wadsworth; married Sarah C. Wittner. Julia E. married Judge Don A. Pardee, of New Orleans. Caroline, married George K. Pardee, of Akron. Elbert J. Hard, born in 1848; married Filla Dehart.

The Hilliards.—Gurdon Hilliard came to Wadsworth from Torrington, Conn., in 1818, and settled in the north part of Wadsworth, where he lived till about 1835, when he removed to Michigan. He married Adeline Derthick; second wife, Mrs. Birge. He is still living in Ohio, upward of eighty years old, for several years past totally blind.

Robert Hilliard, brother of Gurdon, born in Stonington, came about 1820. Married Alice K. Briggs; died in February, 1874. The Hilliard brothers cleared a great quantity of land in the early days of the settlement. Children of Robert Hilliard—Emily, born June 15, 1840; married I. H. Chandler. Henry H., born August 21, 1842; married Adele G. Pardee. Newton, born June 17, 1844; married Agnes Chandler. Jane, born March 28, 1849.

Albert Hinsdale, son of Capt. Elisha Hinsdale, a soldier of the Revolution; was born in Torrington, Conn., July 18, 1809. Married Clarinda Eyles; moved into the north part of Wadsworth in 1835, where he still resides. His children are—Burke A., born March 31, 1837; is President of Hiram College; Rolden O., born April 30, 1844; now resides in Wadsworth. Louisa, born ——; Wilbert B. was born May 23, 1851; now resides in Wadsworth.

The Loomis Family.—Joseph Loomis, fifth generation from Joseph Loomis, a wool-draper from Braintree, England, who came to Windsor, Conn., in 1639; was born in Torrington, Conn., January 19, 1767. Married Clymena Taylor; came to Wadsworth in 1816; he was the first

Justice of the Peace elected after the township was organized; died August 15, 1835.

Orin Loomis, born in Torrington, Conn., November 16, 1791; came to Wadsworth in 1815, where he resided till about 1840, when he moved to Mentor, Ohio, and in 1866 removed to Oldtown, Ill. He married Mary Ann Eyles. He was closely identified with the early history of the township; his hunting exploits have been mentioned elsewhere.

Sherman Loomis, born in Torrington, Conn., January 23, 1792; came in 1816. Married Julia M. Mills; second wife, Lodemia Sackett; he was one of the leading men in the community in the early history of the town; was Justice of the Peace for several years, and Township Clerk and Trustee; was universally respected; he was one of the original members of the Congregational Church, and one of the first teachers in the schools of Wadsworth. He died February 13, 1851.

Children of Orin Loomis—Oscar, born July 24, 1825; married A. H. Randall; Julia, married Luke Smith; Joseph F., died in the army; Edwin, Albert, Orin, and Frank went West.

Children of Sherman Loomis—Erastus Gaylord Loomis, born September 6, 1824; married Harriet Eliza Pardee; he has always resided in Wadsworth, and been an enterprising business man. No one has done more to build up the town and develop the resources of prosperity than he; he was five years a partner with John Pardee in mercantile business, and several years with his brother, E. H. Loomis. He is now engaged in coal mining in the Silver Creek Mining Company.

Harvey J. Loomis, born February 18, 1828. Married Sarah Ann Reasoner; he was one of the early Free State men of Kansas; has been several times a member of the State Legislature.

Edgar H. Loomis, born March 22, 1830. Married Mary A. Bryan; second wife, Margaret J. Mills. Died August 19, 1871.

Julia Loomis, born December 5, 1836. Married Joseph Schlabach; second husband, A. P. Steele. Mrs. Lodemia Loomis still lives with her daughter in Wadsworth.

Capt. George Lyman was born in Torrington, Conn., August 1, 1790. Married Ophelia Cook; came to Wadsworth in 1817; was the first Township Clerk, and one of the earliest school teachers. In 1821, he went to Canton, where he was engaged in teaching three years. He returned to Wadsworth and engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, which had an extensive sale. For a time, also, he engaged in mercantile business, and, in company with Cyrus Curtis, built a saw-mill on Holmes' Brook, which did considerable business. He also carried on a cabinet-shop several years, and afterward was engaged for several years in the manufacture of friction matches. Capt. Lyman was the first commander of the military company after it was organized for the township. By his energy and enterprise, he did much toward the business prosperity of the place in its early history. He was one of the original members of the Congregational Church, and has continued an active, earnest member for fifty-five years. He has been Deacon of the church, and Sabbath school Superintendent more than thirty years. Mrs. Lyman died February, 1869, aged seventy-five.

Children of Capt. Lyman.—Emily Charlotte, born December 15, 1812; was for several years a teacher in Wadsworth; married Dr. John Brown; died February 23, 1838. Dr. C. N. Lyman, born in Wadsworth, May 14, 1819. His professional history is given in that of the physicians of Wadsworth; married Caroline E. Beach. Has practiced as a physician in Wadsworth since 1843, except three years he spent in Medina. Dr. Lyman is extensively known and consulted as a physician among the first of his profession in Northern Ohio.

The Miller Families.—Jacob Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, was born October 14, 1785.

Married Sarah Luttman. Second wife, Mrs. Editha Warner; came to Wadsworth in 1816; was a man of influence in the town for many years, and a leading member of the Lutheran Church; died June 6, 1859. Children—George, born December 14, 1807; married Rebecca Baughman; was engaged several years in mercantile business, in company with his brother, John Miller; was Justice of the Peace; now resides near Akron. David, born January 23, 1810; married Martha Mills; was killed by the fall of a burning building in Akron, at which he was working as a member of a fire company, September 23, 1849. Catharine, born April 13, 1812; married Reuben Baughman. John, born December 1, 1816; was a merchant in Wadsworth; died August 8, 1841. Harriet, born March 3, 1820. Mary, born July 28, 1823. Married Alexander Beck. Aaron, born December 3, 1825, died on the way to California, June 20, 1850. Susan, born December 4, 1834. Married Henry Parmelee; lives in Wadsworth.

The Mills Family.—Augustus Mills, was born in Norfolk, Conn., August 10, 1772, Married Martha Pettibone; came from Marcellus, N. Y., to Wadsworth in 1818. He opened a large farm and built the house where his grandson, Frank Mills, now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Mills were among the original members of the Congregational Church. He died August 16, 1849, aged seventy-five. Mrs. Mills died April 6, 1859, aged seventy-four. Children—Sylva, born February 16, 1793; was one of the earliest teachers in Wadsworth; married Lemuel North; died June 27, 1840. Col. Harry A. Mills, born in Norfolk, Conn., February 13, 1795; came in 1816; married Harriet Ruggles; second wife, Mrs. Rebecca Grevil. In 1844, four of his family were swept off by the epidemic erysipelas, within eleven days. Mrs. Mills died April 11, 1844, aged forty-four. He died December 4, 1867, aged seventy-three. Julia A. Mills, born October 22, 1796; married Sherman Loomis; died May 27, 1820. Philecta E., born April 7, 1799; married Daniel Warner; second husband, Jacob Miller. Mrs. Janet Christie, of Akron, is her only surviving child. Luman P. Mills, born in Norfolk, Conn., February 9, 1801; married Sylva Pease; second wife, Mary Hawkins; he was one of the leading citizens of Wadsworth; died October 11, 1872. Philo P. Mills, born in Norfolk, Conn., July 8, 1805; married Amoret Bates. William Mills, born in Norfolk October 22, 1807; married Mrs. Lydia Hurlbutt; resides in Richfield. Martha Mills, born May 25, 1810; married David Miller; now lives in Toledo. Nancy Mills, born January 25, 1813; married Lorenzo D. Russell; lives in Princeton, Ill. Cyrus Curtis Mills, born August 2, 1818; married Harriet Hurlbutt; second wife, Mary Ann Harter; died March 7, 1874. John L. Mills, died May 7, 1855, aged thirty-four years.

Children of Harry A. Mills—Julia M., married Charles R. Sprague. Azor R., born February 11, 1829; lives in Iowa. Capt. Henry A., born March 12, 1838; married Matilda C. Leacock; served in the war of the rebellion; lives on the old homestead.

Children of Luman P. Mills—Charles P.; Lurilla, born November 7, 1830; married W. F. Boyer; lives in Wadsworth. Margaret, born September 24, 1833; married Edgar H. Loomis; resides in Wadsworth. William D. and Ira H., reside near Marshalltown, Iowa. Luman G. resides in Wadsworth. Frank Mills, son of Philo P., was born May 14, 1836; married Julia Grotz; resides in Wadsworth.

William McGalliard came from Kentucky to Middlebury. Married Ann Newcomb; came to Wadsworth in 1831; was a tailor; died in Illinois. James McGalliard, son of William, born March 19, 1821; married Viola Eyles; died February 27, 1855. John McGalliard, father of William, died in Wadsworth in 1834, aged seventy-three.

The Newcomb Family.—Rev. Obadiah Newcomb, born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, 1774.

Married Elinor Bishop; came to Wadsworth in 1820; purchased a farm in the north part of the township. The first Baptist Church was organized under his ministry. Afterward the Disciples' Church; he was an able preacher; his services were sought on funeral occasions, more than those of all other ministers, for several years; died October 2, 1847, aged seventy-three. Mrs. Newcomb died October 11, 1849, aged seventy-nine. Children—Hannah, born in Nova Scotia September 12, 1799; married Richard Clark; lives in Wadsworth. Ann, born October 8, 1801; married William McGalliard; lives in Illinois. James, born March 11, 1804; married Harriet Bennett; lives in Hiram. Margaret, born June 2, 1806; married Julius Sumner, of Middlebury. Susan, born September 19, 1808; married Augustus Pardee. Statira, born March 31, 1811; married Henry Clapp; lives in Mentor. Matilda, born December 24, 1813; married W. M. Eyles; died November 22, 1847.

The Pardee Families.—The Pardee brothers were, in the early days of Wadsworth, among the leading men in the town. There were originally ten brothers, sons of Ebenezer and Ann Pardee, of Norfolk, Conn., who moved to Skaneateles, N. Y.; seven of them lived in Wadsworth.

Sheldon Pardee was born in Norfolk April 21, 1788. Married Sally Weisner; was engaged in mercantile business in Elbridge and in Geddes; was several years employed as salt inspector at Syracuse, N. Y.; he moved to Wadsworth, and died May 6, 1834; his family removed to Michigan.

Judge Allen Pardee was born in Norfolk February 7, 1790; removed to Wadsworth in 1818. Married Phebe Foster, who died in 1844; second wife was Mrs. Louisa (Bates) Wilcox. In 1826, he and his brother John set up the first store in Wadsworth. In 1830, the Pardees built a flouring-mill (now Yoder's), which he carried on about thirty years; he also built one in Copley, and a carding and cloth-dressing works. Judge Pardee was fourteen years Associate Judge of the county, and fifteen years Justice of the Peace; from his earliest residence he has been one of the most active business men, and a leading man in the community; he still enjoys a vigorous old age, in his ninety-first year.

John Pardee was born in Norfolk February 20, 1796. Married Eunice Chamberlain; came from Marcellus, N. Y., to Wadsworth, in 1824; was in mercantile business upward of thirty years, under the firms of A. & J. Pardee, A., J. & E. Pardee, J. Pardee, and Pardee & Loomis; he was a very capable business man; held the office of Justice of the Peace and Postmaster for a long time. In 1859, he removed to Pardeeville, Wis., where he spent the remainder of his life; Mrs. Pardee died about 1868; he died June 24, 1873.

Ebenezer Pardee was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., August 8, 1802. Married Almira Brace; he began business in Cleveland about 1825; was in mercantile business in Canton, and in banking in Wooster; came to Wadsworth in 1834, and went into business with his brothers; he afterward owned and lived upon a large farm east of Western Star, now owned by Dr. Hill; removed to Rochester, Penn., where Mrs. Pardee died, when he returned to Wadsworth, and died September 5, 1865.

Augustus Pardee was born in Skaneateles, August, 1804. Married Susan Newcomb; set up business as a saddler; came to Wadsworth in 1832, and carried on the same business about thirty years.

Dr. George K. Pardee was born September 23, 1806. But few men accomplished more in a short life than he. He was a man of mark in the county; studied medicine in his native town (Skaneateles, N. Y.) with Dr. Evelyn Porter; was admitted to practice as physician at the early age of twenty years; came to Wadsworth in 1826, where his professional life

was spent; his wife was Susan Thomas, who still survives him; he left no children; died October 3, 1849.

Aaron Pardee was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., October 8, 1808; came with his brother John in 1825; married Eveline Eyles, who died September 13, 1873.

Children of Allen Pardee—William N., born July 30, 1812; was a lawyer, and held the office of Clerk of Medina County; married Livonia E. Clark; second wife, Caroline Pardee; died in Michigan. Eugene was born October 5, 1814; attorney at law; married Eleanor Taylor; resided in Wooster thirty-five years, in professional business. Lauraette was born March 11, 1817; married Rev. J. H. Jones. Ann S. was born February 24, 1818; married Homer King; resides in Wadsworth. Norman C. was born May 9, 1830; lives in Wadsworth. Mary E. was born April 13, 1832; married Rev. J. F. Rowe; resides in Akron.

Children of John Pardee—Caroline, born 1816; married William N. Pardee; died in Michigan, 1847. John S., born 1818; married Emeline Benedict; was several years a merchant in Milwaukee, Wis.; located a village in Wisconsin called Pardeeville; was appointed United States Consul at San Juan, Nicaragua, and died there September, 1854. Emily, born February 22, 1825; married Asahel Hanchet. Minerva, born February, 1825; married Joseph Utley. Charles, born September 29, 1829; Virginia married Yates Ashley; Jane married G. W. Vilas.

Children of Ebenezer Pardee—Harriet E., born in Wadsworth, July 23, 1834; married E. G. Loomis. Richard H., born in Wadsworth, January 13, 1836; married Nellie Ketchum; resides at Waterloo, Iowa. Catharine, born in Wadsworth, May 13, 1839; married Dr. John Hill, of Western Star. Mary E., born at Wooster, February 16, 1841; married Lucian Moses, of Skaneateles, N. Y. James K., born at Wooster February 26, 1845; married Maria Lukins; lives in Montana. Joseph W., born at Wooster May 12, 1845; died in California. Ephraim Q., born April 2, 1847; married Jennie Hall; lives in Detroit. Elizabeth J., born January 4, 1849; married James H. Reed, Marion Ohio.

Children of Aaron Pardee—William E., born June 6, 1829; married Helen S. Dickey; was an attorney, residing in Cleveland; died April 6, 1866. Henry Clay, born April 27, 1831; married Catharine Houck; attorney at law and Auditor of Medina County. Almira S., born January 17, 1835; married John G. Houston, Don A., born March 29, 1837; married Julia E. Hard. George K., born March 1, 1839; married Caroline C. Hard; attorney; resides in Akron. Frances, born December 25, 1844; married P. V. Wilkins. Mrs. Wilkins died. Ella N., born September 5, 1850; married Dr. Wallace A. Briggs. Sutliff E., born September 14, 1852; married Olivia Donat.

Simcox Families.—Three brothers by that name were among the early pioneers—Michael, Benjamin and William. Michael removed to Harrisville; Benjamin lived upward of thirty years in Wadsworth; died in Harrisville. Children—Jerusha, married John Brown; still lives in Wadsworth. Peregrine Pickle lives in Harrisville; Betsy married John D. Haynes; moved West. William Simcox, born in Pennsylvania, in 1792; came in 1816; married Esther Robinson; second wife, Margaret Wheeler; died February 6, 1855. Children—Resin B., married Rebecca Heath; Nancy, born 1820; married Joseph Bolich. Talbert, born August 31, 1822; married Hannah Baughman; resides in Wadsworth.

Spillman Family.—James Spillman came from Ireland; married Nancy O'Brien; was one of the earliest settlers in Wadsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Spillman were among the earliest members of the Methodist Church. Children—John married Abigail Ward; Charles, Mitchell, Henry and Robert; none of them remained in

this vicinity. Dr. Henry Spillman, fourth son, rose to considerable distinction as a physician; married Laura Ann Brown; died at Medina.

Harvey B. Spillman, son of Buel Spillman, a native of Connecticut, was for several years a merchant in Wadsworth; married Lucy Henry.

Snell Family.—Isaac Snell, born in Rhode Island, 1786; married Abigail Chapman; resided several years in Westfield; came to Wadsworth in 1829; was Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner; died April 17, 1851. Children—Job, born 1807; married Sarah Belden; died in California. Isaac M., born February 16, 1811; married Nancy A. Hilliard; died April 24, 1873. Martin, born 1813; married Eliza Davis; second wife, Mrs. Laura Ann (Brown) Spillman. Mary, died 1835, aged eighteen; Chauncey married Ann Scott; lives in California. James S., died March 25, 1849, aged twenty-two.

Tyler Family.—Benjamin Tyler, born in Uxbridge, Mass., February 22, 1796; came with his brothers, Parker and Solomon, and first settled in Norton; moved to Wadsworth in 1825; married Mrs. Olive (Brown) Bartlett, who died August 21, 1874. He was for fifty-seven years a member of the Methodist Church; died in 1875. Children—Joseph, born 1822; married Eliza Ann Williams; lives in Wadsworth. Solomon, born 1824; Rosina, married Amos Hart.

The Turner Family.—Alexander Turner was born in New York March 29, 1797. Married Betsy French; came to Wadsworth in 1825; Mrs. Turner died November 7, 1871, aged sixty-nine. Children—Alonzo, born August 4, 1822, lives in Idaho; Maria L., born February 22, 1826, married Charles B. Curtis; Jasper, born April 14, 1838, lives in Missouri; J. Q. A. Turner, born April 1, 1841, married Mary Etta Traver.

The Warner Family.—Salmon Warner was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., April 26, 1764. Married Lucina Field; moved from Fairfield, Vt., to Wadsworth, in 1815. He died December 5, 1839; Mrs. Warner died September 28, 1829, aged fifty-nine.

Children of Salmon Warner—Harriet, born in Vermont about 1790, was unmarried; died in Iowa, 1870; Lamira, married Oliver Durham; Reuben F., born in Fairfield, Vt., August 26, 1794; came with his father in 1815. He was four times married—first wife, Hannah Bartholomew; second, Sarah Reese; third, Mrs. Chloe (Bartholomew) Griffin; fourth, Susan Reese. He died September 28, 1838. Lucina married Alvin Agard; Salmon Warner, Jr., joined the Mormons and went with them to Salt Lake, where he died in 1871. Capt. Daniel Warner, born in Vermont, 1800; married Philecta E. Mills; died August 30, 1839. Orpha, born 1804, died 1826; Horatio, born November 1, 1806; moved to Iowa; was for some time Sheriff of Clayton County, and held other offices of trust. Dr. Amos Warner, born 1808; studied with Dr. A. Fisher, of Western Star, and practiced in company with him at that place; married Mrs. Esther (Carter) Griswold; removed to Garnavillo, Iowa; was an able physician and highly respected. He was killed by being thrown from a carriage.

Children of Reuben F. Warner—Elmer A., born 1822; married Antoinette Crittenden; lives in Iowa. Bennett B., born 1824; married Eliza Cogshall; resides in Massillon, Ohio.

The Wall Family.—Christopher Wall was born in Germany, November 27, 1779; died in Wadsworth October 24, 1853. Children—John, born December 24, 1804; married Mary W. Baughman; still lives in Wadsworth. Mary, born 1806; married Jonathan Everhard.

Children of John Wall—Paul, born August 6, 1830; married Isabella Ruthaker; resides in Wadsworth. Daniel, born November 3, 1835; married Abigail Geiger; resides in Wadsworth.

Hon. Philo Welton was born in Waterbury, Conn., March 7, 1782. Married Sarah Blakeslee; was a Colonel in the war of 1812; was one of the earliest settlers of Montville; after-

ward moved to Wadsworth, and owned the farm late the residence of Orlando Beach. He was for many years one of the leading men of the county. Was twice Representative in the Legislature, and served one term as Associate Judge. He died September, 19, 1852. Mrs. Welton died 1852, aged sixty-four. Children—Sally, born 1806; married Caleb Chase, second husband, Nathaniel Bell; now lives in Iowa. Dr. William S. H. Welton, married Caroline Crocker; practiced medicine several years in this county; now lives in Iowa. Susan, born September 15, 1815; married Orlando Beach.

The Weeks Families.—Three brothers of that name came about 1818 from Vermont. They were men of great strength and vigor; were carpenters. John Moody Weeks married Martha Dennett. Leavitt Weeks, born about 1794; married Celestia Taylor, of Norton; worked as a carpenter many years in company with his brother, Peter Weeks; the greater part of the barns and houses of the earlier years were erected by the Weeks brothers. He died in 1870. His son, George Weeks, lives in Akron.

CHAPTER XI.*

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY AND BOUNDARY—ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS—ITS SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION—THE ANNALS OF A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD—ORIGIN OF SEVILLE—GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE—CHURCH AND SCHOOL INTERESTS.

ALL persons possessing ordinary intelligence, as they arrive at the age of understanding, become students of history, not to the same extent, nor in the same manner, but usually in keeping with their general mental culture, by such means as are at their command, and always for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of past events, and with the expectation of being benefited thereby. The professor and the student, the aristocrat and the man of toil, the statesman and his most humble constituent, alike pore over the pages of the history of their own and other countries, and find therein much that is beneficial to them in their many and varied callings. While the unlettered savage of the forest and desert, by listening to the discourses of those older in years than himself, becomes learned in the legends that have been handed down from one generation to another, and is influenced largely in his acts through life by his knowledge thus gained; as all men are more interested in the community immediately surrounding their own homes, and to which their acquaintance extends, than to any other portion of the world, so a history is of a general or local interest to the extent that it treats of subjects which are of a general or local nature. A history of the world is of general interest to the inhabitants of the entire globe, while the history of a State is more particularly beneficial to the people of that particular State, and so of the history of a township or county. The immediate descendants of those enterprising fathers and mothers who carved our present homes out of the unbroken wilderness, naturally have more sympathy for their sufferings, privations and discouragements, than would others. So those descendants take more pride in contemplating the many deeds of heroism, instances of self-denial and final triumphs of those ancestors, during their early experiences in the woods, than would those who were in no way connected

*Contributed by J. T. Graves.

with them. As hallowed associations seem to cluster more and more around the memory of the scenes of our youthful days, as time gradually removes us from them, so "distance lends enchantment to the view" of that, to us, important epoch of the past, the time of the first settlement of our county and township, as those days and the events that then transpired, seem to recede from us. Being admonished that sources now existing, from which to gather material for a history of that period, are rapidly slipping away beyond our reach, and as it requires a vivid imagination, even when assisted by the narration as it falls from the lips of the pioneer, to set aside the picture that is now presented to the eye of the beholder, as he views this beautiful Chippewa Valley and the hills adjacent to it, and draw one of them, as they appeared when clothed with nature's adornments, and during the process of, and shortly after their removal, the necessity for a written history covering that period, becomes apparent, as it will tend to refresh the recollections of those who have helped to make it, and be of use to others who will live when the tongue of the last narrator who can tell the story from personal recollection, shall have been hushed in death for ages.

As many of the events herein treated of are not matters of record, some dates have been arrived at by calculation and from recollection, and that there are some inaccuracies, is quite probable. Yet it will be well for those who are disposed to criticise, to bear in mind the fact that they may also be mistaken, and on that account be charitable.

The territory now comprising the township of Guilford was, prior to its being organized as such, known as No. 1, in Range 14, in the Western Reserve.

It was purchased, originally, by four individuals; Mr. Roger Newberry, of Windham, Conn., owned the southeast quarter, Justin Eley, of Springfield, Mass., the southwest quarter; Enoch Perkins, of Hartford, Conn., the northeast quarter; and Elijah White, of Hudson, Conn., northwest quarter. It is situated in the south central portion of Medina County, and bounded on the east by Wadsworth, west by Westfield, north by Montville, and south by Milton, in Wayne County. The land throughout almost the entire township is of a good quality for farming purposes, and produces well all of the products adapted to this climate. The Chippewa Bottoms extend for some distance each side of the creek of the same name, and along these flats are to be found many of the most valuable farms in Northern Ohio. The soil is strong, durable, and especially adapted to the raising of corn, of which valuable grain thousands of bushels are shipped yearly, besides much that is taken by teams to the central and northern portions of the county. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and, for the last decade, a great amount of tobacco has been raised in this valley, the sandy ridges that are to be found in almost every field having been found to produce a quality of this article that compares very favorably with the famous seed-leaf of Connecticut. The high lands on either side of the valley are considered rather superior to the low lands for the production of wheat and oats, as less straw is produced, on which account there is less danger of injury to the growing crop, resulting from storms of wind and rain. The character of the land along the Hubbard Creek Valley is similar to that just described. In the northern and central portions of the township, clay predominates to some extent, and the farmers use more fertilizing substances, and exercise more care in cropping. The extreme eastern portion descends into the River Styx Valley, and there the land is of the best quality for nearly all purposes. The entire township was originally heavily timbered, all the varieties natural to this latitude being found in abundance, and of fine proportions. This necessarily made the clearing of land very

laborious, and yet the early settlers seem to have undertaken the task cheerfully, and with the determination to overcome all obstacles. The first white man who came to No. 1, with the object in view of there making for himself a future home, was Henry Hosmer. He was born on the 22d of May, 1793, in Massachusetts, and, in his youth, had often listened to stories of frontier life, as told at his father's fireside by his uncle, who had removed with his family to Central New York. As that section of country was at that time almost an unbroken wilderness, this uncle, who occasionally returned East, of course had much to tell of hardships that he and his family had experienced, and instances of personal adventure through which he had passed. Those narratives fired the young Henry's heart with an admiration for frontier life to such an extent that he then and there formed the resolution that, "as soon as he was old enough, he would go West," and, during the many long years that he remained with his father thereafter, laboring upon the old farm, he seems not to have changed his mind, for, upon his twenty-third birthday, it being the 22d day of May, 1816, he shouldered his knapsack, and, in company with one William Trall, a young man about the same age as himself, commenced the journey on foot to this then far-off and almost unknown region. On arriving at Buffalo, which place was then only a small village and the end of all stage lines, they found that there were but four sailing vessels upon the lake, and that there was but little regularity to their arrival and departure. There was one small vessel in the harbor, owned in Cleveland and commanded by a Capt. Graves, of Newburg, that place being larger than Cleveland at that time. The vessel was laden, and only waiting for a favorable breeze to waft her on her way homeward. The young men waited two days in order to take passage on board her to Cleveland, at the end of which time, finding the wind still unfavorable, and her speedy departure very improbable, they again swung their knapsacks upon their backs and started on foot for Ohio. The country through which they were now to pass was almost a wilderness, except that occupied by the Cattaraugus Indians, they having so far approached civilization as to cultivate the soil somewhat. The Ohio line was crossed at last, and the first night in this State passed at Mesopotamia. On leaving there the next morning, they found that their course lay through a dense forest, and, as the day passed and no clearing was reached, they continued their walk, and, as night came on, it became very dark, and soon they commenced to hear what were to them strange noises from the surrounding woods, in all directions. Supposing them to be the cry of some species of the owl peculiar to this country, the travelers plodded on their way, and at last arrived at a house at midnight, where they obtained lodging. Here they learned that the strange noises that had attracted their attention in the woods were the howls of wolves, and that persons were often attacked by them upon that road; that, shortly before, a man was passing through there on horseback, and, being attacked by them, was obliged to keep them off with an umbrella, it being his only weapon, but that he finally escaped, with his pantaloons nearly torn off, and with his legs badly scratched. As the young men sat there in that cabin and listened to that woodsman's tales, they began to think that they were, truly, in a new country, and that they had already had one "hair-breadth escape." Having reached Trumbull County, they found but few roads open in any direction, and those that were open had but little in their appearance or condition to entitle them to the name. While traveling through Newton, Trall mounted a prostrate log, in order thus to get over a low, wet piece of ground, and, when he had proceeded about half the length of the log, he slipped off, and came down in the thicket of tall weeds, astride of a fawn.

What then ensued is thus described by Mr. Hosmer: "They were both very much frightened. The deer jumped and bleated most piteously, while Trall scrambled to regain the log, screaming at the top of his voice. For a short time, it was a most laughable scene. The fawn, finally, being more considerate than his human trespasser, went away a few feet, where it quietly lay down, while Trall was so badly frightened that he was also obliged to lie down. While he was thus resting, I caught the fawn and brought it to him. It was very beautiful, and appeared to have recovered entirely from its fright. After amusing ourselves with it for a few minutes, we started on our way, and were surprised to see the fawn follow us like a dog, nor could we drive it back. I finally carried it back, placed it behind the log, and, by running, finally got away from it."

The settlements through that region of country were from five to thirty miles apart, and, owing to the bad roads, traveling was a very slow and tedious business, and must have fully tested the pluck of those young men, who had never had any experience of the kind before. Notwithstanding all this, they pressed on, and, after a continuous walk of eighteen days, arrived at Warren, where they remained a few days, when they again started westward and came to Tallmadge, in Portage County. Thence to Canton, Stark County, thence westward again, through Wooster and Ashland, to Mansfield, where there was simply one log house. While on the way through Ashland County, a little incident occurred, which, in Mr. Hosmer's own language, was as follows: "While passing through a small prairie, about sunrise, we saw some object approaching us, but just what it was we could not determine, owing to the height of the vegetation. Making a halt, we soon saw a large bear rise up on his hind-legs, and, folded in his fore-legs, he was carrying a hog that he had evidently just killed. We raised a loud shout, whereupon he dropped his plunder and fled. The weight of the hog was certainly more than one hundred pounds." On the same day, another, as follows: "When near where New London now stands, we heard a hog squeal, not far from the trail in which we were traveling, and near a cabin. We frightened away the bear, and a young man at the cabin, hearing our shouts, came out with his gun and shot it." Still continuing in a northerly direction, they arrived at the place where Norwalk now stands, which place they passed, and stopped for the night at a house not far distant therefrom. This was on the 3d day of July, and they there learned that the inhabitants of Ridgeville and the surrounding country had made preparations to celebrate the Fourth.

Here was an opportunity afforded for a slight departure from the monotony of continuously tramping through the woods, and, starting early the next morning, they determined, if possible, to reach Ridgeville in time to participate in the dance that was to take place in the evening. In this, however, they failed entirely, as they did not reach the town until near time for breakfast on the following morning. The dancing party was still there, as the homes of many were several miles away, and traveling through the woods at night not at all pleasant, if possible. After breakfast, when the party began making preparations to depart, the young "down-casters" found themselves, more fully than ever before, facing some of the amusing realities of new-country life, as they beheld the various and novel modes of conveyance. Some of the ladies rode on horseback, while their escorts went on foot. In several instances, a lady and gentleman rode together upon one horse, on saddle and pillion. There were several wagons, some of which were drawn by horses and others by oxen. The last load to depart was one upon a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen. Large bundles of straw placed upon the sled, afforded seats for the ladies, while the gentlemen all went on foot. This load was

from Columbia, seven miles distant. This was, in every sense of the word, a new-country party. No superfluous articles of dress adorned the ladies, and no rough language or unbecoming conduct was indulged in by the gentlemen. Many of them had been reared and educated in the East, and found it just as easy to be ladies and gentlemen in the woods, as in the midst of civilization in Massachusetts and Connecticut. On leaving Ridgeville, Messrs. Hosmer and Trall proceeded to Cleveland, where they found the little vessel for which they had waited in Buffalo, and found that it had arrived but a few days in advance of them. This was long before the first steamboat had been launched upon the waters of Lake Erie. At Cleveland, those two young men, who had journeyed so many miles together through the woods, separated. Mr. Hosmer returned to Tallmadge, where he remained a few days, when he started through the woods and alone, for No. 1, or what is now Guilford, where he arrived on the 13th day of July. Having arrived upon the grounds now occupied by the village of Seville, he stopped upon the north side of Hubbard Creek, a few rods from where the new iron bridge now is, and, as he says, "Standing there in the midst of the primeval forest, which seemed to be rejoicing in the glory of midsummer, and gazing up and down the two streams whose waters went bubbling and rippling on their way, with none save the denizens of the forest to hear, and listening to the songs of wild birds, with which the forest seemed to be flooded, I thought I had indeed found the paradise for which I had longed, and of which I had dreamed." Crossing to the south side of the Hubbard, he turned westward to the Chippewa, which he found too deep to be forded. He then walked down this stream a few rods, when he came to a large elm-tree that was lying entirely across it. Upon this he passed over, and ascended the little hill upon the west side, and there, amid the fine timber that covered it, he soon selected the site upon which his present residence now stands, and where he has resided for more than threescore years. Having thus found the spot upon which, as he says, "he felt that he would be content to live and die," he returned to Tallmadge, where he remained until fall, visiting this place twice more during the summer. In October, he started on foot for New England, where he arrived in due time, when he made an estimate of the distance he had traveled, and found that he had taken a nice little walk of 2,000 miles. The following incident, as related by him, illustrates very fairly the average ideas of Eastern people respecting life in the "Far West." He says: "When my mother gave me the parting hand and blessing, as I was leaving home for the first time, she also charged me to be very careful not to enter any house where the people had fever and ague, as I might take it. Contrary, however, to my mother's injunction, as we were traveling through the woods one hot, sultry day toward the last of June, we stopped at a house for the purpose of resting, and, upon entering, to our astonishment, beheld a man sitting, or rather crouching, over a blazing fire, with a large blanket thrown over him, his whole frame shivering, his teeth chattering, and his general appearance indicating that he was very cold, while we were suffering with the intense heat. We found, upon inquiry, that this man had fever and ague. I then recollected my mother's cautioning charge, but it was too late. I was exposed to the fever and ague. It was the first case of the kind we had ever seen." During the few months that he remained at home, there was, doubtless, much talk in the family and neighborhood about this new Ohio country, of its natural beauty, fine soil, excellent water, abundance of choice timber, etc., the result of which was the forming of a little band of young people who concluded to leave the comforts of civilization, and the "dear ones at home" and "follow the star of empire."

Henry Hosmer

AGE 88 YEARS.

Accordingly, on the last day of December, 1816, Henry Hosmer, Chester Hosmer and Mary Y. Hosmer, brothers and sister, Shubael Porter and his sister, Abigail, Moses Noble and Lyman Munson, started with a two-horse team for Ohio. It being in midwinter, traveling was very tedious, as a matter of course, and yet, under all of the discouraging circumstances attending their enterprise, those brave boys and girls severed the ties that bound them to their friends and the scenes and associations of their earlier years and faced the darkness and dangers of the wilderness toward which they were traveling.

After having been upon the road about a month, they arrived at Wadsworth, within what is now Medina County, and stopped with Salmon Warner, who had settled there in 1815. On the 4th of February, 1817, leaving the girls at Wadsworth, the young men started to come to this place, but encamped upon the center road near the Hubbard Creek.

On the following morning, they came down the valley to where Seville now is. An Indian village, consisting of about a dozen lodges, occupied the south bank of the Hubbard, and one of these lodges they purchased, giving therefor two canisters of gunpowder. This lodge they fitted up for temporary use, and at once commenced building a log cabin on the creek bank, a few rods east of the present railroad track. As their axes were about the only tools they possessed, the building of their cabin progressed slowly, but, being finally completed, on the last day of February Chester Hosmer and Shubael Porter started for Wadsworth with the teams to bring over the girls and the household goods. On the morning of the 1st day of March, they accordingly started for their cabin, and, as they were crossing the River Styx, the weather having become much warmer, the ice broke, precipitating the horses into the water. Having succeeded in getting them out, and not knowing just how to proceed, Porter started for the cabin for assistance, while Hosmer remained to guard the team and goods. The girls, becoming impatient, started on foot for the cabin, thinking it but a short distance, while they had, in fact, about six miles to walk.

On being informed by Porter of the sad state of affairs at the Styx, Henry Hosmer and Lyman Munson hurried away to Chester's assistance, and, when near the present center of Guilford, met the girls, tired, in tears and with their clothes loaded with snow and mud. After cheering them on their way, the young men pressed on to the scene of the disaster, and, on arriving there, proceeded to fell a tree across the stream, upon which they carried their goods across. One end of a long rope was then tied around the neck of a horse, and the other end carried across the stream, when, by a united pull and push, they succeeded in getting the animal into the water and over upon the other side. The same process was repeated upon the other horse, the sled dragged through, the goods reloaded and another start made for the cabin, where they arrived at 10 o'clock in the evening, the girls having arrived a few hours in advance of them, weary and discouraged.

Such was the arrival of those young people at the wilderness home of which they had talked and speculated in their New England homes. Not only was their arrival of a discouraging nature, for they soon found themselves in something of a dilemma, as the breaking-up of the ice had destroyed all means of egress from their settlement except on foot, and their provision chest needed replenishing, as they had brought but a small supply with them, intending, as soon as they were settled, to send to Canton for a fresh stock. Shubael Porter, having learned that some hunters had killed a bear some distance up Hubbard Creek, went up the valley, found the carcass, and carried a portion of it home, thus affording temporary relief. Henry Hosmer and Moses Noble then went to Wadsworth and there learned that one David

Slanker was erecting a mill some distance southwest of that place, and that some other families had gone on still farther west. They started for the new mill, which was on the land now owned by Mr. Hershey, and, on arriving there, learned that one William Doyle had gone into Milton, and that he had bridged the Styx on a line due west from that point. Following on, they soon reached the bridge and crossed over, but as the only visible trail led in a southerly direction, they started, without guide or compass, through the dense forest for home. Taking a northerly course and marking the trees as they proceeded, they at last reached the present cemetery hill east of Seville, and were then soon at home. They having thus marked the trees, all hands turned out next day and cleared a road through to Doyle's bridge, after which they felt that they once more had communication with the outside world. This road was very much used for several years, as all new settlers came in that way to this place, Westfield, etc., and all supplies were hauled over it. As soon as it was opened, Moses Noble started for Canton with the team for a supply of provisions. To make this trip, required about four days. As he was returning, he arrived at the Doyle bridge just as night came on, and, the darkness soon becoming so intense that he was unable to keep the road, he turned the horses loose, while he, wrapping himself in his blanket, crept under the wagon and composed himself for a night's rest. On the following morning, having found and harnessed the horses, which had strayed away some little distance, he took a new start and was soon at home, where he arrived in time for breakfast, and was greeted by the entire colony, the great joy evidently being occasioned both by his safe return and the sight of his precious load.

At that time there were several Indian villages in this vicinity, besides the one already referred to—there being one at Chippewa Lake, one on the land now owned by J. A. McCoy, one on the Little Chippewa and one on the Killbuck. These villages each consisted of about a dozen lodges of Wyandots and Delawares. The Indians were all very friendly to the new settlers, and furnished them with all the meat they desired at a very low price. Though visiting the cabins quite often, they were never in any way uncivil. They would not approach a house until they had apprised the occupants of their presence, when they would strike their tomahawks into trees and advance unarmed, thus indicating their friendship. Henry and Chester Hosmer commenced chopping near where the business portion of Seville now stands, their clearings extending across the Hubbard and west to the Chippewa. Moses Noble commenced near where the lower mill now stands, and Shubael Porter a short distance therefrom in a southeasterly direction. As spring opened, the sun's warm rays fell unobstructedly upon many a spot that had never been reached by them before. An opening had been made in the forest that indicated the presence of the white man and the near approach of industry and civilization. The Indians stood, lazily looking on, sad at heart, no doubt, from seeing such havoc being made of the dear old woods where they had lived, fished and hunted, perhaps from their youth, and the wild animals, as they galloped over trails well known to them, stood upon the edge of the clearing, amazed at what they could not understand, and then, taking fright at the sound of the axes and falling timber, fled away to the depths of the still undisturbed wilderness. The fires were kindled in the brush and log-heaps, and fine oaks, poplars and black walnuts, that would now be of great value, were burned simply to get them out of the way and off of the land. The rubbish was cleared away, and of those fine trees, among whose branches the winds had played but a few weeks before, there remained nothing but the stumps. Many of these were very large, and so thickly did they

stand, that, under different circumstances, it would have seemed but of little use to cultivate the soil between them, but here the plow, harrow and hoe were introduced at once. Early in May, William H. Bell and Samuel Owen came to the settlement from the East. Mr. Owen remained but a few days, when he returned East. Shubael Porter did the first plowing, near the Chippewa Creek, south of the road leading to the lower mill. About fifteen acres in all were cleared and planted, and, when the warm days of June came on, the first corn, oats, potatoes, etc., that had ever shown signs of life in the Chippewa Valley, modestly peeped forth from the virgin soil. As soon as the planting was done, Henry Hosmer, Moses Noble and Mr. Bell started for their old homes in the East, Noble and Bell going for their families, and Hosmer for his father, William Hosmer, and his family. After spending the summer in the East, they started upon the return trip on the 22d day of the following September, and arrived at the new home in Ohio, after having been upon the road forty-five days. Chester Hosmer erected a large log house north of Hubbard Creek, on the site of A. G. Barnard's present residence, and thither the elder Hosmer removed with his family.

In October, 1816, two brothers, David and John Wilson, came from Bristol, Trumbull County, and located in the northeastern corner of Guilford, they having there found a place where considerable timber had blown down, and upon the roots of which were large quantities of soil which was to them a sure indication of great fertility. About the same time, William Moore commenced a clearing about one mile east of the Chippewa, on what is now known as the Jesse Smith place, now owned by Capt. Bates. Mr. Moore afterward settled in Westfield, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1865. The Wilsons purchased land where they first settled, paying therefor $4 per acre. They commenced work immediately, and with their axes, their only tools, they erected a log cabin, ten feet long by six feet wide. They then cleared and logged about two acres of land, and hunted with the Indians for amusement. Having killed a great amount of game, they salted down quite a quantity of the meat in a trough made of a basswood log, and hung up the balance around the sides and roof of the cabin to dry. As winter was approaching and they were illy prepared to endure cold weather, they fastened up their cabin and returned to Bristol to await the opening of spring. During the succeeding winter, the wolves and bears were very troublesome, the former killing the sheep, and the latter the hogs and calves. Early in the spring of 1818, as Henry Hosmer went to the door of the cabin one morning, just after breakfast, he observed a deer in Hubbard Creek, not more than thirty feet distant from him. He says: "I had no gun, but had a very good dog. Upon seeing me, the deer immediately started away in a northerly direction, followed by the dog. Arriving at the brush fence that lay on the north side of the clearing, about where Washington street now is, I saw that the deer had stopped, and soon discovered, at a little distance, a large wolf that was evidently waiting for its approach. I endeavored to set the dog upon the wolf, but he evidently had too much discretion to obey. The deer then started east, and the wolf followed. I also started on in the same direction shortly afterward, and, after having gone up the creek about fifty rods, I found them at a short distance from me, and saw that the wolf had caught the deer, killed it, and was then engaged in sucking its blood. I thereupon frightened the wolf away, and secured the deer for myself. The wolf had evidently been in pursuit of the deer for some time, and it had gone into the water to avoid its foe." The Wilson brothers returned from Trumbull County as spring opened, and brought with them some provisions. Their flour they left with Mrs. Warner, of Wadsworth, who baked

their bread for them, they going for it once a week. But they were sorely disappointed when they found that in their absence the wild-cats had broken into their cabin and devoured all of their stock of meat except such pieces as were hung up beyond their reach. The woods were full of game, however, and bee-trees were numerous, and, as they were good marksmen, they soon had a supply of fresh meat and honey.

In May, they were cutting "shakes" with which to cover their house, and at noon, as they were going out to their work after dinner, in passing up through a rocky glen, David suddenly discovered a huge rattlesnake just in front of him. Being unused to such reptiles, he paused and called to his brother John "to come over to him, as there was a big snake there." John started upon a run, but before he got there, David discovered another and yet another of the reptiles lying about in the sun. Says Mr. Wilson: "John came running down the steep descent, and, before he was aware of it, he landed with both feet square upon one of those squirmers, and, with a profane expletive, he bounded into the air and sped onward, down the hillside, the snake flopping and squirming over and over and around John's feet, he giving it several unintentional kicks as they went. They finally landed at the bottom of the hill, both so thoroughly frightened that neither seemed disposed to hurt the other. In fact, we were both badly scared, but, after recovering from our fright, we killed, at that time, over thirty snakes, and, returning each day at about noon, when the reptiles were out sunning themselves, we killed, in all, over eighty rattlesnakes."

They continued their clearing, and, during the summer, built a new house, which was 22x18 feet. They soon formed the acquaintance of the young Eastern people who had located in the western part of the township, and often visited them. Philo French came in and settled near the Wilsons. Timothy Phelps made an opening just north of William Moore, and William Walcott, where Nathaniel Gray now resides. Medina County was created, and, at the first meeting of the Commissioners, a petition was presented to them, asking for the opening of a road from Medina to the south line of the county. The petition was granted, and Chester Hosmer, William Walcott and James Cahow contracted to chop all trees along the line of the road that did not exceed six inches in diameter, clear away all fallen timber, build a bridge across each stream, and make more than one hundred rods of causeway, for $100, the amount appropriated by the Commissioners for that purpose. This they accomplished, building log bridges over both the Chippewa and Hubbard Creeks, near, if not in the same places, where the iron bridges now are. At that time, Henry and Chester Hosmer were the owners of a large sow that had a fine litter of pigs. They kept almost a constant watch upon her, and were careful not to allow her to wander far from the cabin. But, in their absence one day, she went down the creek about forty rods and made a nest for herself and pigs. Here she soon had an unwelcome visitor. A large bear presented himself, killed the sow, carried her across the creek upon a large oak tree that had turned out of the bank by the roots, ascended the root, which was fully six feet high and about twelve feet from the bank, got the sow over and carried her about thirty rods, where he ate as much as he wished and then went away.

It seems that the Wilson brothers found their new-made friends very interesting. Such, we may judge, at least, of David, as he informed his brother John, one day, that "he had concluded to relieve him of the irksome duties of housekeeping." "Accordingly," says Mr. Wilson, "on the 18th day of December, 1818, Miss Abigail Porter and I were married. We were married at the house of Lyman Munson, who lived at Seville at that time. As Mrs. Munson, who was a sister of the prospective bride, was sick at the time, Abigail did the honors as

hostess herself. Brunswick, Medina, Wadsworth, Mogadore and Seville were fairly represented by wedding guests. After dinner had been served and the house put in order, the bride made her toilet, almost unaided. Her little dressing-room was partitioned off from the rest of the house by quilts. She wore a steel-colored silk dress, her hair in finger-puffs, and she looked charming." Esquire Warner, of Wadsworth, was the officiating officer, and, on the day following the wedding, Mr. Wilson took his wife home with him, they both riding upon one horse. They were the first couple of white people that were ever married in Guilford Township. Although Mr. Wilson had scarcely anything in the world, except some new land, his ax and a horse, yet this brave girl united her destinies with his, well knowing that if ever they had a comfortable home of their own, by their united toil they must make it. And this they did, though many were their discouragements, and in that home they lived happily together for almost half a century. They raised a family of intelligent children, several of the sons being at the present time distinguished professional men. Mrs. Wilson died in 1866. Mr. Wilson still lives, though very feeble, being almost ninety years of age. At one time, as Mrs. Wilson was alone in the house with her child, she heard the hogs coming at full speed from the woods, and, supposing that they were pursued, she seized a hoe and met them at a gap in the fence that surrounded the house. A large bear was close at their heels, and, as he came to the fence, she raised the hoe and struck upon the rails as hard as she could, and, at the same instant, screamed at the top of her voice. This halted Bruin, who stood and looked at her for a short time, when he turned and went away. Such a spirit of unflinching bravery as she there exhibited equals that of the Spartan mothers of old. When contemplating such events, the question is often asked, "What would the girls of to-day do were they to be placed in similar circumstances?" and the question is usually answered by a significant smile. But he who searches the pages of history for recorded instances of the shrinking of American women from any duty, either in early or more recent times, even under the most perilous circumstances, will surely search in vain.

In 1819, Dr. John Smith settled near Wilson's Corners, and was for some time the only physician in the township. William H. Bell, who had been here in 1817, now came with his family, and settled just north of Seville, where Moses Shaw now lives. John and James Crawford settled farther north, where their descendants now reside. Samuel Owen also returned, and Jonas Stiles settled west of Seville. A son was born to William Walcott. This child was named William, and lived to be five years old, when it died from the effects of a cancer in the eye. This was the first white child born in the township. Guilford Township was organized this year and named, though reference has been made to it as such before, for convenience. At the first township election, John Wilson, William H. Bell and Lyman Munson were elected Trustees, and Jonas Styles, Township Clerk. The following are the names of the voters at that election: John Smith, William H. Bell, Timothy Phelps, Samuel Owen, John Crawford, William Walcott, Jonas Stiles and John Wilson. Another wedding was celebrated, the contracting parties being Miss Jerusha Hosmer and Cyrus Chapman. This couple were married in Chester Hosmer's log house, north of Hubbard Creek. They settled in Harrisville. Henry Hosmer built a two-story, hewed-log house on the brink of the hill west of Chippewa Creek. This was by odds the most imposing edifice in the township. He also erected a small frame barn on the flats south of Seville, which was the first frame building erected in the township. The inconvenience and danger experienced for the want of a resident physician is well illustrated by

the following anecdote told by Henry Hosmer. He says: "Being the owner of the only horse in the little settlement, I always had the privilege of going for the doctor, when he was required, and this seemed invariably to occur in the night. In the fall of 1819, at about 11 o'clock at night, I was aroused from my slumbers by a loud rap at the door, and was informed that the doctor was wanted, and that I must make all possible haste. I proceeded to arrange a torch, mounted my horse and started for Dr. Smith. The wolves soon began to howl around me, and my torch was rather dim, which made them still bolder. When I had gone some two miles, I was obliged to renew my torch, and, while hunting around for a hickory tree from which to obtain bark, the light of my first torch went out, leaving me in almost total darkness. The wolves at once became perfectly silent, but I could tell that they were tramping in a circle around me, as I could see the glare of their eyeballs and hear the snapping of their teeth. Having found some bark, I raised a light and remounted. All was still for a moment, when they sent forth a tremendous howl, as if disappointed at being cheated out of their anticipated meat of human and horse flesh. My horse was terribly frightened, and the same sensation came over me to an alarming extent. I made the trip in safety, however, and returned with the doctor at 3 o'clock in the morning."

In 1820, the following additions were made to the inhabitants already here: Jacob Munson, Jotham Curtis, John Bell, Nathan Scranton and Jonathan Nye. An election for a Justice of the Peace was held on the 20th of May, at which time it was found, upon counting the ballots, that John Smith had received six votes, Timothy Phelps two votes, and John Crawford one vote, whereupon Smith was declared elected. Henry Hosmer and Lucy Hays were married at the residence of Dr. Hiram Williams, in Avon, Lorain County. Mr. Hosmer brought his bride home on horseback, after the new-country style, but, on their return here, quite in the fashion of nowadays, they took a wedding trip East, where they remained through the winter. Jonas Stiles and Maria Owen were also married. A State road was laid out from Wooster to Cleveland, over nearly the same ground occupied by the county road previously mentioned. The State made liberal appropriations for improving it, and private individuals contributed freely for the same purpose. The new-comers in 1821 were James Bell, Robert Wilson, Lewis Wilson, Moses Shaw, H. N. Pool, Jacob Van Vleet and Chauncey Barker. Moses Shaw is still living. Chauncey Barker opened the first dry goods store, in a log building on the hill west of the Chippewa, and upon the site now occupied by Michael Deven's dwelling. The store was an addition upon the west end of the building, the main part being occupied by Barker as a dwelling. The enterprise soon proved a failure, as the inhabitants at that time manufactured their own clothes from wool and flax, made their sugar from the fine maple groves that surrounded them, and, as money was very scarce and produce very cheap, trade was so light that the venturesome merchant bade adieu to the woods and returned East. At Wilson's Corners, John Wilson erected a grist-mill, his motive power for which was a yoke of oxen, placed upon a large horizontal wheel some fifteen feet in diameter, and inclined so as to constitute a tread-power. This was the first mill of any kind erected in the township, and with it he ground the grists for a large community for several years. A schoolhouse was also erected this year, upon the west side of the road, and near where the flax-mill now stands. It was simply a log cabin, with a chimney of clay and sticks at one end, a clapboard roof, the boards of which were held on by weight-poles; puncheon furniture and floor, two small greased-paper windows, and a clapboard door

that swung on huge wooden hinges. The first summer school was taught by Miss Adeline Derthick, and the first winter term by Mr. John Bell. Jacob and James A. Bell, Josiah, William and James Crawford, Levi Nye and Amer and Jacob Moore were among the pupils who improved the means there furnished them for obtaining an education. These boys all grew to manhood and occupied farms in Guilford Township. James A. Bell, for two consecutive terms, represented Medina County in the State Legislature, and was for the same length of time State Senator from the district composed of Richland, Ashland, Lorain and Medina Counties. He now resides with his daughter at Anamosa, Iowa. Jacob Bell advanced from the rude benches of the pioneer schoolhouse to college at Hudson, where he received a liberal education. He engaged in teaching and farming for several years, and, at one time, was interested in a carriage manufactory. He now resides in Missouri. A debating society was organized, and therein many questions were handled in a manner that would do credit to the young men of the present day.

A little "hunt" was engaged in this year, also, as the following anecdote, related by Henry Hosmer, will show. He says: "In the fall of 1821, Mr. S. Barrett went out in a northerly direction from our little settlement, in quest of his cows; when about half a mile out, his dogs treed two bears, a female and her cub. He well knew that, should he leave the tree, the bears would come down and escape; he therefore commenced hallooing at the top of his voice, which soon brought a Mr. Harney to his assistance. One then remained at the tree while the other went for help. A. Forbes, C. Hosmer and myself went willingly to the scene of action. When we arrived at the tree, it had grown so dark that we were unable to see the game. We then built large fires around the tree in hopes that we would be able to shoot them by fire-light. The bears, however, were too shrewd for that, as they kept constantly secreting themselves among the thick branches; so we were compelled to wait until daylight, when Forbes soon shot them off, and, upon looking a little farther into the tree-top, a large raccoon was discovered, and he was also brought down by Forbes. Guided by the report of our gun, a party of coon-hunters now came to us, who, like ourselves, had been out all night. They had three coons and a large wild-cat, so, altogether, we formed a triumphal procession and came into town with two bears, four coons and a wild-cat, a pretty good haul for one night." There also occurred, this year, a sad death, that caused a gloom to rest upon the entire settlement. Mr. Elijah Porter started in the month of November, from the residence of his son, Shubael Porter, who lived a short distance south of Seville, to go to Medina on business connected with his pension, which he was then receiving from the United States Government, as a discharged Revolutionary soldier. He went on foot to Wilson's Corners, where he obtained a horse from his son-in-law, David Wilson, and with it started through the woods for Medina. Late at night the horse returned without a rider, and some blood was upon the stirrup. Mr. Wilson and the neighbors at once set out in search of him, with lanterns, and finally found him in what was called the "four miles woods," near the center of Montville, sitting at the foot of a beech-tree, so chilled that he could scarcely speak. He had taken off one of his boots, and it was nearly filled with blood. A deep wound was upon his leg, which had the appearance of having been caused by a snag or root. They placed him upon a horse to take him to Medina; but, when they had proceeded but a short distance, he waved his hand as if for them to stop, and immediately expired. With heavy hearts, they then returned home. He was buried near David Wilson's residence, and was the first white

man buried in Guilford Township. A militia company was formed during the same year, it requiring all male persons of the required age, in Harrisville, Westfield and Guilford Townships, to make up the requisite number of officers and privates. In 1822, the following new settlers came into Guilford: David Clute, Oliver Houghton, Ambrose Houghton, James Harkness, Judah Dodge, Asahel Parmenter, Miles McCabe and Drs. John and Chapin Harris. The one last named remained here but a short time, when he went to Baltimore. Dr. John Harris settled in Seville, and was the second practicing physician in the township. Miles McCabe purchased land in the eastern part of the township. Ambrose Houghton settled south of Seville, on the State road. He died in December, 1880, at the age of ninety-one years. The wolves being more troublesome this year than usual, the State offered a bounty of $5 for each one killed. The county offered about the same, and individuals enough in addition, so that in all a wolf's scalp was worth about $12. Mr. Alexander Forbes, an old hunter and trapper, commenced at once and soon captured about twenty. He used a large steel trap, to which he fastened a piece of wood about as large as a wolf could move. He dare not fasten the trap permanently, as the wolf, when caught, would proceed to amputate the confined foot and escape. He trapped one, at last, so large and strong that he deliberately walked away with both trap and log. There was a light snow upon the ground at the time, and they tracked him about two miles east, to the summit of Chestnut Ridge; thence northerly nearly to the north line of Montville; thence east half a mile, thence south nearly to the south line of Guilford, where they came up with him; and, notwithstanding they had several dogs and guns, they did not succeed in killing him until he became entangled in the top of a fallen tree, as he would fight off the dogs and keep out of range of the guns. This was pronounced to be much the largest wolf that had ever been seen by any of the party.

During the same year, John Coolman, who lived at that time about four miles southeast of Seville, on what is now known as the McDermott farm, prepared to build a large double log barn. When he had his timber upon the ground, he invited all hands from Milton, Wadsworth, Guilford and Westfield, as it required all the men then in those townships to accomplish the task before them. Mr. Coolman offered a gallon of whisky to those who should be first upon the grounds in the morning. Judge Henry Hosmer, in relating the anecdote, says: "We left home at about 1 o'clock in the morning with our axes and torch. Arriving at Coolman's at about 2 o'clock, we woke him up, got the promised whisky, took a drink all around, and lay down by the fire for a little sleep. Just before daylight, Jacob Knupp and others arrived from Milton, and called upon Coolman for the whisky. They were sorely disappointed when he informed them that the Yankees had beaten them by several hours. So, to mend matters, we again took a drink all around, and commenced work immediately after breakfast. Coolman selected Marshall, of Westfield, and Knupp, of Milton, for captains, and said he meant to determine who were the best men, the Dutch or the Yankees. Each party took an "end," as we termed it, and long before night we had the barn up and all left for home without the slightest accident or difficulty. I never saw men work as they did upon that occasion. It was a continued strife throughout the entire day, and the best of feeling prevailed."

People were often lost in the woods, even the most experienced hunters occasionally losing their way, and being obliged to remain out in the woods overnight. Upon one occasion, Mr. William H. Bell, upon a stormy evening, went into the woods as usual to find his cows. Not finding them readily, it became very dark,

and, becoming confused, he was unable to find his way home, and so he sat down by the side of a tree and remained there until morning. At another time, Mrs. Deborah Scranton, mother of Luther Scranton, was lost in the woods, and was found at about midnight, by the neighbors who were searching for her. As it was a cold, stormy night in November, she would probably have perished with cold before morning. When found, she had her dress pulled over her head to keep her ears warm, was sitting quietly upon a log, and, although the wolves were howling around her, she said "she had no fear, except that perhaps she might not be found." Wild hogs were numerous in the woods, and persons often went out with kettles and other fixtures for dressing them, and killed as many as they desired for their own use, and, oftentimes, some for market. In 1823, Apollos Dean, Noah Hatch, William Wilson and J. A. Johnson came in and settled, and, from that period, settlers came in rapidly, and all new lands were soon taken up. During this year, Henry Hosmer put up and burned a brick-kiln on the flats south of Seville. These were the first bricks manufactured in the township. Henry Hosmer was elected Justice of the Peace, and the log schoolhouse, previously described, was burned down, and with it were consumed nearly all of the school-books in the western portion of the township. During the same summer another, very similar in material and architectural design, was erected upon the south side of Hubbard Creek, on the ground now occupied by J. K. Caughey's dry goods store. Miss Emeline Forbes, who afterward became Mrs. Chester Hosmer, taught the first term of summer school in the new house, and Mr. Nathaniel Bell, the succeeding winter term.

David Clute commenced keeping "tavern" in a log building that stood upon the hill west of Chippewa Creek, and a few rods east of the one where Barker had previously opened a store. This was the first hotel, and the only one of which the people of Guilford could boast for the succeeding four years. Previous to this, the inhabitants had all kept hotel, so far that strangers and travelers were never turned away, but always received with cordiality, and treated in the most hospitable manner possible under existing circumstances. Abel Lindsley settled at the center of Guilford, and John Cannon on the Center road, upon the farm now owned by Hon. J. C. Johnson; Nehemiah Abbott, at Dorsey's Corners, on lands now owned by L. W. Strong, Jr., and Henry Earle built a log house upon the farm now owned and occupied by Rev. Varnum Noyes.

In 1824, several new settlers came into the southeast quarter, among whom were John Halliwell, George Coolman, Valentine Riggleman, Samuel Wideman and Charles Heckathorne. David Halliwell and Rufus Thayer settled in the southwest quarter. Thomas Hayes erected a water-wheel and turning-lathe on Fall Creek where it crosses the north-and-south center road, near the residence of Jacob Smith. The dense forest surrounded him on all sides; and, from the fine trees that then grew upon those hills, he selected the timber from which he turned wooden bowls, churns and truncheons, the latter being a kind of wooden bottles. These articles were all very useful to the inhabitants and met with a quick sale, as crockery was rather scarce and costly.

A schoolhouse was built at Wilson's Corners, being the third one in the township. Maj. Aaron Leland came in from the State of New York, and settled south of Seville.

The cemetery east of Seville was surveyed, and conveyed by deed to the township for burial purposes. It is known at present as "Mound Hill Cemetery." The grounds ascend gradually from the road, north, to the mound from which the cemetery takes its name. When or by whom this mound was built, of course is not known; but there it is, and a most beautiful spot, from the summit of which a fine view of the surround-

ing country and of the village below may be had. For many years it was only an ordinary country graveyard, with nothing about it to attract attention except its natural beauty. A few years since, however, the authorities of Seville added several acres to it by purchase, had the grounds regularly laid out into lots, walks and drives, the drives graded and the whole inclosed by a hedge, with appropriate gates. Two rows of evergreen hedge surrounded the mound, which adds very much to its appearance. The citizens and others, whose friends are buried there, take great pains in grading and decorating their lots, and many fine and costly monuments have been erected there. Mrs. Harriet Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, died on the 9th day of June, 1824, and was the first person buried there, and the first adult who died in the Seville settlement. Mrs. Margaret Wilson, wife of John Wilson, at Wilson's Corners, died during the same year, and was buried near David Wilson's house, she being the second person interred there.

In 1825, a mail route was established between New Haven, in Huron County, and New Portage, in Portage County. The route lay through Seville, and William Hosmer was the first Postmaster, having his office in Chester's log house, north of Hubbard Creek. Postage, at that time, was paid when the mail matter was delivered, and the rates were as follows: For five hundred miles or over, the postage on a letter was 25 cents; for three hundred miles, 18 cents; and for any distance less than three hundred miles, 10 cents. The date of the first mail arrival of which there is a record, is January 1, 1826, when there was a letter for Henry Hosmer, and two newspapers. The latter were undoubtedly addressed to some person or persons, but for whom, the record does not state. A few of the succeeding entries in Mr. Hosmer's record are as follows: January 8, Sunday —Continues cloudy and misty; snow gone; wind south; mail arrived; brought one letter to Nathaniel Bell, and three newspapers. Sunday, January 15—Wind southwest; stormy, with snow; mail arrived; brought two newspapers; sent away one letter to Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn. Monday, 18th—Cold, southwest wind; flying clouds; Mr. Clute lost his watch Thursday. Monday, 23d—Chilly, southwest wind; cloudy, sour weather; a little snow. Sunday, February 19—Wind east; clear and pleasant; Elder Freeman preaches; mail arrived; three letters, one newspaper. 22d, Wednesday—Henry's calf lost; Hills caught a beaver. 23d—Southwest wind, hazy; Hills' wife sold the beaver skin to a peddler. Friday, June 9—Bought of Mr. Gillett five and one-half yards of calico, at 41 cents per yard. Sunday, 11th—Mail arrived; one letter and sixteen newspapers. Sunday, July 26—Mail arrived; one letter and twelve newspapers; Shubael Porter's fence is on fire; sent $3 to pay for the *Religious Enquirer*, to Hartford, Conn. Such entries as these appear, from the records, to have been made daily for several years.

During the year 1826, David D. Dowd, E. W. Harris, Joseph Ross and Dr. L. Stewart came in from the East and settled here. As the water-power at Hayes' turning-lathe on Fall Creek seemed to invite some greater enterprise, Henry Hosmer and Nathaniel Bell purchased the site and erected a saw-mill thereon. This mill was owned and operated by different parties until 1847, when it was torn down. A frame schoolhouse stood for many years on the hill just north of this mill, and was removed at about the same time. There is nothing left there now that would indicate the fact that either had ever been there. Some time previous to this a Methodist society had been organized at Wilson's Corners, with David Wilson as Class-leader. During this year another was organized at Guilford Center, with Reuben Case as Class-leader. Circuit-riders preached there once in two weeks. William H. Bell was elected Jus-

tice of the Peace, and Shubael Porter Constable. Mr. John Cook, who had but just come from the East, died and was buried in the new cemetery, being the first man that was buried there. In 1827, Henry Hosmer built a large frame barn. This was the most marked improvement in the matter of buildings that had ever been made in the settlement. The people apparently became more patriotic this season than usual, and determined to celebrate the 4th of July. Accordingly, when the day arrived, the inhabitants of the town and vicinity gathered together in a grove, and Elder Rufus Freeman delivered an oration. Mr. David Clute prepared the dinner for the occasion, and around his rude table, upon that anniversary of the day of which all Americans are proud, this jolly company of hardy pioneers gathered to partake of such delicacies as their host had at his command. The Elder Freeman referred to was the father of Elder Rufus Freeman, who recently lived in Westfield, and grandfather of Joseph Freeman. The "old Elder," as he is often termed, was a Revolutionary soldier.

Prominent among the new-comers of this season was Dr. Nathaniel Eastman, who came from Wadsworth, where he had been staying for some time. On the 16th day of December of the same year, he erected a sign and opened a hotel in the large log house upon the west bank of the Chippewa, erected by Henry Hosmer in 1819. Here he carried on, unitedly, the two callings of landlord and practicing physician until 1830, when he erected a hewed-log house of his own upon the north side of the road, nearly opposite from where he then was. This house he occupied for four years, when he erected the large frame building just east from it upon the west bank of the creek. Here he continued to offer refreshment and rest to the weary traveler for several years, when he took charge of the American House, and, after holding forth there for a short time as "mine host," he turned his whole attention to the practice of medicine. He was one of the most active of the early settlers, and was something of an inventive genius. During these early years, he constructed a steam wagon, somewhat similar in appearance to the present portable engines. Though much skill was displayed in its construction, it was found upon its completion that the proper application of the motive power had not been made, and failure crowned his first effort to make it move its own weight. Several yoke of oxen were then attached to it, and it was hauled out upon the hill west of Chippewa Creek, where the little park now is, and there left. And for several years it stood there an object of wonderment to travelers and a plaything for boys. The doctor was a regularly educated physician, was a surgeon in connection with Commodore Perry's fleet, and at the noted battle upon Lake Erie on the 10th of September, 1813. He was quite a public speaker, and frequently lectured upon the subjects of temperance and medicine. When the civil war broke out in 1861, he often entertained closely listening crowds with army narrations, and descriptions of soldier life, those being subjects in which all were interested in those days. He died August 15, 1861. Both of the houses erected by him on the west side of the creek are still standing, and are occupied as dwelling-houses. A post office was established at River Styx, with David Wilson as Postmaster.

In 1828, a mail route was established from Cleveland to Columbus, over which the mail was carried on horseback for a short time, when Jarvis, Pike & Co., of Columbus, established a line of stages over the entire route. The first stage-coach arrived in Seville from Columbus on the 5th day of April. The snow was about four inches deep upon the ground at the time, and, as the roads were quite bad, the new "enterprise" came leisurely into town, where it was hailed by shouts from a large crowd of enthusiastic observers. James Crawford, Jr., soon became a driver of one of these

coaches, and, as he was driving from Medina to Seville, near where Fritz's steam saw-mill now is, in June of this year, he was overtaken in the midst of the woods by a heavy shower of wind and rain which blew down a large tree near him, killing three of his horses. Six passengers who were in the coach, the driver and one horse, escaped injury. James Elliott erected a frame house a short distance west of Judge Hosmer's. In this he opened a dry goods store; but, failing in a short time, engaged in shoe-making. This house is still standing just west of A. P. Beach's residence. Seville Village was laid out on land belonging to Henry Hosmer, and surveyed and platted by Nathaniel Bell, who was County Surveyor at that time. It was named Seville after a city in Spain. Although reference has previously been made to it in these pages by that name, it was known simply as the "Burgh" before this time. In 1829, Smith & Owen opened a dry goods store in a small building on the south side of the road just west of the creek where J. C. Boice's residence now stands. As their business soon necessitated their having more room, this building was moved up on to the hill, where it now forms a part of A. P. Beach's residence, and a large one was erected on the site from which it was removed by the same parties. This building was occupied as a dry goods store by different parties until about 1855, when it was removed to the east side of the creek by Mr. John Harris, who sold goods in it until about 1861. Louis Leon, now of Cleveland, then occupied it for a year or two, when it was taken by J. C. Hamsher. The firm of Hamsher, Hay & Co., was then formed, the old building rebuilt and made into a very nice room. Kuder Brothers bought out this firm in 1868. George D. McCoy now owns and occupies it for a grocery store. A frame schoolhouse was built on a lot donated for the purpose by Chester Hosmer, it being a part of the present vacant space west of the upper mill. Shortly after this, Henry Earle and Sylvanus Thayer started a blacksmith-shop in the old log schoolhouse on the corner, and there the inhabitants had their horses shod, their chains, hoes, shovels, tongs, plows, harrows, etc., made and repaired for several years. A daily line of stages was now running, and frequently extras, as this route had become the thoroughfare to the South and West, and there was a vast amount of travel over the road for those days.

In 1830, Henry Hosmer, Chester Hosmer and Aaron Leland erected a saw-mill upon the north side of Hubbard Creek, in the village of Seville. A dam was built about half a mile up the stream, which flowed the water back toward the center road; from this pond, the water was conducted by a race to the mill below. Near the mill was quite a large basin, which, when filled with water and frozen over, formed a very fine place for skating, and, at almost any time when the ice was sufficiently strong, a score or more of boys and girls, and oftentimes many grown people, were to be seen there, with skates and sleds, enjoying the sport. At that time, Hubbard Creek afforded sufficient water with which to run the mills upon it about nine months in each year.

During the fall of this year, the stage broke down, in coming from Medina to Seville, when near the Cook farm, and the driver was obliged to leave it and take the mail-bags upon the horses. Soon after he had gone, Henry Hosmer and his wife, and Nathaniel, Margaret and Martha Bell, who had been to Medina in a lumber-wagon and were returning, found the stage standing where it had been left, and, for sport, took off the broken wheel, put one of their wagon-wheels on in its place, and transferred their horses from the wagon to the stage. The ladies then got inside the coach, and the men mounted the box. Hosmer did the driving, and Bell blew the horn. As they drove into town, the continued tooting roused the people, who, having seen the driver pass through on horse-

back, knew not what was coming. They accordingly turned out en masse, many without hats, headed by Dr. Eastman, who kept the stage tavern, and, when the point of the joke was discovered, and the strange occurrence understood, a merry time ensued.

The old Methodist meeting-house that used to stand west of Seville, where Mrs. Mary Cook's house now stands, was erected during this year.

In 1831, John Martin, an Englishman, just over from England, came in and settled north of Seville. This was an event of some importance at that time, as he was the first and only foreigner then in the settlement.

The present Rebman House was built this year by Lovell Redway. It was erected simply for a dwelling-house, and was used as such until about the year 1860, when it was purchased by I. S. Towers, who rebuilt it and opened it up as a hotel.

In 1832, David D. Dowd built the house upon the north side of Hubbard Creek, where George Porter now lives. Henry Hosmer erected the large frame house which he still occupies. J. S. Fisk built a large store building just west of the present little park, and south of John Hayes' present residence. It was the intention of the citizens at that time to have the business portion of the village upon that hill, and this building was occupied as a store until the flats upon the other side of the creek became the business center, when it was abandoned, for that purpose, and was removed many years after, by James Sickner, to the south side of the road, and rebuilt for a dwelling-house. It is now owned and occupied by Jacob Scomp. During this year, J. M. Cole started a rake factory about two miles southwest from Wilson's Corners. In 1833, Parsons and Butler erected the large building, a part of which is now occupied by John Hayes, as a dwelling-house, also west of the park, and started a cabinet-shop therein. This business also becoming unprofitable in that locality, the building was made over and has since been used as a dwelling. During this year, also, E. W. Harris built the large frame house north of Hubbard Creek, where Dr. Platt E. Beach now lives, and Michael Devin opened a dry goods store in a log building that stood where his present residence now stands. The main part of the American House was built by James Elder and Elisha Young. The additions upon the east side of it were made by D. D. Dowd, about the year 1851. It is now owned and occupied as a hotel by Christian Roth. No important improvements were made in Seville, during the year 1834, except those made by Dr. Eastman, and previously noticed. At Wilson's Corners, Slutter & Overholt built the frame building which is still standing upon the southeast corner, and occupied the same as a storeroom. It is now owned by Hon. A. D. Licey, who occupies one of the rooms as an office. Aaron Leland and Nathaniel Bell built a saw-mill on the Chippewa Creek, one mile south of the village of Seville. They continued in partnership for two years, when Leland purchased Bell's interest. John B. Leland succeeded his father in the ownership of the mill, and operated it until the spring of 1850, when he went to California. It then changed hands several times within a few years, being owned by H. H. Hay, Dailey & Graves, D. F. Soliday and James McElroy. Mr. Soliday was killed there on the 3d day of May, 1862. He had been hurt the day previous by a stick, which was thrown back by a buzz-saw, striking him in the stomach. He was troubled with dizziness through the succeeding night and during the next forenoon. On going out from dinner, he remarked to his wife, that "he expected the mill would kill him some day,"—a remark that would not have been remembered but for what followed. His little boy, on going out to the mill a short time afterward, was unable to find his father, and, on returning to the

house, so informed his mother. A Miss Jones then went to the mill, which was still running, and, after searching for some time, discovered Mr. Soliday upon a horizontal shaft in the lower part of the mill. Not understanding how to stop the mill, she ran screaming toward the nearest neighbors. Her cries soon brought some men to her assistance, who stopped the mill, and, on going below, beheld a most sickening sight. The body of the unfortunate man, entirely naked, was hanging upon the shaft, his vest and overshirt having slipped up around his neck, were wound around the shaft in such a manner as to draw his throat tightly against it, which caused him to revolve with the shaft, which made, at least, twenty revolutions per minute. How long he had been upon the shaft, and whether he died suddenly or suffered long, of course will never be known. He was probably engaged in placing a belt upon a pulley when the accident happened, and, as his shirt-sleeve was the last thing to unwind from the shaft, it probably caught first. He was a strong, resolute man, and had passed through many hardships, having gone to California by the overland route during the early days of the gold excitement there. After his death, the mill soon went to decay, and was finally purchased by C. W. Hay, of Seville, and by him torn down. At the time of its removal, the lower rim of a large cast-iron water-wheel was left deeply imbedded in the mud. Some person may find this, ages hence, and wonder what machinery was ever operated there. A tannery was started near Dorsey's Corners, by J. P. Smith, about this time. He was succeeded therein by Thomas Hunt, and he by Charles Wright, who died there a few years since. There was also a blacksmith-shop upon the opposite corner in a very early day, which was burned down about 1827.

The only notable event that occurred in 1835 was the construction of the locomotive, previously described, by Dr. Eastman, Henry Lane and Stephen C. Smith. In 1836, Dr. Eastman took charge of the American House as landlord. Jeremiah Wilcox purchased Chester Hosmer's farm, north of Hubbard Creek, for $4,000. The village of Seville was platted, and the lots numbered from 1 to 214. William Hosmer resigned the office of Postmaster in favor of Frederic Butler. Peter King commenced to build a grist-mill on the site now occupied by the Lower Mill. In 1837, Mr. King finished his grist-mill, and relieved the inhabitants from taking the long journeys to mill which they had been accustomed to previous to this time. This was the first grist-mill in Guilford, except the small one at River Styx, previously noticed. Mr. King's mill did the grinding for a community extending several miles in all directions. It was taken down about the year 1849 by Aaron Leland and C. W. Hay, which firm erected the present Lower Mill, now owned and operated by Peton & Colbetzer.

In 1837, John Geisinger built a saw-mill about three miles northeast from Seville. He kept a loom in his mill, and, while the saw was running through a log, he occupied the time in weaving cloth. He had no arrangement for gigging the carriage back except to tread it back with his foot, which was both slow and tiresome, and yet he operated this mill for many years and did a great amount of sawing with it.

There was a vast amount of travel over the turnpike at this time, as all of the travelers wishing to go from the lakes southward passed through on this road. Each day, a heavily loaded four-horse coach passed each way, and many times one or two extras, besides numerous private traveling carriages. All goods going south to Jackson, Wooster and other towns farther on down the road, were carried in wagons, many of which were of the large Pennsylvania pattern, and were drawn by four or six horses. The coming-in of the stage then caused more excitement than the com-

ing-in of a railroad train does now. And, no railroad conductor, and scarcely any railroad President, is half so proud, or is looked upon with half of the admiration that was bestowed upon the old-time stage-coach driver as he thundered into town, blowing his bugle and flourishing his whip over the prancing and foaming steeds which he handled with so much skill. And the average boy who beheld those things could think of but two things really to be desired in the future, and those were to be a militia Captain upon general training days and a stage-driver the balance of the year. About this time, E. W. Harris built a tannery on the same site that the present one stands upon, north of Hubbard Creek. He also erected a shoeshop upon the same side of the creek, but farther west. This was afterward moved across the creek, and is now occupied by J. D. Edwards as a tinshop. William H. Alden built the corner block, now occupied by C. A. Stebbins, in 1836. In this he sold dry goods until he was elected Sheriff of Medina County, in 1840, when he removed to Medina, where he still resides. In 1839, William Hosmer died, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years.

Lyman W. Strong came from Strongsville in 1840, and engaged in the sale of dry goods in the large building previously described, upon the west bank of the Chippewa. He afterward occupied the present bakery room for the same purpose until 1850, when he built the corner block now owned and occupied as a store by John B. Leland. He was quite extensively engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He also carried on an ashery for some time, and here the farmers for miles around found a market for their ashes, which they gladly sold for 10 cents per bushel, and took "store pay." Mr. Strong is still living, and he has always been one of the substantial citizens of Seville, and always prominently connected with all desirable improvements and reforms. The large frame house near the Upper Mill was built by D. D. Dowd about the year 1842, and was occupied by him for several years as a "Temperance Hotel," which was something of a novelty in those days, and an enterprise in which but few men would have risked very much capital. Mr. Dowd, however, by his pluck and energy made it a success. The second house north from that was built by Thomas Wilcox when the village was first laid out. The southwest corner building, now owned and occupied by J. K. Caughey as a dry goods store, was erected by Chauncey Spear, in 1843. He there engaged in the sale of dry goods for several years, and the building has ever since been used for that purpose, when it has been occupied at all, which has been almost continually, although by several different parties. Mr. Spear is still living, and is one of the few of the early settlers yet remaining with us. He is now a Justice of the Peace, which office he has held for several successive terms. He has also been Mayor of Seville. The Masonic Block was erected in 1844, by G. W. Morgan, Dr. Witter and the Masonic Lodge. Mr. Morgan was Judge Hosmer's son-in-law. He owned the lower or ground story, Dr. Witter the second, and the Masons the upper story, which is still occupied by that order. The building now used as a planing-mill by Stoaks & Barnard was erected about the same time, and was used for many years as a carding and spinning woolen factory by E. C. Benton. When, however, the people adopted the practice of selling their wool and buying their cloths, he found his "occupation gone," and soon engaged in other business. At Wilson's Corners, there having been several cases of grave-robbing, the citizens constructed quite a large receiving vault in their little cemetery a short distance south from the village. This vault is still in good condition, and is the only one of the kind in Guilford Township. At about the same time, Jacob Leatheram opened a hotel on the center

road, east of the center, in the large house now standing across the road from Robert Null's residence. Thomas Heath also started one upon the opposite side of the road and farther east, in the building afterward used for many years by Jacob Bergey as a shoeshop. There was at that time a great amount of travel over that road. Numerous droves of stock were driven over it on their way East. A large steam saw-mill was erected north from there, at Steam Town. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1867. It was owned by Loehr & Fretz at that time. D. G. Yoder now owns and operates a steam-mill upon the same site.

In 1847, David Norton erected a tannery upon the north side of Hubbard Creek, north of the present Town Hall Block. Dr. Thomas Hunter's office stood a little to the east from it at that time, it being the building now owned and occupied by James High as a fancy store. In 1848, Joseph Halliwell built a log blacksmith-shop on the flats east of Fall Creek, and one and one-half miles southeast from Seville. One George Watkins worked there two years, when he was sent to the penitentiary for the term of one year on the charge of grand larceny; he being the only person except one who has ever been sent to that institution from Guilford Township. The tannery belonging to David Norton was burned, and Mr. Norton died of erysipelas, of which disease many persons died in this community during that year.

On the 13th day of March, 1850, John B. Leland, Andrew Gray, Elias Harris, Julius E. Harris, Frank Cook, William High, Medwin Porter, John Devin and others left Seville with four-horse teams and covered wagons for California. As that country was at that time almost an unknown region, and, as a great part of their journey thither lay over vast plains and through almost impassable mountains, a large concourse of people gathered to see them off, and many speculations were indulged in as to whether they would be lost upon the plains, frozen in the mountains, or massacred by the hostile Indians that swarmed over a vast amount of the territory west of the Mississippi at that time. Notwithstanding the many difficulties that surrounded them continually, they overcame them all, and arrived safely at their destination in July, and all lived to return except John Devin and Medwin Porter. The latter died near Shasta in May, 1851, and John Devin died at Stockton on the 18th day of October, 1852.

In 1847, or thereabouts, John Wilson started a match-factory and David McMullen a tannery at Wilson's Corners, both of which enterprises were in operation there for several years. The Upper Grist-mill in Seville was erected about 1852, by E. W. Harris and D. W. Ressler. Both water and steam power were used. A large overshot water-wheel was constructed underneath it, and upon a Saturday night when the millwrights quit work, this wheel was left free to move. Upon the following day, several boys congregated there, and, finding that they could turn it by treading upon one side of it, were engaged in so doing, when Delos Norton, a boy about twelve years of age, lost his balance and was forced through a small opening between the wheel and a piece of timber at its side, crushing him so badly that he lived but a short time after being taken out. This mill is now owned and operated by Mr. Adam Long, of Orrville, Ohio.

At about the same time, Benjamin Long opened a blacksmith-shop at the Corners east from the center, where Henry Workheiser now carries on a shop of the same kind. A short time previous to this William Colburn built a storeroom at Guilford Center, where he engaged in the dry goods trade for a few years, when he was succeeded by his brother Chester, who continued the business a short time, when he went to Wilson's Corners, where he followed the same calling. The building at the Center was afterward used for a schoolhouse until recently, when it was purchased by a neighbor, moved

away, and is now used as a stable. About the year 1855, an accident occurred on the ground now occupied by George Porter's building upon the bank of the Hubbard, being the present Seville *Times* office. It was in the winter season, and the sleighing was good. The saw-mill before referred to was then in operation near the grist-mill, and there was a road around this corner, over which persons drew saw logs to the mill. An Irishman who had been out in the country for a log for Mr. Arad Radway, for whom he was working, was just driving along on the bank of the creek, when the log, which was not fastened to the sled, rolled off and down into the creek, passing over the man, killing him instantly.

The steam saw-mill east of Seville was moved there from Wayne County in 1859, by J. B. and Samuel Coulter. It has changed hands several times since then, and is now owned and operated by one of the members of the original firm, Mr. J. B. Coulter and Tompkins Kidd.

In the fall of 1860, during the political campaign of that year, Aaron Walker, who lived about three miles east from Seville, made preparations to attend a mass meeting at Wooster. Having driven his team to the house, he was in the act of alighting from the wagon, when his team started, and, one of his feet becoming entangled in the wagon-wheel, he was thrown down and was unable to manage his team, which went tearing around the field, dragging Mr. Walker by his leg. The team was finally stopped, when it was found that the unfortunate man was dead. A few years later, in the fall of 1867, at Seville, as Mr. and Mrs. James Boland were leaving the Fair Grounds, and when in front of the Presbyterian Church, a team belonging to one William Kindig came running down the street, and, turning in toward the church, ran over Mrs. Boland, injuring her so badly that she lived but a short time after the accident. Following on then but two years, the community was shocked by another accident, as it was supposed. An old man was sleeping in the Harris Tannery, which stood where the present one stands, when a fire broke out in the building, which soon enveloped it in flames. A crowd gathered, as is usual upon such occasions, but, being unable to accomplish anything, the old man was left to his fate. His charred remains were found when the fire was over, and buried. He was a stranger in the place; was known but by few, and none now recollect his name.

Another painful accident occurred on the 16th day of May, 1877, when an engine boiler in the agricultural works of Critz & Son, in Seville, exploded, blowing the roof from the building and fatally injuring Charles Critz, who was the junior member of the firm, and alone in the shop at the time of the accident. He was found in an insensible condition among the debris, and taken home. He recovered his senses in a measure, and lingered in great pain for six days, when he died, lamented by a large circle of friends. He was a first-class mechanic, sober and industrious.

On the 1st day of November, 1880, John Fullerton was driving a spirited horse between the Chippewa bridge and the railroad, in Seville, when his horse took fright and threw him out of the wagon, inflicting severe injuries, from the effects of which he died on the 9th of the same month. He was an old citizen of Seville; was in business in the western part of the State, and had come home for the purpose of voting at the Presidential election.

Town Hall Block, in Seville, was erected in 1872—the east lower room by Stoaks, High & Bell, now owned and occupied as a hardware store by High & Bell; the center room by C. W. Hay, now owned and occupied by J. C. Boice as a drug store; the west room by C. M. Spitzer & Co., bankers, now owned and occupied by L. Wideman & Sons as a bank; and the upper story by the village of Seville, for a town-hall and offices.

The scenery therein was painted in the spring of 1873, by A. M. Willard.

The Methodist Church at Seville was organized in the year 1830, or thereabouts. Henry Wells, Ansell Briggs, Nathan Scranton, Ansell Brainard, Andrew Laird and Tunis Wells were among its first members. The present brick church edifice was erected in 1859. The church is in a flourishing condition at this time, with Rev. S. R. Clark, as Pastor. On the 25th day of June, 1831, there was a meeting of the citizens at the Chippewa Schoolhouse, for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian Church. Revs. Barnes, of Medina, and Fay, of Wadsworth, were present. The following-named persons presented certificates of regular church membership, and were organized into a Church of Christ: James Bell, Isabel Bell, Margaret Bell, Martha Bell, James P. Smith, Violet Smith, Sarah Case, Thomas Whiteside, Ann Whiteside, Abraham Whiteside, Jane Colburn, Sarah Collins and Loisa Cook. The first site selected for building a meeting-house, was upon the center road, one mile east from the pike. A part of the timber for building was hauled upon the ground at that place, when another site was decided upon, it being the one where the large brick house now stands, in the north part of the village. When the building was ready to be raised, it was decided that no intoxicating liquors should be furnished for the occasion. As this was contrary to a long-established custom, it naturally caused much talk, and many openly declared, that "the frame would rot upon the ground, before it would be raised under that arrangement." No such trouble was experienced, however, and the building was raised without a murmur or an accident, being the first piece of work of the kind ever completed in the township, without the presence of liquor. This building was used as a house of worship until 1856, when the present church building was erected. On the 20th day of March, 1834, the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the church: "That, in the opinion of this church, as a body, the manufacture, sale or use of ardent spirits, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, is immoral, and ought to be abandoned by every professed Christian." Even at that early day, when, as we often hear asserted, "whisky was used as commonly as milk, and that a drunken man was seldom seen," the members of this organization took this advanced position in regard to the temperance reform. On the 10th of December, 1834, the form of church government was changed to Presbyterian, and Thomas Whiteside and David D. Dowd were elected Elders, and E. W. Harris, Deacon. Rev. Varnum Noyes was the first minister employed by the church, and he continued his labors with them almost unbrokenly, until 1871. He is still living, and, in the absence of the pastor, or at the funeral services of some early settler, still preaches a sermon. Three of his children are now in Canton, China, acting in the capacity of missionaries. Henry Noyes left Seville with that object in view on the 22d of January, 1866. His sister Harriet, on the 15th of October, 1867, and Martha, another sister, in 1873. In 1876, Henry and Harriet came home, visiting Palestine on their way, and returned the following year. Rev. J. C. Elliott succeeded Mr. Noyes in the Pastorate of the church in Seville, which position he still occupies. The church is now composed of about one hundred members.

On the 13th of April, 1838, the Congregational Church of Guilford was organized, the following persons being members thereof: Caleb West, Bathsheba West, Bathsheba Whitney, James Bell, Isabella Bell, James Harkness, Margaret Bell, Martha Owen, Jesse Harkness, James Gray, Eliza Rhoads, Betsey Dennis, Adelia L. Russell, Isaac Gray, Mrs. Submit Russell, Maria Russell, Abraham Gray, Margaret Gray, Phœbe Rhoads, Eleanor Harkness, John C. Dix, Salmon Whitney, Marian Dix, Mary A. Harris, Nancy Bell, Sarah Russell,

Katharine Russell and Martha Gray. On the 29th day of March, 1841, the Ohio Legislature passed an act of incorporation for this church. In 1844, a house of worship was erected upon Lots 64 and 65, this site having been donated by Henry Hosmer. The first minister was Rev. Moses Longley. In 1853, a new house of worship was erected upon the site before named, the old house having been moved away. The new church was dedicated in January, 1854. Services were held regularly, most of the time, for several years. Rev. A. S. Shaffer was called to the pastorate in July, 1867, which position he occupied until the spring of 1869, since which time the church has been in an unsettled condition.

The Baptist church of Guilford was also organized in 1838, on the 7th of July, with the following members: John S. Welch, Margaret Welch, Jonathan Cotton, Polly Cotton, Timothy Phelps, Huldah Phelps, Sidney Hastings, Clarissa Hastings, Moses Greenwood, Sally Greenwood, Robert Suggett, Susan Suggett, B. H. Warren, Harrison Greenwood and Clarissa Greenwood. The first house of worship, being of brick, was erected in 1844, on Lots 66 and 67, this site also having been donated by Henry Hosmer. The first death that occurred in this church, was that of Hannah Welch, on the 18th day of April, 1845. On the 7th of March, 1860, John Ross, an aged Englishman, donated $1,000 to this church, with which the present parsonage was built and the surrounding grounds purchased. In 1873, the old house of worship was taken down and the present one erected. Rev. J. W. Weatherby is the present pastor, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is situated in the eastern part of the township was organized in 1839, with John F. Long, C. Clows, Jacob Westerman, Conrad Snyder, Samuel Miller, Adam Everhart, John Koppes, Jacob Kraver, Michael Frye, Isaac Bartholomy and Jacob Wright, with their families, as members. Meetings were held in houses and barns until 1842, when this congregation, with the German Reformed Church, which was organized about the same time, built a log meeting-house, which was used until 1867, when the present one was erected. The present Lutheran minister is Rev. J. H. Smith, and the present German Reformed Pastor, Rev. John Leiter. The present membership numbers over 200, and there is a prosperous Sunday school.

The small Lutheran Church near the center of Guilford was built about the year 1870. Services are held once each month. The new Methodist Church at Wilson's Corners was erected in 1878; Rev. Mr. Wolf is the present Pastor. In a community where so many churches were supported, the subject of schools would naturally receive attention. On the 20th of March, 1851, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Seville Academy of Medina County. A sufficient amount of funds having been raised by subscription, with which to build and furnish a house, a meeting of the stockholders was held on the 7th of April of the same year. James A. Bell was elected President, L. W. Strong, Treasurer, D. D. Dowd, Clerk and Halsey Hulburt, L. W. Strong, Henry Hosmer, James A. Bell, Cornelius Welch, E. A. Norton and E. W. Harris, Directors. Mr. A. Harper, of Oberlin, was the first teacher employed in this institution, he commencing his first term on the 1st day of October, 1851, in the old Congregational Church, as the Academy building was not then finished. The enterprise proved successful, and, for many years, large numbers of young people came, not only from our own community, but from adjoining townships, to avail themselves of the advantages here offered for improvement. In 1868, the building was purchased by the Board of Education of Seville. This body proceeded to make the requisite additions to it to accommodate the village schools, which were organized at that time upon the

graded school plan. Mr. D. A. Haylor is Principal of the school at present, and John F. Dix. Miss La Vonne Weatherby and Miss Sarah Warner are the teachers of the lower departments. Elijah Myers is Clerk of Guilford Township, he having held that office continuously for twenty-five years. John Montgomery is Treasurer, which office he has held continuously since 1846, when he was first elected. Chauncey Spear, John Coolman and L. B. Wilson are Justices of the Peace, and John G. Chambers, William A. Lee and P. C. Steiner, Trustees. The village of Seville was incorporated in 1853 by the County Commissioners, under a general act of the Legislature conferring upon them the requisite power. Milton Stiles was the first Mayor, A. G. Hawley the first Clerk, and Aaron Leland, L. W. Strong, I. H. Brown, A. R. Whiteside and W. H. Hatch, the first Councilmen. The first meeting of the Council was on the evening of the 4th day of October, A. D. 1853. The present officers are J. T. Graves, Mayor; W. E. Barnard, Clerk; John Montgomery, Treasurer, and Van Bell, John Eshbaugh, J. F. Martin, C. R. Leland, Frank P. Wideman and A. P. Beach, Councilmen. The population of Seville is 588, and of the entire township, 1872, according to the census of 1880. River Styx is in the northeast corner of the township, is a pleasant village, and near it are the petrifying springs, quite a summer resort for pleasure-seekers. Steam Town is between River Styx and the center of Guilford, it being a little cluster of houses where Mr. Fred Beck has a blacksmith-shop and A. S. Ritter a wagon-shop. Of the little company who came into Guilford in the spring of 1817, Henry Hosmer and Chester Hosmer are still living. Mary Y. Hosmer married Shubael Porter, had six children, and died on the 19th day of February, 1862, aged sixty-four years. Lyman Munson died at River Styx in 1863, aged eighty-two years. His son Albert has represented Medina County in the State Legislature, and is at present Probate Judge of the county. Abigail Porter married David Wilson; died in 1866 at River Styx. Moses Noble died at Seville on the 15th day of February, 1831, and Shubael Porter died on his farm near Seville, on the 14th day of March, 1870, aged seventy-two years. Henry Hosmer has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner, Coroner and Associate Judge of Medina County under the old constitution, and to him we wish to give credit for his assistance in gathering material for this history, also, to his daughter, Mrs. L. C. Cronise. Samuel Harris came from Saybrook, Conn., about 1820. Had three sons in the Mexican war, John S., now of La Crescent, Minn., William T. died in the United States Army, July 30, 1847, and Albert D., killed at the battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847. Mr. Harris married Mabel Gibbs; he died July 22, 1844; his wife is still living at Seville, aged eighty years. Capt. M. V. Bates, the Kentucky giant, and his wife, Margaret Swan Bates, the Nova Scotia giantess, are residents of Guilford. They are the largest people in Ohio, if not the largest in America. They own a large farm east of Seville, upon which they have erected a fine large residence.

CHAPTER XII.*

HARRISVILLE TOWNSHIP— A PIONEER EXPLORER—THE HARRIS FAMILY—EARLY ADVENTURES —A PROSPEROUS SETTLEMENT—POLITICAL AND CIVIL DEVELOPMENT CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

IN that bright cluster of townships which to-day forms the county of Medina, Harrisville stands out pre-eminent as the one in which the first dawn of civilization broke forth, and the one in which the first home of a white man was reared. This township is the richest in pioneer lore, and in the interesting reminiscences of its earliest settlements. The treasures of memory that are culled from the first hardships, and the experiences and vicissitudes of the brave men and women who first penetrated into this unbroken wilderness, are to-day clothed with a sacred charm, upon which succeeding generations can scarcely look with anything less than veneration. The deeds of personal heroism and the persistent toil accomplished by our forefathers, are indelibly impressed for all time to come upon the fruitful fields, the shady groves, the picturesque valleys, and the bright and happy homes that dot our land.

Under the land company's survey, Harrisville was set apart as Township No. 1, Range 16. It is bounded on the north by Chatham, on the east by Westfield, on the west by Homer, and on the south by Wayne County. The land of Harrisville Township is somewhat rolling, and affords a variety of soil. In some parts, the land is clayey, and in others slightly sandy. Peat covers over 2,000 acres in this township. One-half of this territory has the deposit not over eighteen inches deep, the underlying being heavy, yet light colored. The average depth of the peat on 1,000 acres is about 5 feet. Most of the western and southern parts of this Harrisville swamp have been plowed. The bed-rock is 12 to 18 feet below the surface of the marsh. The land can be shaken by jumping on it, although cattle go all over it. The digging of ditches has revealed quantities of shells, but no large fossils, as far as could be learned.

Railroad levels were run in 1853, between Wooster and Grafton. The extreme elevation of the road, as it was surveyed through the marsh, was 340.3 above Lake Erie. The road was to have been run west of the village of Lodi, and the elevation there was 336 feet above Lake Erie. This would give the surface, at the town pump, an altitude of about 350 feet. Harrisville is one of the townships in which the water "divides" to the Ohio River and Lake Erie. The great marsh is drained in both directions, and is much lower than most of the land along the "divide."

Quarrying has been carried on since 1840 in numerous places along Whetstone Creek, a mile southeast of Lodi. The rock is chiefly an argillaceous sandstone, most of the beds being only a few inches thick, and the thickest not twenty inches. The exposures here are twenty-five to thirty feet high. Large crevices run through all the rock, which is badly broken up.

In the fall of 1810, a sturdy young farmer, of the clear-headed, gritty New England type, started out on a journey Westward, after he had gathered the season's scanty crop of corn, wheat and potatoes. In his rude hut near Randolph, in Portage County, he left his young wife with her little babe, while he pushed on to prospect the land that lay further west, on which he might find a location more suitable to his ambitious desires, and rear thereon a new home.

* Contributed by Charles Neil, Medina.

The impulse that started him on his journey was somewhat akin to that which impelled the famous Genoese navigator to plow the unknown seas and find a newer and richer land near the setting sun. What the needle of the compass and the starry points of the heavens had been to Columbus, the surveyor's "blazes" on the trees were to the intrepid, coarsely-clad pioneer. Unarmed, save with an ax, and carrying a limited supply of provisions, he took his course through the townships on the southern line of the Western Reserve. Coming to the stream in Westfield, now known as Campbell's Creek, and while crossing it on a log which reached from bank to bank, he heard a bear chopping its jaws, in an unpleasant manner, to say the least. Retreat was impossible, and, putting on a bold front, he advanced upon the beast! Fortunately, the bear did not wait to try conclusions, and incontinently broke for a place of safety. Scarcely pausing for this episode, he advanced, and before evening, when the sun was yet a half-hour high, he had reached the ridge which runs southward on the east of the valley in which the town of Lodi is now located. Before him, on a line with his eyes, was a waving mass of leaves—a forest of tall and majestic trees. The flickering light of the setting sun was dancing and glowing through the rustling leaves of the stately trees. With the awe-inspiring impression of the grand sight before him, the resolution formed itself in the young pioneer's mind that he would make this his future home.

After he had seen the sun sink behind the thick foliage, he built a fire and camped out for the night. The next morning he descended into the valley, and set about exploring the region. The rich virgin soil was studded with clumps of large walnut and oak trees. A small rivulet, a tributary of Black River, came winding through an open gorge from the north, and then bent westward, and, a mile further on, united with the waters of Black River. Further on to the west, he found another swell in the ground, which is again broken, a half-mile further on, by the course of the Black River. From thence there is a level stretch west through the township, slightly undulating. To the north of Lodi a high ridge extends along the west side of the East Branch of Black River into the township of Chatham, sloping toward the northwest down to the banks of Black River. Toward the south, from this base of location, which is now the center of Lodi, the land rolled out flat, and he found a large area of marsh land, thickly matted with alders, bogs, cranberry bushes and underbrush.

Young Harris set to work with his ax, after he had assured himself of the practicability of the undertaking and the natural resources and advantages for a settlement, selecting a site for a home. He placed his stake on a spot of ground which is now known as the Tuttle lot, a few rods south of the center of the village of Lodi. He kept at work for several weeks, and erected during this time by his own individual exertions, a small, rude log house, and cut down a small tract of timber. This accomplished, he retraced his steps to the mother settlement, near Randolph, in Portage County, which at that time, included the territory in which he had just selected his new home. This pioneer was Joseph Harris, the first settler of Medina County, after whom the township of Harrisville has been named.

The Connecticut Land Company had, in the year 1807, under the old charter, granted by King Charles II, of England, to the Colony of Connecticut, made a division of their lands west of the Cuyahoga River Township, and No. 1, in Range 16, (Harrisville) had been drawn by sixteen incorporators, whose names are as follows: Nehemiah Gaylord, John and Jabes Gillett, Solomon Rockwell and brothers, Hezekiah Huntington, William Battell, Russ Burr, Job Curtis' heirs, Thomas Huntington, Royal Tylee, Wright & Sutliff, Joseph Har-

Joseph Harris

ris, Martin Kellogg, Burr & Loomis, Joseph Battell and Eliphalet Austin, which was known as the Torringford Land Company, together with 2,000 acres, in Township No. 1, in Range 15, to compensate for swamp land in Harrisville Township. In the spring of 1810, the township was surveyed by a party sent out by the Connecticut Land Company, and subdivided into lots of 100 acres each. A road was also established during this same year, by the company of Portage County, through No. 1, from the Franklinton road, in Norton, west, through the center, to the east line in Huron County. The Legislature of the young State of Ohio, also during this year, appropriated $800, by a legislative act, to establish a State road, to run from Mansfield to Cleveland, through this township. After the subdivision of the lands in this township had been made, Mr. Joseph Harris was delegated by the Torringford Company, with the power of an agent, to dispose of and effect sales of the land. The price of the land was fixed at $2 per acre, Mr. Harris being granted the privilege of 200 acres as a pioneer settlement—location to be deducted from his undivided portion.

After his return to Randolph, from his journey into Harrisville Township, he set about making preparations to remove his family to the new territory in the following spring. When February came, the young pioneer had all of his affairs in shape, had his household goods and personal effects, few as they were, gotten together, and was now ready to move into the new settlement. On the morning of the 11th of February, 1811, the "moving" party started out from the settlement near Randolph, for the new land, that was about forty miles to the west. The train consisted of four sleds, each drawn by a yoke of oxen. Three of these trains had been gratuitously furnished by the neighbors of Mr. Harris, to help him to his new settlement. The ground was covered with about a foot of snow, and the progress of the pioneers was rather slow. Near the evening of the third day, they arrived in the lowlands south of Lake Chippewa. A halt was made here for the night, on account of the exhausted condition of the cattle, which had found it a wearisome march through the snow that lay unbroken in the road.

Mr. Harris, with his wife and her two-year-old boy, mounted a horse and pushed forward the same day toward their new home, which was about eight miles distant. On the next morning, the 14th day of February, 1811, the ox-teams arrived in Harrisville, and Mr. Joseph Harris, his wife and child, together with a trusty, bright young lad, named James Redfield, who was about eleven years old at that time, settled permanently in the new township; and it is from this day that the first settlement of Harrisville Township dates.

The life of the settler in this new clearing, miles away from human habitation, was full of hardships and privations. Winter was still on hand with its benumbing coldness, and the ground and woods were alternately covered with snow and slush. The log hut was small, and the only opening in it, serving as a door, was covered by a blanket. The first days were spent in cutting down trees, and making new openings in the woods and laying out roads. A small addition was made to the log hut, and its interior more comfortably arranged. Small brush sheds, for the shelter of the horse and two cattle were erected. With the opening of spring, new life sprang up in this little colony. New work began; the ground of the cleared tract was got ready, and seeding commenced.

The nearest neighbors were, at that time, at Wooster, in Wayne County, a settlement seventeen miles south, on the Killbuck River. Wooster was then one of the trading-posts in the northwest. An Indian trail leading from Sandusky to Wooster, and thence on to Pittsburg, ran through Harrisville Township, a few miles west of the center of Lodi. Hunters and trappers of the different Indian tribes which at that

time roamed through Northern Ohio, passed often over this trail, taking their hides and furs to market. The location selected by Mr. Harris, had also been, and was then, one of the favorite hunting grounds of the Wyandot and Ottawa Indians, and many of their wigwams—still in a good state of preservation—were standing near the spot he selected for the site of his residence. Still, although the social relations that subsisted at this time between Mr. Harris and these denizens of the forest were of the most friendly and reciprocal character, yet, true to their national characteristics, they preferred retirement from the proximity of the pale-faces, abandoning their lodges, and building new ones from two to six miles distant. A few years later, Capt. Wolf, of the Delawares, a sort of missionary among the tribes of Indians north of the Ohio, and a man tolerably well educated, and who looked after the trapping interests at Chippewa Lake, quite frequently visited the Harrisville colony, and conversed and talked with the settlers. He had been under Gen. Harrison's command, and had been an eye-witness to the battle of Lake Erie, fought by Commodore Perry on the 10th of September, 1812. He gave the Harrisville people a description of the battle as he witnessed it, and told them other adventures of his career, which was all very entertaining. Mr. Albert Harris, son of Joseph Harris, often went, when he was a lad ten or twelve years old, as a companion of Wolf's son—a young buck about the same age—with the Indian Captain to Lake Chippewa, to look over the trapping-ground. The old Indian would put the two boys in a bark canoe, and paddle them back and forth across the lake. The younger Harris is still a resident of Harrisville Township, and has fresh in his memory the days of the early settlement in this township, when young papooses were the associates of his childhood.

With June of the same year there came an accession to the new colony. George Burr and his wife and his brother Russell, arrived that month from Litchfield County, Conn., and settled on a lot adjoining Mr. Harris. The month of September brought in two more settlers, Calvin and Lyman Corbin, from the city of Boston, Mass., who purchased and settled on the farm now owned by George Burr, a mile south of Lodi. That fall the first crop of corn and potatoes was gathered in the township. Autumn, with its blustering days, was on hand, and cold winter was fast approaching. The Harrisville colony now consisted of five men, two women and two boys. There were three log huts about one-half mile apart from each other, seven yoke of oxen and one horse and two dogs, with a lot of household furniture and farming tools and wagons. This was the inventory on the 1st day of October, 1811.

About this time Mr. Joseph Harris contracted with one Daniel Cross, a carpenter living near Randolph, to put up a log barn in Harrisville. Cross with his son Avery (who was about eleven years old) came out from Randolph during the fall, with a yoke of oxen, the boy to drive them and haul the logs together, while the old man cut them. The barn was finished in about a month's time. For this job, Mr. Cross received, in payment, a yoke of oxen.

With the declining year came long evenings, and with them the need and desire of sociability and an interchange of views upon topics of common interest to all. The prospects, the new land and the crops had to be talked about; and, then, there was the old home in the East, with all its dear associations of childhood; the political affairs of the young Republic. These sturdy pioneers often gathered, during these days, in one of the log cabins, and there sat by day and in the evenings, before the flickering fire of a log or stump burning on the hearth, and discussed, like true, sober-minded New Englanders, matters and events that were of interest to them.

The first intimation the Harrisville people

had of the serious hostilities which began in 1812 was the arrival of a messenger from Randolph, in Portage County, bringing a newspaper containing the declaration of war, also a letter warning the settlers of their danger, as it was not then known in whose interest the Indians would enlist, and urgently soliciting them to return to the older settlements. A consultation was then held in the evening at Mr. Harris' house, which resulted in the conclusion, that, under existing circumstances, it would be safer to repair to the settlements until something more decisive could be learned in relation to the political affairs on the then extreme northwestern frontier. Accordingly, the next morning, Mr. Harris, Russell and George Burr, with the Corbins, loaded the most valuable of their household goods on wagons, and, with seven yoke of oxen, started for Randolph, George Burr's wife having gone there some weeks previous. Almost at the outset, one of the wagons was unfortunately overturned, throwing Mrs. Harris and the child from the wagon. But, quite undaunted, although badly bruised, she insisted on going forward, and, that the journey might be expedited, she was mounted with her child on the only horse in the settlement. Accompanied by her husband on foot, she reached their friends in Randolph the next morning, having been obliged to lie out overnight in the woods on account of having lost the trail when within a mile or two of the settlement. The settlers, in leaving their homes, of necessity had to abandon their crops; and, as the prosperity of the settlement depended on their being secured, Mr. Harris, on the following Monday morning, mounted his horse, shouldered his trusty rifle, and, accompanied only by his faithful dog, proceeded on his solitary way back to Harrisville. As he approached the settlement, he discovered that some person had been in the vicinity during his absence. On examining the tracks, he discovered that some had been made with shoes and some with moccasins. Dismounting from his horse and muffling the bell (an appendage, by the way, which all early settlers were in the habit of attaching to their domestic animals), he cautiously proceeded to examine the Indian trail leading from Sandusky to Wooster, and, discovering no appearance of Indians having passed along it, he soon came to the conclusion that some white person must have been in the vicinity during his absence.

On entering his cabin, appearances indicated that a number of persons had passed a night there, having used some of his iron ware for the purpose of cooking. It was afterward found out that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to establish a road from Mansfield to Cleveland passed a night at Mr. Harris' house, cooking their supper and breakfast there. Mr. Harris, finding that his wheat was not yet fit for harvesting, set about hoeing his corn and potatoes. After having been here about ten days, Russell Burr and Elisha Sears came out and harvested the crops belonging to the Burrs, which occupied about five days, and then returned to Randolph. Mr. Harris remained about five weeks, his dog being his sole companion during the whole time, except the five days that Burr and Sears were with him. His only bed was an old wagon-board, each end of which was so supported that it had a sort of spring motion, and furnished as much rest and comfort to his weary body after a day's hard toil as the modern spring bed gives to the gentleman of leisure.

On the return of Mr. Harris to Portage County, he first learned of the surrender of Hull, at Detroit, to the British, and, at a call from Gen. Wadsworth, the militia on the Reserve turned out en masse, and Harris, with Burr and others, were out in the campaign some three weeks, in and about Cleveland. After a short service in the Western Reserve Militia during the month of September, Harris,

with his companions, returned to Randolph, and preparations were then made to return forthwith to Harrisville. The Corbins had sold out their possessions in Harrisville about this time, and Russell Burr returned to his home in Connecticut. This left Joseph Harris and George Burr alone, with their families, of those who once made up the infant settlement. Harris and Burr, with their families, again reached Harrisville in the first week in October, 1812, finding everything quiet and unmolested. Here was again a trying period before them. Winter was again close at hand, and, being almost entirely isolated from the world around them, and away from post roads and post offices, they could, of course, know little or nothing of what was transpiring outside of the settlement, and they necessarily lived in that uneasy state of uncertainty, which, to be realized, must be experienced. Yet nothing occurred to disturb their quiet until some time in the latter part of November, when, in the early part of the evening, was heard what was supposed to be the shrill whoop of an Indian, easily discerned to be in an easterly direction, and supposed to be about half a mile distant. Mr. Burr, whose house was nearer to the point from which the whoop seemed to come, hastily seized his rifle, and, taking his wife and child, instantly started for the Harris cabin, giving the old horse, which was quietly feeding in the woods, a sharp cut, to send him on a keen run toward Harris' house, rattling his bell and alarming his family, together with the old dog, which, barking and bounding about, added considerable to the agitation. Mr. Harris was already on the *qui vive*. He was out on the trail, with his rifle in his hand, after first taking the precaution to extinguish the light in his cabin. After meeting with the Burr family, the women were barricaded in the house, and the men took positions outside to await developments. Soon footsteps were heard, and then a human form came in sight, nearing the house. Harris drew up his rifle and halted the man. It was then discovered that he was a settler from Randolph named Billy Thornington, who had come out on an exploration tramp to see the country, and, having lost his way, had given the yell. He remained with them for a short time, and then returned to the mother settlement in Portage County.

With the beginning of the new year, 1813, snow commenced to fall and covered the ground several feet deep. The young settlers were almost completely snowed in, and it was nearly an impossibility to visit one of the sister settlements. Then a biting cold frost set in and continued until the latter part of February. After that the weather moderated. On the night of the 6th of March, a foot messenger arrived at the house of Mr. Harris and informed him that Henry Chittenden, in charge of five teams loaded with forty barrels of flour, being forwarded by Norton & Adams, contractors at Middlebury, to General Perkins' camp on the Huron River, were detained by the deep snow in the wilderness in the neighborhood of the Chippewa, and were entirely destitute of forage and provisions, having been five days out from Middlebury. The messenger had come to solicit aid from Mr. Harris. He promptly responded and proceeded at once to their camp, with a supply of provisions for the men and a bag of corn for the team. He left his house about midnight in company with the messenger, and arrived at the camp at 4 o'clock in the morning. His reception by the half-starved men at the camp can better be imagined than described. The provision train was now only thirty-two miles from Middlebury, their starting-point, and forty-five miles had yet to be traveled through an unbroken wilderness, to reach the camp of the American army on the Huron River. Their teams were overloaded and underfed. Their only reliance for succor and help seemed to be Mr. Harris, his place being the only settlement on the route. He came very generously to their

relief. Furnishing the men with provisions such as his own scanty supply afforded, and giving forage for the teams, he hitched up his own ox-team, and, thus lessening the load of others, he started next day with them for the camp at Huron. After a slow and laborious journey, they reached the camp on the eighth day out from Harrisville settlement. The return trip to this settlement only consumed about four days. The commission firm from Middlebury referred to, continued thereafter to supply the American army under Perkins on the shores of Lake Erie. Their trips in forwarding these supplies were made more expeditiously after a road had been cut through, but the provision trains always found it convenient to stop at the Harrisville settlement on their journeys back and forth.

In the spring of this year, many of the militiamen in the Northwestern army, from the counties of Knox and Wayne, and from other counties in Southeastern Ohio, passed through the settlement, their terms of service having expired. Mr. Harris often entertained companies of from ten to twenty of these returning soldiers at a time, and always furnished them the best his scanty board afforded. During the winter of 1812, a detachment of troops from Pennsylvania was stationed at Wooster, Wayne County, under the command of Gen. Bell. Provisions for soldiers, as well as for the horses employed in the service, were scarce, and commanded high prices. Tempted by the prospect of gain, Avery Cross, of Randolph, in Portage County, set out the latter part of December, with a load of oats for the army. He was accompanied by his son Samuel, a young man of about eighteen years. On arriving at Wooster, they found teams were so scarce that the army had not the means of transportation, and, by the offer of high prices, Cross was induced to go with the army as far as Mansfield, and aid in transporting baggage and forage. At Mansfield, he was paid off, and started for home. On the road between Mansfield and Wooster, he purchased seventeen head of cattle, with which he arrived at Wooster on the last day of December. The next day, he and his son started up the valley of the Killbuck, intending to reach the settlement of Joseph Harris, with whom they were well acquainted. Soon after they left Wooster, there came on a terrible snow-storm, which lasted three days. Nothing further was heard of Cross and his son, until the March following, when, his family becoming alarmed at his lengthened absence, sent another son in pursuit of them. Finding they had left Wooster on the 1st day of January for the north, the son sent in pursuit of them took their trail up the Killbuck to Harris' settlement, where he ascertained they had not been there, and that several cattle had been taken up during the winter, for which no owner could be found. It was now evident that they had perished. The few settlers in that region turned out to find them. In the valley of the Killbuck, they found the trail of the cattle, but, instead of following it, which would have led them to Harris', it seems Cross got bewildered, and, when within a mile of the settlement, which lay northwest, he took another valley, which led them a southeastwardly course into what is now Westfield. Here, almost three miles from Lodi, they found the skull of Cross, and some of his bones, the flesh having been entirely eaten off by wolves. Near by, was found a jack-knife and a small pile of sticks, where he had tried to make a fire, but failed. Pieces of clothing, and his great-coat, were found near by, showing the place where he and his son lay down to sleep after they had failed to make a fire. The bones of a yoke of oxen, still in the yoke, and chained to a tree, were lying near by, and the bones of another yoke of oxen, still in the yoke, a little further off. From all of them, except the last yoke, the flesh had been entirely eaten. It was evident that one of them

had not been dead long, as the flesh was but partly eaten, and the blood in a fluid state. The trail was very plain to be seen where this ox had drawn his mate around, after he was dead, while the living one was trying to get something on which to live. No remains of young Cross were ever found. The bones of the old man were gathered up, and buried in a field just south of the village of Lodi. An inscription carved on a beech-tree, marks the place of the pioneer's death. Nothing but a natural mound, in which he was buried, marks his burial-place.

Another incident in these early days, of less tragical outcome than the one just related, but giving a glimpse of the life of the pioneers, has been related by James Redfield. Their grain, at that time, had to be carried on horseback to a mill in Wooster, seventeen miles distant. At one time, when James Redfield was a boy about twelve years old, Mr. Harris had balanced two bags of grain on his horse, and placed the boy on top, and started him for Wooster. The boy proceeded all right until about half-way to the mill, when the bags overbalanced, and slipped from the horse. The boy had not strength sufficient to replace the bags on the horse, though he labored desperately for an hour or more. Returning to the settlement for help, he found Mr. Harris had gone. So his wife mounted the horse behind the boy, and the two rode back where the bags had been left. Replacing them on the horse, she started the boy for Wooster, walking back through the woods to her home.

In February, 1814, Russell and Justus Burr reached the settlement from Connecticut, and settled in the immediate vicinity of the two families already located. In March of the same year, young James Redfield, a lad fourteen years of age, who had remained in Randolph after the flight from Harrisville in 1812, again made his advent in the new settlement, and took up his abode with the family of Mr. Harris. He was a hardy, plucky boy, and the career of his life is inseparably connected with the development of Harrisville Township, and the history of Medina County. It was in the years closely following his return to the new settlement, when James was fast ripening into young manhood, that he became one of its notable and interesting characters. He became noted for his prowess and dexterity in trapping and hunting wild game, in a large measure taking away from the Indians in this neighborhood their occupation. In the period of a very few years, he caught 122 wolves, for which he received a bounty given by the State Government. He related to the writer, that, "having at one time caught one of those beasts by the end of the forefoot, and fearing that in its struggles it would get its foot out of the trap and escape, he pounced upon it, cuffed its ears, and put the foot into the trap, carrying it in this way into the settlement. This wolf, it would seem, was about as passive as old Put's, when he applied the twist to its nose, for it offered no resistance, and seemed completely cowed." Another hunting adventure told by him occurred in the earlier days of the settlement. Finding his traps tampered with, of which he had out a large number, in a circuit of several miles from the settlement, and the game taken therefrom, he secreted himself with his trusty gun in the crotch of a tall sycamore on the Black River bottoms, where he remained overnight to await events in the morning. In the morning, he espied several redskins sneaking along the river banks, and killing and taking from his traps whatever animals were caught. He waited until one of the scoundrels came within easy range of his rifle, and then let him have it; the Indian made a big jump in the air, and he and his companion beat a precipitate retreat west of Black River. His traps were no more molested after that. In the spring of 1816, when James was a boy seventeen years old, he took a contract to chop out a road from the center of Harrisville to the center of Medina, for which

appropriations had been made by the State Legislature. It was a distance of ten miles, on which he made fifty-seven rods of bridge and causeway, principally bridge. He proceeded from day to day with his work, following the prescribed survey, having a small supply of provisions with him. When night came, he would build a fire, eat his supper, and then peel off a large sheet of bark from an oak-tree, and roll himself up in it and go to sleep. He had the road cut out through to Medina in the fall.

New families came into the settlement in the spring of 1814. The first were Timothy Munson, of Vermont, and Loammi Holcomb, from the State of New York, who with their families came in April and settled on the west bank of Black River, about two miles from Mr. Harris' house. From that year on, the influx of settlers increased and permanent settlements were made in the close neighborhood. In the spring of 1815, there arrived Timothy Burr, Alvin Loomis, Collins Young and Job Davis, with their families, and to these were added in the year 1816, the families of Carolus Tuttle, Isaac Catlin, Nathan Marsh, Elisha Bishop, Perez and Nathaniel Rogers and James Rogers, who came together in the spring. Later on in the same year, came Charles Lewis, David Birge, Josiah Perkins and William Welsh, all of whom located permanently in the township, at various points, from a quarter of a mile to three miles distant from the original location, where Mr. Joseph Harris had placed his homestead.

More came in the spring of 1817, whose names are Noah Kellog, Jason Spencer, Noah Holcomb, Thomas Russell, Isaac Rogers, Orange Stoddart, Daniel Delvin, Henry K. Joline, Cyrus and Arvis Chapman, Jonathan Fitts, David Rogers, Cyrus Curtis, George Hanna, and Dr. William Barnes, quite a genius in his way. He assumed the functions of preacher, doctor and miller in the colony, and soon after his advent became a man of considerable importance to the people of Harrisville.

A notable event occurred in the settlement on the 15th of April, 1815. It was the birth of a daughter to George and Mehitable Burr. There was great rejoicing over the arrival of this little messenger from heaven, among the pioneers. It was the first child born in the township. It lived but a few years, dying in July, 1817. It was buried on its father's farm. The funeral services were simple but impressive; all the settlers with their families attended. Dr. William Barnes conducted the services, and preached a sermon over the grave of the child.

In the spring of 1818, there came nine more families, among them being Lomer Griffin and his wife and six sons and one daughter. Lomer Griffin was destined to become one of the most remarkable and most widely-known men of Harrisville Township and Medina County, on account of the unprecedented age he attained.

There were now thirty-five families in the settlement. Clearings were made on every side, and the area of soil on which the sun threw its beneficent rays and rewarded human labor with crops of grain, grew larger every day. Joys had also come to the sturdy pioneers. One of these was a marriage feast, the contracting parties to which were Levi Holcomb and Miss Laura Marsh, which occurred in November, 1816. There being no Justice of the Peace in the township at that time to solemnize the marriage contract, Mr. James Rogers volunteered his services to procure the needed official dignity. Setting out on foot, he started for Wadsworth, and there secured Esquire Warner, who readily assented to come out the next day and legalize the ceremony. Mr. Rogers stayed overnight to return with the official next day; but Mr. Warner was taken severely ill during the night, and it was quite impossible for him to fulfill his engagement. Here was a dilemma. The wedding

had been set for that very night, and no one on hand to perform the ceremony; but Mr. Rogers, true to his purpose, pushed on east to Norton, to Esquire Van Heinans; but this gentleman was out on a deer hunt, and did not return until night, when he informed Mr. Rogers that he could not go with him. This, to most men, would have been a settler; not so to Mr. Rogers. These reverses and backsets only stimulated his zeal the more, for, on learning that there was a Justice of the Peace in Coventry, he forthwith went there and engaged the services of an Esquire Heathman, and the two together arrived at Harrisville the next day after the wedding should have been. However, the affair was closed up that evening. This was the first wedding in Medina County. Other festivities and excitement of a general kind, at this time, were wolf-hunts, for the purpose of destroying and driving out these troublesome beasts.

There lived, during the years from 1830 to about 1839, an old and strange character near the Harrisville settlement. Nobody knew whither he had come; and, when he, in the latter year, disappeared, it remained unknown where he had gone. He was known to the settlers as "Old Cherryman," and was supposed to be a half-breed, as traits of Caucasian and Indian blood mingled in his features. He inhabited one of the little cabins, back in the woods, that had been abandoned by its builder. He wore a pair of buckskin trousers, and a cloak made out of wolfskin; on his head he wore a squirrel cap, and his feet were clothed in leather moccasins. His hair hung in long strings over his shoulders, and his sallow, brown-colored, peaked face was covered with a grizzly beard. His sole companion in the woods, and at his lodgment were two rifles, which he invariably carried about with him on his tramps. When he spotted any game, he would drop one of his guns. He was taciturn and uncommunicative, and would talk with no person more than the disposal of his slaughtered game, and the buying of ammunition, required. One of his ways to track the deer and bring them within reach of his rifle was to start with a burning hickory torch and burn a line of the dry leaves and grass through the woods for a considerable distance. This sometimes caused great annoyance and trouble to the farmers, as, in many instances, the fire would extend, and, quite often, burn down timber. The deer would approach the fire line, but would be afraid to cross it, and pass along its entire length, while the old hunter would post himself at some convenient spot, and kill the deer as they passed along. The farmers of the neighborhood finally made efforts to have him stop this practice, as they feared that great injury might be done to their property by the fire. He stolidly listened to the remonstrances, and made no reply. He suddenly disappeared, and was never seen again in the locality.

The first symptom of political organization manifested itself in 1816, when an "Ear-mark" and Estray Recorder was appointed, Alvin Loomis being the person who was endowed with this function. This was unquestionably the first office held by any person in Medina County. This is the direct antecedent of the much-maligned "pound-keeper" of to-day. It was an outgrowth of necessity at that time. There were no fences, and the cattle ran at large. To distinguish the ownership of the cattle and sheep and hogs, a distinct and separate ear-mark by every owner of stock in the colony, was required, and the mark properly recorded in a book kept by the "Ear-mark" Clerk. The first entry in the book reads as follows: "Harrisville Township, Portage County, State of Ohio, April 16, 1816.—This day Joseph Harris entered his ear-mark for his cattle, sheep and hogs, which is as follows: A half-penny on the under side of the left ear." Then follows Timothy Burr, whose mark is "a swallow tail in the end of the right ear." Rus-

sell Burr, "a square crop off the right ear." Five more were recorded in this year; two in 1817; one in 1818. Then follow records every year up to the year 1865. A complete political organization of the township was effected in April, 1817, and the new township then included all the territory which now belongs to the townships of Harrisville, Westfield, La Fayette, Chatham, Spencer, Huntington, Rochester, Troy, Sullivan and Homer. Twenty-nine votes were cast at the election held for township officers on October 6, 1877, at the little schoolhouse erected in the spring of that year. The poll sheet of this election has been lost, but the following were elected as township officers for the ensuing year: Joseph Harris, Loammi Holcomb and Isaac Catlin, Trustees; Isaac Catlin, Justice of the Peace; and Timothy Burr, Township Clerk. The first is a list of the taxable property of Harrisville Township, made out by Willey Hamilton in the spring of 1819. There are eighty-one names listed, and their personal property comprises 49 horses and 211 neat cattle. This included territory north, east and west, other than what constitutes Harrisville Township to-day, although at that time it all came within its political boundaries. The next election occurred in Harrisville on the 12th day of October, 1819, at which time, State, county and township officers were voted for by the Harrisville people. Thirty-nine votes were cast at this election. At one of the township elections in the early years, forty-seven candidates were voted for, though there were but thirty-one votes cast. This included all the different township offices, such as Road Supervisor, Overseer of the Poor, Fence Overseer and "Ear-mark" Recorder. Some of the candidates had the honor of receiving ballots for four and five different offices. From this, it may be inferred that there was as much strife for office among our forefathers as there is among the politicians of to-day. This is again well illustrated at a special election held on July 3 following, to elect two Justices of the Peace. Twenty-nine votes were deposited, and they were divided among eleven candidates, as follows: Waynewright De Witt, 23; Leonard Chapman, 24; Elijah De Witt, 2; James Rogers, 2; William Burr, 1; Amos Witter, 1; Joseph Harris, 1; Jonathan Fitts, 1; Lomer Griffin, 1; Carolus Tuttle, 1; and Ebenezer Harris, 1. The names of the voters at this election, the first Presidential held in Harrisville Township, were Aaron Loomis, Reuben Chapman, Arvis S. Chapman, Joseph Harris, James Rogers, Seeva Chapman, Cyrus Chapman, Loammi Holcomb, Carolus Tuttle, Timothy Burr and Levi Chapman. At the next spring election, forty-seven votes were polled. This increased, at the election on April 7, 1828, to fifty-six. During the fall of that year, the people of Harrisville were thoroughly aroused in the Presidential canvass that was being waged between Andrew Jackson (Democrat) and John Q. Adams (National Republican). Sixty-five citizens came out that day for the Adams Electors, and one solitary vote had been cast for Andrew Jackson. Then indignation arose. Who could have been the traitor in their midst, who had presumed to vote for Andrew Jackson and the Democratic ticket? When it was suggested by Waynewright De Witt that the man who had presumed to vote the Democratic ticket should be rewarded by a free ride on a rail, and the scorn of the entire colony, Josiah Perkins arose and defiantly declared that he had been the man, and intimated to the suggestor of the free ride that he was ready, right then and there, to sustain the virtue of a free ballot with a little more forcible argument than mere words. But it did not go further than words, and the political excitement soon subsided, and pleasant good feeling was restored. At the Presidential election held on November 2, 1832, 86 votes were cast. The Henry Clay Electors (Whig) received 45 votes, and the Andrew Jackson Electors (Democrat)

41. Four years later, the vote ran up to 171 votes, the William H. Harrison Electors receiving 100 votes, and the Martin Van Buren Electors 71. On November 3, 1840, the total vote in Harrisville Township amounted to 240, the Whig candidate receiving 138, and the Democrat 102. The most intense excitement known in the election annals of Harrisville Township was created at the Presidential election held in 1844. The anti-slavery sentiment of the North was asserting itself all over the country, and it had come to the surface in the new settlement. Five of the citizens of Harrisville, whose names are Timothy Burr, Milo Loomis, Ebenezer Munson, L. M. Grant and John Grant, voted the "Free-Soil" or "Third-Party" ticket at this election.

In connection with the growth and development of the township, stand the men and women whose names will ever be associated with its history. First and foremost stands the founder and pioneer settler of the township, Judge Joseph Harris. His life's career has been told in the foregoing pages. He helped and sustained all laudable and beneficent enterprises, social, religious, political and industrial, that were advanced and consummated, until the day when his eyes were closed in death. He died on the 2d of October, 1863, at the age of eighty-one years, at the home which he built in the town of Lodi. As prominent by his side is the life of his wife, Rachel, who followed him to the grave about ten years later. She came with him to the settlement, and endured all the hardships, struggles and privations of the pioneer life, and with him enjoyed the sweet reward of their energy and industry by his side. She died on the 5th of October, 1874, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Ainsworth.

Another life, graven in the township's history, is that of James Rogers, one of its first pioneers. His public labors will go down with it to coming posterity. He died November 20, 1877.

Quite as brilliantly in this gallery of historical characters, stands James Starr Redfield. His life is told in the history of the township. Another personage, perhaps the widest known the world over, is Lomer Griffin. A few years ago, the world knew him as one of the most remarkable men of the day. He attained an age that no man with well-authenticated record of birth and age had ever reached before. A few years ago, at the time of Mr. Griffin's death, the writer prepared the following obituary, which was published in the leading journals of America and England: "The last mortal remains of Lomer Griffin, the man whose life covers a century, and who has exceeded the Scriptural allotment of years given to man by nearly two scores, have been borne to their final resting-place. There are but few mortals to whom such a rich harvest of years are given. He was cotemporary with times and events that have gone into history generations ago. When he first saw the light of day, this Republic, whose existence now covers a period of over a hundred years, was unborn, and was yet but the dream of a few brave men. The grand struggle for freedom, on this side of the Atlantic, had not yet commenced. He was yet a boy when those burning lines that gave birth and liberty to a great nation were indited and proclaimed to mankind, and, as a boy, he shared in the triumphs and glory of the Revolutionary host. The vast domain west of the Alleghanies was yet one unbroken wilderness, and the numberless treasures hidden within them were undreamed of by man.

"The old man is dead now, and he rests well in his grave. His last breath passed from him on Monday evening, and he died peacefully. Life ebbed slowly away. It was an easy, natural death. He clung to life as long as there was a spark of vitality left in him, and it was some days after parts of his body had turned cold that he fell into the never-ending slumber.

"Just seven weeks ago to-day, Mr. Griffin

RACHEL HARRIS.

walked out in his back yard on a rainy morning to split some kindling wood, and do a few chores, as was his wont. He was found prostrate on the ground shortly after, having met with a fall. He was carried in the house and placed in a bed, from which he never rose again. He lingered along bravely, but, within a week or so, it became apparent that he could live no longer. The machinery of life was worn out, and, on Monday evening, the news passed out that Lomer Griffin, the oldest man in America, was gone forever. The funeral took place in the Congregational Church in Lodi on Thursday afternoon, September 19, 1878, and was conducted by the Rev. William Moody, of La Fayette, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Whitman, of Chatham. After the services, the corpse was placed in a convenient spot in the open air, to give the large crowd of mourners who had gathered, a parting look of the remains. After the viewing of the body, it was conveyed to the village cemetery, followed by a large procession. The following gentlemen, all advanced in years, and old settlers of this county, acted as pall-bearers: Albert Harris, Dyer Strong, John Holmes, B. F. Criswell, Albert Brainard and Henry Obers. The body was placed by the side of his first wife, who died in 1830, and lies buried in these grounds.

"The precise age of the deceased, which has long been under dispute, has, at last, been conclusively settled, and he was, beyond a doubt, now, one hundred and six years six months and twenty-five days, on the day of his death. Mr. Griffin was born in Granby (formerly Simsbury), Litchfield Co., Conn. We have been furnished with a copy of the family record of the Griffin family, as recorded in the Archives at Granby, and we give that part of the record pertaining to the birth of Lomer Griffin: 'Chedorlaomer Griffin, the son of Nathaniel Griffin, by Abigail, his wife, was born in Simsbury the 22d of April, A. D. 1772.'

"The reason that this record of the birth was not sooner discovered and all disputes about his age at once settled, was that he had been given such a singular name, 'Chedorlaomer,' which was abbreviated and corrupted into the short 'Lomer,' and investigators were led to error in the difference of these names. We have been furnished some very interesting information in regard to the ancestry of this remarkable man, and find that the family is widespread, and, in many instances, some of its descendants have held high social rank. John Griffin came from England about the year 1640, and first settled with a party of emigrants in Dorchester, Conn., and afterward moved to Windsor, in the same State. He stopped some time in Windsor; but, hearing that there was plenty of pine timber over the mountains west, he started on an excursion in that direction, passing through the gorge at Loupville, and settled down on the north bank of Tunxus River, in a region which the Indians called Massawa, where he established a manufactory of pitch, tar and turpentine. The Indians burnt up his works, and, to settle with him, gave him a deed of the land in that region. He gave away several tracts of land to settlers from Windsor, but reserved for himself a tract three miles square, which was for many years known as 'Griffin's Lordship.' In the year 1647, John Griffin married Anna Bancroft, and by her had six daughters and four sons. The names of the sons were John, Thomas, Ephraim and Nathaniel. The last, Nathaniel, was the youngest, and was born May 31, 1693. This Nathaniel had a son Nathaniel, who was the father of Chedorlaomer, the subject of this sketch. This finishes the genealogical tale of the first ancestors of Lomer Griffin from the time they left England.

"As already stated, Lomer was born in that part of the village of Simsbury which is now known as Granby, Conn., on the 22d of April, 1772. No surprising events marked his boy-

hood days. His father was a sort of farmer, and the boy's life passed along as farmers' boys' lives usually do. The first event in the life of Lomer Griffin, of which we have any information and record, is his marriage to Miss Charity Moore, which occurred April 15, 1797, from which union there were seven children, namely, Parley, Willis, Ralzimond, Andrew, Thomas, Lydia and Harlow, of whom three, settled in Harrisville Township, are still alive. Another event which has lately been brought prominently before the public, as, in some respects, proving his age, was his enlistment in the Connecticut militia company commanded by one Capt. Moses Heyden, in August, 1813, and serving until October of the same year. On the strength of this enlistment, he, in the year 1850, made an application to the Government for bounty land, which stands recorded in the Pension Office at Washington, and was recently brought to light by another application made by Mr. Griffin last spring for the same service in the militia company, under an act of Congress passed last winter, giving a pension to soldiers of 1812. Mr. Griffin's application was at once made special, on account of the extreme age of the applicant, and his claim was granted. He has been drawing a pension since last spring, and was the oldest pensioner on the list in the Government offices. In the beginning of the year 1818, early in the month of January, Lomer Griffin, who had by that time become the proud and happy father of five children, collected his family treasures about him, loaded a large box on bob-sled runners, drawn by a pair of oxen, and moved out West. During the latter part of March, he arrived in Harrisville Township, and at once went to work and put up a rude log cabin on a part of the Harris farm, two miles north of Lodi, which is now known as the Hoag farm. The rest of this man's life is given in the history of the township in which he lived to the day of his death, taking a lively interest in its affairs. During the last five years of his life, he became a celebrity, talked about the world over as the American Centenarian."

Jeremiah Higbee, for a number of years a resident in Lodi, during the earlier existence of the Harrisville Settlement, exerted a commanding and wide-felt influence in its business and civil affairs. He was a man deeply interested in the social and religious movements that were propagated during his life in Lodi. He removed to Cleveland in 1858, and there became the founder of one of the most prosperous business establishments in that city. He died in the fall of 1878.

An active part was played by several of the Harrisville people in the anti-slavery movements in the North, during the two decades preceding the war of the Rebellion. Quite prominent in this matter, stood Uncle Timothy Burr, who then lived in the large brick building west of the village of Lodi, and now occupied by Mr. E. W. Minns. He, with a number of his neighbors, was in accord with the sentiments of the Abolition party that was manifesting itself throughout the North; and they together made their best endeavors to help the cause. The Burr House, near Lodi, became a famous station on the "underground railroad," on which the fugitive slaves who had escaped their masters in the South, were transported during the night to places of safety in the Northern States and Canada. Numbers of the colored people, who had left their shackles of bondage in the South, came to the Burr House and there found shelter, protection and food. Oftentimes there were ten and fifteen negroes secreted in the house, and some of them remained for days. Most of them traveled from there on to Oberlin and other points of safety. Laura, the wife of Mr. Burr, and Rachel Norton, a young girl who then lived with them, and is now the wife of E. W. Minns, nobly assisted in giving succor to the fleeing slaves.

The industrial and commercial life of Harris-

ville Township commenced with its first colonization. As a stripling boy of sixteen or eighteen years, James Redfield opened up a traffic in wolf hides, and, by his shrewd energy and industry, earned a good many dollars through the reward given by the State of Ohio for wolves killed. It is said that in a period of several years, he killed as many as 125 of these beasts. He captured and killed them in a systematic, business-like manner. At one time, he traveled to a settlement some twenty miles distant, in Wayne County, and bought an old, decrepit horse of which he had heard, for $2. He brought the horse back to Harrisville and led it out into the thick woods and shot it. He set his traps on the dead carcass, and, in a short time, captured as many as fifteen wolves. Aside from the capturing and killing of wolves, the young pioneer early devoted his attention to other industrial pursuits. Among the first was the establishment of an ashery for the production of "black salts." This he carried to Elyria and exchanged for merchandise, which he disposed of to advantage in the home settlement. He was soon joined in the enterprise by Reuben Chapman, forming, in 1826, a partnership, and opening up a small village store.

Another store, with an assortment of general merchandise, was opened in the year 1828 in the center of the village, by Barker & Siza. A few years later, another country store was added to the business world of the Harrisville settlement, by Archibald Miles and Charles R. Deming. This made three stores, and the country trade naturally drifted into the settlement. The store buildings were small, and the stock of goods rather limited, yet sufficiently large for the immediate wants of the early settlers.

The immediate interests of the people of the township are agricultural. The desire of the American farmer is to excel. This is manifested in agricultural fairs held all over this broad land. Harrisville had its fair at an early day. The first exhibition of farm products and stock was quite limited, and conducted in an informal way. A few head of farm animals were shown on the green, and products were exhibited in the village tavern. This occurred for two or three seasons, and some years after an agricultural society entitled the Harrisville Agricultural Society, was organized in the summer of 1859. The following were chosen a board of officers, at the first meeting of the society, held on the 15th of September of the same year: E. H. Sibley, President; H. Selders, Treasurer; N. Harris, Secretary; and Lyman Mihills, Dyer Strong, T. G. Loomis, H. Selders and Isaac Rogers as Board of Trustees. The first fair was held on the Redfield farm one-half mile east of Lodi, on October 25 and 26, of 1859. It was a grand success for the first exhibition. Two more fairs were held in the following years, —the last being a complete failure on account of the inclemency of the weather. The society then died out, and the leading farmers of the township have joined the County Agricultural Society of Medina.

Harrisville was established as a post office in 1834. The first mail line was run by James Redfield, who had a Government contract to carry the United States mails from Wooster to Elyria, by way of Harrisville, Spencer, Pennfield and Turner's Mills. The mail was carried twice a week. There is no authentic record to show when and at whose suggestion the name of the post office was changed to Lodi. There is now a tri-weekly mail passing from Burbank, on the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., to Belden, on the C., T., V. & W. R. R.

The population statistics of the township since its earliest settlement, are slightly suggestive of the different changes that have passed over it since its civil existence. In 1818, at an enumeration taken by the State of Ohio, the population numbered 231. This number rapidly augmented, until, by 1850, the United States census returns exhibited a total population of 1,477 persons. In 1860, this

number had decreased to 1,226, and, in 1870, there were only 1,182 persons living in the township. The United States census returns for 1880, show that there are 1,382 persons, and 197 farms in the township.

Lodi is an unincorporated village of 439 inhabitants. The town is located just one-half mile east of the geographical center of the township, at the northern extremity of the Harrisville swamp. The East Branch River skirts the town on the north, while gently rising slopes extend to the east and north. The first settlement of the township was made right near the center of the village, and from that day it has formed the nucleus of the township. The first stores were built at this center. A tavern was erected there at a very early day by Orrin Chapman. In the spring of 1818, William Barnes came from the East, after having stopped in Cleveland and in Portage County for a short time, into the little settlement in Harrisville Township, and located at Lodi. With his coming, the industrial interests of the colony commenced. He had his projects ripe and ready for execution soon after his arrival. The first was the construction of a dam up the "gully," on the East Branch River, and then, running a race-course for water-power down into the settlement. A grist-mill was put up, to which, a few years after, a distillery was added, and, later, a carding-mill. A number of other additions were made to this building, and, in the course of time, it has been used for various purposes. From 1870 to 1873, it served as a cheese-factory. Mr. Jeremiah Higbee built a large store-building, and opened up a local mercantile business in Lodi in the year 1835, on an extensive scale. The structure is to-day intact and serving the purpose for which it was originally erected. The spacious and commodious room caused the people to wonder at the time it was erected, and they all looked with astonishment upon the advancement that was being made in the commercial affairs of the town. This soon became the great village store, and, when Harrisville was set apart as a post office, in the year 1835, the office was located in this building, with Mr. Higbee as Postmaster. This store was for many years the center of home trade in the country about. Another business structure, somewhat on the style of Mr. Higbee's, was erected in the "forties," on the site where now stands the large brick block owned by H. Ainsworth. Aside from a storeroom, it contained several shops for trades-people. Business was carried on here by the Ainsworth Brothers. This opened up a healthy competition, and made business lively in Lodi. This building, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1858. The conflagration caused a great commotion among the people. It was on a Sunday morning, when nearly all of the inhabitants of the village were attending divine service, that the fire broke out. It had its origin from a defective flue. The entire building, with storeroom and stock, harness, tailor and shoe shops, and an adjacent dwelling, were consumed.

In 1859, the Harrisville Masonic Lodge, in connection with a Masonic Hall, built a large store building on the south side of the public square in Lodi. The room was occupied by J. H. Warren as a hardware store for several years. In May, 1870, it burned down, with all of its contents, caused by the explosion of a lamp.

James Richey came up from Wooster in 1834, and built a woolen factory and carding-mill on the Little Killbuck River, two miles south of Lodi. This was, at a later date, owned and used by James Moore for a number of years, until the progress of the country left no demand for this business, when the small factory buildings became dilapidated, and all traces of it have since entirely disappeared. An iron foundry, for the making of agricultural implements, was established a few years before

the late war, by Mr. Joseph Warren. It has remained in successful operation, though it has undergone a number of changes in the proprietorship. The most notable factory in Harrisville Township to-day, is the wood-turning establishment owned and controlled by A. B. Taylor. A considerable force of hands is employed, and various articles of manufacture are turned out. In 1868, a large grist and saw mill was removed from Penfield, Ohio, and erected south of the center of the village. The Snow Flake Flouring Mill was built in 1875, adjacent to the old cheese-factory, and where, fifty years ago, the first flouring-mill in Medina County had been put up.

The Crawford Cheese Factory, built two miles west of Lodi, by Christ Albert, was put in operation in the year 1876, under control of the Crawford Cheese Company, embracing the well-known cheese firm of Horr, Warner & Co., of Wellington, Joseph Crawford and Christ Albert, each one of whom owns a third share in the company.

The most prominent business building in Lodi now is the brick block built and owned by Mr. Henry Ainsworth. It contains several large salerooms, warerooms, private offices, public halls, etc. It was completed in 1866.

The new Masonic Block also claims attention by the elegance and spaciousness of interior, and its adaptability for mercantile business. An unusual prominence was given to the commercial affairs of Lodi, when, in 1863, the organization of a National Bank was effected. The organization took place on the 7th of August, 1863, and the original stockholders were Joseph Harris, W. W. Prentice, H. Ainsworth, John Taylor, William Walcott, H. Selders, Asa Farnum, Leonard Tuttle, J. Higbee, J. N. Holmes, Josiah Nafzker and L. A. Shepard. The first officers were W. W. Prentice, President, and H. Ainsworth, Cashier. The former died some years after the organization, and John Taylor was chosen in his place. The bank was known as "The First National Bank" of Lodi. On the 11th of January, 1876, the company went into voluntary liquidation, and its affairs were closed up. A private banking business has since been carried on by H. Ainsworth, in Lodi.

Various and persistent efforts have been made by the people of Lodi, to have a line of railway pass through the town. So far, the attempts have been futile in the completion of an iron highway. Numerous surveys have been run through the township from east to west and north to south. The first railroad agitation in Lodi commenced when projects were set afoot by capitalists of Northern and Central Ohio, to have a railroad built between Cleveland and Columbus. A line of survey was run through Harrisville, passing one-half mile west of Lodi. Considerable stock was subscribed by the citizens of the township for this project, and Jeremiah Higbee was appointed and acted as one of the directors of the projected road. Through the efforts of Alfred Kelley, a wealthy quarry man at Berea, the road was finally built and finished in 1851 through Berea, on to its southern terminus, passing about twenty miles west of Harrisville. There was no more railroad talk in the settlement until the year 1871, when it again commenced in earnest. The Black River road, running north and south, was the first project which was incorporated under the name of the Wooster & Muskingum Valley Railroad. Harrisville subscribed $30,000 for the building of this road. Nothing has ever come of this road, except the establishment of lines of surveys. The next railroad project was the Wheeling & Lake Erie line, and intended to run from Wheeling, W. Va., to Toledo, in the northwest corner of the State. Harrisville subscribed $48,000 to this line. Henry Ainsworth was made one of the directors. Work commenced on this road, in the township, in the fall of 1874, and three or four miles were graded, and

then, from several causes, work was abandoned until 1877, when another spurt was made, and a few more miles graded, the effort then being to construct it as a narrow-gauge railroad. This also failed. Then work again commenced in the fall of 1880, Harrisville subscribing $5,000 of additional stock. The grading in the township for this road is now completed, and the prospects are of the decided indication that the road will be completed in the near future. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, has a line of survey established through the township, and strong hopes are entertained by its people that connection will be made on this line with the branches of this great railroad enterprise.

The commercial and financial convulsions of 1837 and 1857 passed through the country without any visible material effect upon the interest of the people of Harrisville. The panic of 1873 was quite different. The village just then, in the years following the war, had reached the heyday of its prosperity. With the collapse of the banking house of Jay Cook & Co., and the failure of the Northern Pacific, $200,000, the money invested by citizens of Harrisville, was swept away. Business and manufacture commenced to stagnate; other business failures in Ashland, Akron and Wooster followed, and a number of thousands of dollars that had been invested by Harrisville people, were lost.

The darkest days in the annals of the town are those in 1864, when the small-pox broke out in Lodi, in the spring of that year, and made the fair town look desolate and forsaken for a number of months The disease was brought into town by two tramp soldiers, who had stopped for a night's lodging at the village hotel, then kept by S. L. Stringham. In a few days the infectious contagion broke out and laid the inmates of the hotel prostrate. The hotel became, by necessity, a pest-house, and was isolated from the rest of the village, and held under quarantine. The disease died out after several months' ravages, and after exacting a number of victims.

The wave of patriotism that electrified the North in the spring of 1861, struck the Harrisville settlement in the month of April of the same year. The news of the firing on Fort Sumter had aroused the people, and it had arrived in Lodi. The call of President Lincoln for troops to suppress the rebellion had been issued; it caused intense excitement in Harrisville; a war meeting was held in the Congregational Church at Lodi; the house was densely packed with anxious people; stirring and patriotic addresses were made by a number present. A few days later, half a dozen of the young men of the town started to enlist in the war; they enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was then in course of formation in Cleveland. In September of the same year, a contingent of fifteen more left their homes to fight for the Union. Harrisville furnished about 100 men to the armies of the North. F. R. Loomis, J. C. Bacon, W. M. Bacon, S. W. DeWitt, C. C. Eldred, W. F. Ford and J. H. Green, were the boys who answered to the first call to arms.

The Harrisville Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 137, was organized as a lodge on the 23d of October, 1846. For several years previous the question of formation had been agitated by the leading citizens of Harrisville, and meetings under a charter of dispensation had been held. It was on this day that a charter was granted them. It reads as follows:

To Whom it may Concern:

We, the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio, convened in the city of Dayton; whereas, a petition has been presented to us from Joseph Hildreth, James S. Redfield and Benjamin Kidder, all Free and Accepted Master Masons, stating that they have heretofore assembled together under a warrant of dispensation from the Most Worshipful Grand Master; they therefore pray for a charter extending and con-

firming unto them the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted lodge of Master Masons; and whereas, the aforesaid petitioners having passed a proper term of probation and exhibited to this Grand Lodge satisfactory evidence that they have conducted business of Masonry agreeably to the original design;

Now, therefore, be it known, That we, the Grand Lodge aforesaid, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and well-known attachment of the aforesaid petitioners to the sublime principles of Masonry as originally taught, and earnestly believing that the true interests of the institution will be promoted by granting the prayer of said petitioners, have constituted and appointed, and do by these presents constitute and appoint them, the said Joseph Hildreth, James S. Redfield, M. Hoag, and their associates, a regular and constitutional Lodge of Master Masons, by the name, style, or title of Harrisville Lodge, No. 137, and we do hereby appoint Brother Joseph Hildreth First Master; Brother Calvin Holt, First Senior Warden, and Brother Hamner Palmer, First Junior Warden; hereby giving and granting unto them and their successors full power and authority to assemble together on all proper and lawful occasions as a legal lodge within the town of Lodi and State aforesaid; to initiate good men and true who may apply to be made acquainted with the sublime principles of the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, etc., etc.

And furthermore, We do hereby declare the precedence of the Harrisville Lodge in the Grand Lodge, constitutional brethren to attend their Grand Lodge, etc., etc.

And furthermore, We do hereby enjoin it upon them to conform in all their doings to the constitution, law and edicts of the Grand Lodge, and, in failure thereof, this charter and these powers herein granted are to cease and be of no further validity.

In testimony whereof, and by virtue of the high power and authority in us vested, have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the Grand Lodge to be affixed, at Dayton, the 23d day of October, 1846, era of Masonry 5846.

WILLIAM B. THRALL, M. W. G. M.
JOHN L. VATTIES, R. W. D. G. M.
M. Z. KREIDER, R. W. S. G. W.
J. N. BURR, R. W. J. G. W.
B. F. SMITH, R. W. G. Sec'y.

The first regular meeting under the new charter, was held on November 27, 1846, and the following officers chosen for the ensuing year: Benjamin Kidder, W. M.; Calvin Holt, S. W.; James Redfield, J. W.; James B. Richards, Secretary; J. Yocum, S. D.; P. Holt, J. D., and W. S. Moore, Tiler. The installation of these officers took place a month later. In a few years, the lodge, through wise and judicious management, had sufficient funds at its disposal to erect a building, and apartments in it were furnished for a Masonic hall. Lodge-meetings were held in it until the spring of 1871, when it was destroyed by fire. The lodge then transferred its quarters into the large business block that had been erected by Mr. Ainsworth, and held its business sessions there for a number of years. A new Masonic hall was erected on the old site in the summer of 1878, and was finished for occupancy in April, 1879. The apartments used by the Masonic lodge in the upper story are elegantly furnished, and are probably the best lodge-rooms in the county. This is the only secret organization that has ever existed in Harrisville Township. It has steadily grown in affluence, and is now one of the wealthiest lodges in the State. It numbers among its members the best citizens of Harrisville Township, and holds the foremost position as a fraternal organization in Medina County. The different officers of the lodge for the year 1880 were Allan Pomeroy, Worshipful Master; John Warren, Senior Warden; A. A. Joline, Junior Warden; J. C. Van Orman, Secretary; N. Harris, Treasurer; J. H. Warren, Senior Deacon; A. H. Vanderhoof, Junior Deacon; S. L. Stringham, Tiler. Its regular monthly meetings are held on the Friday before the full moon.

Pawnee is a post office, situated in Harrisville Township, three miles west of Lodi, in the western part, on the line of Homer Township. It was formerly known as Esselburn's Corners. There are about a dozen houses clustered together, and the inhabitants are all mostly Germans. In 1872, Louis Esselburn erected a

large store building—the largest in Medina County—at this point, and carried on an extensive trade. The property is now owned by D. B. Dudley. The hamlet was set apart as a post office in 1879, and is supplied with a tri-weekly mail from West Salem.

Crawford's Corners forms a small settlement in the southwestern part of the township. It is located about three miles from Lodi, and contains about seventy-five inhabitants. The first settlement was made in this vicinity by Josiah Perkins, in 1819. Several years later, Joseph Crawford moved with his family from Wayne County, and settled in this locality. He opened up a store, and also erected a tavern. People traveling from Cleveland to Columbus frequently stopped at his place. After him the settlement was named.

In the fall of 1816, the Rev. Mr. Bigelow, a circuit rider of the Methodist Church, whose station was in Kentucky, came into the Harrisville settlement while on his way from Cleveland to Columbus, and preached a sermon to the pioneers. He was accompanied by Mr. Harris as far as Wooster, on his way to the State Capital. The Rev. Royce Searl, Rector of St. Peter's Church, in Plymouth, Conn., preached a sermon in April, 1817, in the little log schoolhouse that had been put up that spring near the center of the town, on Timothy Burr's farm. Other ministers of different denominations came into the settlement about this time; among them, the Rev. Mr. Jones, a Baptist Minister, who was stationed at Wooster, and who held meetings at the different cabins in the settlement. This was the first religious life of the little colony.

The origin of church societies in Harrisville Township, dates back to the fall of 1817. Religious worship and devotional exercises had been held during and previous to that time in the little colony. It was on the 5th of October, 1817, that the first Christian Church was organized in Medina County in the log schoolhouse in Harrisville Township. It was formed on the Congregational model of the Pilgrim Fathers. During the summer previous, there had been a revival among the settlers in the township, and all those who felt the need of salvation must be gathered into a church for their own safety, and that they might save others. On the 3d of October, all persons having a desire to form themselves into a church, met at the schoolhouse, and gave the reason of their hope, and their views in uniting together as a church. The Rev. Luther Humphrey, settled in Geauga County, and Rev. Amasa Loomis, a home missionary from Connecticut, were the ministers on the occasion. The examination was completed on the 4th, and on the 5th twelve persons came forward and formed a church. Their names were Isaac Catlin, Eunice Catlin, Loammi Holcomb, Hannah Holcomb, Nathan Hall, Pemibri Hall, George Burr, Mehitable Burr, Cyrus Curtis, Russell Burr and Carolus Tuttle. On the 6th of October, 1817, the church voted to enter into connection with the Grand River Presbytery, according to their rules of practice, and, on the third of the following February, their delegate appeared in Presbytery at their meeting in Tallmadge.

There is nothing left on record to show what the confession of faith and covenant of the church was in these early days. No doubt, they were the same or similar to the other Congregational Churches on the Reserve, which were connected with Presbytery on the "accommodation plan." This plan was formed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in 1801, and was approved by most of the New England ministers. Its aim was to relieve the new settlements, composed of mixed populations drawn partly from New England and partly from other States, and so partly Presbyterian and partly Congregational. By uniting these elements for a time upon a fixed plan, they hoped to strengthen the weak church. It was conceived in a Christian

spirit, and no doubt for some years accomplished good. It was abrogated by the old-school branch of the Presbyterian Church in 1837, and, on the 31st of July, 1841, this church voted to withdraw their connection from Presbytery. They some time after joined with other Congregational Churches in conference, and now belong to the Medina County Conference.

In the early days of the township, an occasional sermon or a sacramental Sabbath service was obtained from a missionary traveling, or from some minister principally occupied in another settlement. At other times, meetings were held without preaching. In this way Revs. Treats, Simeon Woodruff, Caleb Pitkin, Joel Talrot, John Seward, Varnum Noyes, William Hanford, Mr. Fay and Alvan Coe assisted the infant church. Rev. T. H. Breck was the first stated minister of the church, but it does not appear how long he continued in charge. The Rev. Joseph Edwards was the next stated minister—he served but one year. This was in 1831. There is no record to show the names of the ministers who were stationed here during the time intervening from the first organization up to this date. In 1832, the Rev. J. McCrea commenced preaching, and continued the whole or part of two years. Rev. Joel Goodell preached in 1834, who was followed for several years by the Rev. Asaph Boutelle. The Rev. B. W. Higbee preached for seven months in 1839. The Rev. Alvan Ingersol commenced a three years' service in 1840. Rev. J. H. Baldwin then served the church for a year. In 1844, November 30, A. N. McConoughey came, and left in 1847. He was succeeded by Rev. Moses Longley, who was Pastor for the year. Then came A. J. Drake, who preached about four years from 1850. From 1855 to 1865, the pulpit of the church was filled for different periods by T. H. Delamater, Q. M. Bosworth, William Russell and Rev. J. N. Whipple, who died in Lodi on the 29th of December, 1865. He was followed by the Rev. James Gray, who continued for a year, and was then succeeded by the Rev. S. F. Porter. After the resignation of Mr. Porter, the Rev. A. H. Robbins became Pastor of the church, and remained such for six years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. L. Donaldson.

The first Clerk of the church, Nathan Hall, was appointed October 6, 1817. Isaac Catlin, was appointed Aug. 29, 1822; James Rogers, May 10, 1836; Milo Loomis, March 30, 1839; Uriel T. Burr, April 29, 1841; R. Hunter, December 25, 1852; and H. S. Chapman, the present incumbent, March 25, 1864. The church was incorporated on February 14, 1840. The act of incorporation reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of th- State of Ohio*, That George Burr, Isaac Catlin, Justus Burr, James Rogers, Augustus Phelps, Milo Loomis, William Converse and their associates and successors be, and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the First Congregational Society of Harrisville, in Medina County, and as such shall be entitled to all rights, privileges and immunities granted by, and shall be subject to all the restrictions of an act entitled, "An act in relation to incorporated religious societies," passed on the 5th of March, 1836.

SEC. 2. That said society shall give ten days' notice, by posting up advertisements in three of the most public places in the township of Harrisville, in said county, of their first meeting under this act.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,
Speaker H. of R.
WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

The meetings of the church were continued in the log schoolhouse, where it had been formed, until the same was destroyed by fire a few years later. The burnt schoolhouse was replaced by a hewed-log town and school house. where meetings of this society were also held. Sometime in 1828, the congregation built for themselves a log meeting house, 24x30 feet, one story high. It was altogether primitive, both in structure and the furniture within—slab, benches, rough board pulpit, etc. The building

at present used by the society was erected in 1843. It was an enterprise not undertaken by the church, but by Mr. Milo Loomis, assisted by Mr. Jeremiah Higbee. After finishing the house, they sold the pews as best they could for payment. A semi-centennial was held in the church on October 7, 1867. One remarkable fact in connection with this church is, that it has not missed a single Sabbath service during its existence.

The record and origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Harrisville is not well known. Religious observances of the Sabbath Day were held by the Methodist ministers as early as 1818, but no organization was formed until several years later, and no record has been kept to show the date. At different times, services were held in the Cotrell Schoolhouse, located a mile and a half northwest of Lodi. In 1825, the Wesleyans and Methodists joined with other denominations, and helped build, with the township, the two-story town and school house on the site of the first log schoolhouse, which had burned down, and there, in the upper story, they continued union worship for a number of years.

During 1846, the first Methodist Episcopal Church organization was formed in Harrisville. In 1847, the church list had a membership of seventy-five, and the Revs. Warner, Dodge, Hitchcock and others were the ministers in the following years. The present Methodist Episcopal Church edifice was erected and finished during the years from 1867 to 1869, and was dedicated by Bishop Clark, of Cincinnati, in August of that year. The church was in charge of the Rev. G. A. Reeder during this year. He was followed by the Revs. Mr. Pope, E. O. McIntyre, B. D. Jones, V. P. Lawrence and G. W. Huddleston. At a revival held in the church in the winter of 1878, there were seventy-two conversions, and there was considerable interest attending the revival meetings. It was the largest religious movement ever known in Harrisville Township. The membership of the church now numbers 172.

Another religious element which asserted itself in the earlier days of the settlement, and for several years maintained an organization, is the Universalist Church. For several years preceding the war of the rebellion, the Rev. Henry Gifford came at regular intervals and addressed the small congregations at the town hall, and at private residences. An effort was made in the fall of 1871, for a permanent organization of a Universalist Society. It was successful, and remained intact for several years. Meetings were held regularly every alternate Sabbath Day for religious worship, in the town hall. The incorporators, at this time, of the Lodi Universalist Society, were H. Ainsworth, Joseph Reynolds, A. Pomeroy, Mrs John Warren, N. E. Shaw, E. O. White and Calvin Holt. The Rev. N. Stacey Sage was the resident minister, and preached for three years, when he removed to theWest. The regular Sabbath services were then discontinued, and the society gradually died out, only a few meetings having since been held by the society in Lodi. The Rev. H. F. Miller and Rev. Mrs. Danforth have both preached several sermons.

In the year 1840, a Presbyterian Society was formed in the western part of the township. The incorporators were John Douglas, William Finley, William Jeffreys, James Stevenson, Joseph Faulk and Skene Lowe. They held religious worship at the little log schoolhouse, near the corner, with the Rev. Varnum Noyes as minister for five years, and then disbanded and joined the Presbyterian Society at West Salem.

The first public instruction given in the township of Harrisville was in the spring of 1817, in a small log schoolhouse erected on the farm of Timothy Burr, now belonging to E. W. Minns, one-half mile west of the town of Lodi. Miss Diadema Churchill taught school during the summer of that year. In the winter follow-

Albert Norris

ing, and for several years after that, Mr. Timothy dealt instruction in the rudimentary branches of learning to the few children, numbering from four to eight at a time.

A few years later than this, another schoolhouse was put up by the few settlers in the western part of the township, on the site where now one of the churches at Cherry Corners stands. Miss Harriet Hosford taught there a few terms, and also a Mr. George McQuay. A division of the township in school districts was made on the 10th of October, 1827, with the following boundaries, as given in the original ordinance made by the Township Trustees:

Commencing on the south line of the township, at the southeast corner of Lot No. 156, running from thence north on lot line, to the north corner of Lot 96; from thence west, on the line of the lots, to the West Branch of Black River; from thence northwardly, following said stream, to the outer road running east and west; from thence west, to the west line of the township. All that said part of said Township west and south of that line, shall constitute District No. 2. District No. 3, bounded by District No. 2 on the west, and a line running from the northeast corner of Lot 96, running east to the south, to the southeast corner of Lot 87; from thence north, to the northeast corner of Lot 68; from thence east, to the east line of said township; said district shall include all that part of the Township south and east of the said line not included in District No. 2. District No. 1 to contain all that part of the Township not included in the other two districts. The following are the names of all the householders in District No. 1: Seth Lewis, Michael Loomis, Alvin Loomis, Justus Burr, Carolus Tuttle, John Jason, Jr., Nedebiah Cass, John B. Utter, Charles Lewis, Lomer Griffin, Willis Griffin, Anson Loomis, James Rogers, Amos Kinney, Timothy Burr, Joseph Harris, Thomas Dunbar, Eli Utter, Michael Simcox, Cyrus Chapman, Henry K. Joline, Asher Loomis, Ira Kingsby, Elijah De Witt, Isaac Catlin, Diodema Birge, John Jason, Moses Parsons, Ralzemond Griffin, Parley F. Griffin, Richard West and Perrin Chapman. District No. 2—Loammi Holcomb, Reuben Harrington, Daniel Delevan, Timothy Munson, Josiah Perkins, John Munson, Nathaniel Rogers, Leonard Chapman, Samuel R. Munson, David Sausman, Roger Phelps, William Rogers, Perez Rogers, Anson Marsh, Jonathan Fitts and Thomas Holcomb. District No. 3—Thomas Russell, Russell Burr, Webster Holcomb, Jeremiah Hill, Elijah Bishop, Levi Chapman, Warren Johnson, Sceva Chapman, Orange Stoddart, Reuben Chapman, Isaac Rogers, Ebenezer Harris, William Burr, George Burr and Celina Young.

We, the undersigned, Trustees of Harrisville Township, certify the above to be a true description of school districts in said township, as laid off by us, and also a correct list of householders in each district.

JAMES ROGERS,
JONATHAN FITTS,
Trustees.

Attested:
ANSON LOOMIS, *Clerk.*

An enumeration taken on the 4th of January, 1830, of the householders in the different school districts in the township showed eighty-one householders and one hundred and thirteen children between the ages of four and eighteen. Another subdivision of school districts was made on the 16th of May, 1835, adding two more and making five school districts. Two more districts were created by the township trustees, on the 15th of May, 1837, and on the 9th of October in the same year, Alvin Loomis, Joseph W. Rockwell and O. S. Kinney were appointed Directors of School District No. 1. An enumeration of the youth between the ages of four and twenty, in the several school districts in the township, taken on the 20th of October, 1838, showed 253 males, 253 females and a total of 506. This number had increased in 1840 to a total of 538, and in 1845 to 638. In 1855, the number of youth had decreased to a total of 484, and in 1860 there were only 447 children between the ages of four and twenty years in Harrisville Township. Twenty years later, in the fall of 1880, the total number of school children between the ages of six and twenty-one, in the entire township, including the special school district of Lodi, was 482, being, strange as it may seem, just 156 less than were enumerated in 1845.

By virtue of an act passed by the Ohio Legislature on April 9, 1867, a special school district was created in the winter of 1868, embrac-

ing the territory within the limits of the town of Lodi. At the first election, held in April following, H. Ainsworth, H. Selders and N. Harris were chosen a Board of Education for said district. Township District No. 8, on petition of the householders of said district, was merged into the special district of Lodi in April, 1872, and is now an incorporate part of the same. A few years previous to the separation of a special school district, the question of the establishment of a higher grade of school than that of a common district school had been extensively agitated among the people of Lodi, and consultation and private meetings had been held by its citizens, at various times, to encourage a movement of this kind. In the fall of 1867, the following call was issued and placarded on the streets of the town:

LET US BUILD THE HOUSE!

The advocates and Patrons of Education, within and adjacent to Harrisville Township, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at Lodi, on Saturday evening, February 16, 1867, at 6 P. M., to devise measures for the erection of an academy in said town. All are respectfully invited to convene on that evening at the Congregational Church.

FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

The people of the neighborhood at once responded to this call, and there was a large attendance and a great deal of enthusiasm manifested on the subject. Dr. M. Hoag was called to the chair, and spirited addresses and appeals were made by H. Ainsworth, Rev. Samuel F. Porter, T. G. Loomis, John Taylor, M. Hoag and others for the cause of education, and the erection of an academy building. A preamble and subscription list was offered by Mr. Ainsworth, and $8,500 was put down at this meeting. Committees were appointed and an adjournment had for a week, when an organization was effected. H. Selders, S. C. Munson, H. Ainsworth, T. G. Loomis and W. W. Prentice were elected a board of trustees, with the following board of officers: President, W. W. Prentice; Vice President, John Taylor; Secretary, F. R. Loomis; Treasurer, Henry Ainsworth. The total stock had been placed at 200 shares of $100 each, all of which were taken in less than a month's time; there were sixty-three original stockholders. The project had so far advanced by the first of May that the selection of a site was made, and the proposals for a building given out. On the 5th of June, 1865, the first assessment of 10 per cent was made, and the ground was broken in the "Orchard" lot, within the town, for a large academy building, which was completed in the spring of 1871. The first academy school year opened the next fall with Prof. J. N. Haskins as Principal. There was a very large attendance of scholars, which increased during the next year, and the school bid fair to become a prosperous and successful institution. A Boarding Hall, large enough to accommodate 120 student boarders, was erected south of the Academy during the first year. At the fourth annual meeting of the stockholders, held on April 5, 1873, the following proposition was submitted to the voters: "Shall the trustees create an indebtedness sufficient to complete the building, and inclose grounds?" which was adopted by a vote of 118 for, to 12 against. The success of the school continued for a few years, and the people of Lodi felt gratified and encouraged. Then came the panic of 1873, with it assessments on the capital stock of the academy association to meet contingent expenses. Prof. Haskins resigned on account of failing health, and the attendance of the school grew less. Prof. H. N. Miller, a Universalist minister, took charge of the school and conducted it in a very able manner for three years. After that the Rev. Mr. McIntyre and Prof. W. R. Grannis took control of the school until the spring of 1878, when the school was closed for an indefinite time. One or two private select schools were held in the building after that. In April, 1879, the question of purchas-

ing the academy building and using it for a union school was submitted to the voters of Lodi Special School District, and carried with an overwhelming majority. John Warren, T. G. Loomis and E. W. Minns were elected Directors of the district at the same election. The building, which had originally cost $25,000, was bought for $5,000. It is one of the finest structures for school purposes in Ohio. The public schools opened in it on the 2d of September, 1879, with S. Thomas as Superintendent.

CHAPTER XIII.

YORK TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE—COMING OF SETTLERS—PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—MANNERS AND MORALS.

IT often occurs within the experience of the historical writer, that, when any section of country was first settled, some portions were cleared and inhabited a quarter of a century before other portions removed but a few miles distant. Owing to some natural feature which unfitted the land for occupancy in early years, no improvements were made; and some of the finest farms in the county have been cleared and subjected to cultivation within comparatively late years. Following the natural instincts of human life, the pioneer complacently selected what, in his judgment, was the finest land within the reach of his limited purse, for whatever object he had in view, whether agriculture, horticulture, stock-rearing, milling or mechanics. Its proximity to mills, stores, schoolhouses, churches, good water, quarries, etc., was an important item to be considered. If any or all of these were yet lacking, the settler chose a home where the configuration of the land and the natural surroundings gave promise that the farm would be favorably situated when the country became well settled. Sometimes, as was quite often the case, the settler arrived in the wilderness with more children than dollars, trusting that with the aid of those two valuable assistants—help and self-denial—he might at last secure a home where he could pass the remainder of his days in security and peace. "It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope," and what a rest it is from the dreary prospects that hang like the shadow of some impending calamity over the future. How precious to our happiness are the castles that we build! How sweet it is to let the imagination wander off into pleasing representations of future stages of life; and how universal and cherished is this phase of human character. It opens boundless fields of enjoyment as vivid as reality, and crowns desolate and desponding lives with the bright flowers of approaching happiness. When all the blessings from Pandora's box are fled, hope alone remains, a solace in the darkest hour of human life, to irradiate the future with the smiles of Divine promise and love, and to save man from despair at the approach of death. The pioneer, removed from the influences of human society, no doubt thought as did Alexander Selkirk:

"O Solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place.

"I'm out of humanity's reach;
I shall finish my journey alone;
Never hear the sweet music of speech;
I start at the sound of my own."

His only prospect for relief from anxieties and toil lay in his sturdy nature, and in his hope that "something better would turn up." The total avoidance of human society is a

cross that weighs heavily upon the heart as the years advance. In the seclusion of non-intercourse with fellow-men, the tendency of human nature is to revert from the standard of society in its present artificial character, and to renew the cast-off instincts and habits of barbarous man. Evolutionists insist that society is an *organic* growth or relation, and that it is neither the natural nor primitive condition of man. They assert, that, if the usages of society be partially relaxed or wholly avoided, the infallible result is a fatal retrogression to primitive conditions. This would place man back almost to the higher plane of brute capabilities. However, the pioneer had nothing of this nature to fear, as his isolation from social contact with his fellows was but temporary, from the obvious fact that thousands of settlers would locate near him in the course of a comparatively short time. This philosophical question was not the one which most perplexed the settler. His problem was something like this: "How in the world am I to feed and clothe this 'raft' of children?" That same question has staggered many a man not recognized in histories as a pioneer; and it may be added that many a husband and father never succeeded in reaching a correct solution. He could not look in a book as the school-boy does, and write the answer in its proper position on the slate. That esteemed privilege was denied him. The case must be met with honest and incessant toil, and no legerdemain could deceive the great Teacher looking down from above. Others in the school of life could solve the problem at a glance, and the prosperous condition of their children, the presence of a broad scholarship, and a lofty refinement in thought and act, attest the accuracy and practical value of their solution of the problem of social life. Pioneers belong to that division of humanity known as benefactors. Through countless denials and self-imposed hardships, through almost a lifetime of unceasing privations and perplexities, they founded the bright and happy homes of to-day, where education, religion, refinement, and all the luxuries of wealth, abound.

York Township remained as long unsettled as any other in the county. This was not because of a dearth or absence of natural attractions. The soil was as rich for agricultural purposes as that of any other; and the opening for settlers was promising, and gave assurance of future opulence to those who were saving and industrious. Settlers, like migratory birds, seek a common resort. They move in flocks (to continue the figure), and, at the end of a long journey, alight in the same neighborhood. It seems that no flock saw proper to alight in York until many years after several of the other townships had been visited. Adventurous birds, however, left the neighboring coveys, and attempted to build their nests and rear their young abroad. It thus came to pass that, prior to the appearance of the first permanent white settler in 1830, the township was the home of several wandering hunters and trappers, who served as an advance-guard to the advancing army of settlers. It is quite certain, that, soon after the war of 1812, one or more professional hunters resided in a small bark shanty, in the northeastern part, near the present site of Abbeyville. The dwelling was little better than a wigwam, and was permitted to fall into decay after one or two seasons of occupancy. This brings the reader down to the time when the first permanent settler located in the township; and, before entering upon the description of the first settlement, it will be proper to notice the physical features of this portion of the county.

York Township is five miles square, and is bounded north by Liverpool, east by Medina, south by La Fayette, and west by Litchfield. Like the remainder of the county, its surface is irregular, and is characterized by peculiarly shaped prominences, which, at a distance, ap-

pear to be the works of Mound-Builders, but which, upon closer inspection, prove to have been deposited by glacial action in times which antedate, by long periods of years, all recorded history. These prominences or hills, are usually composed of a coarse bowlder clay, and large quantities of gravel of crystalline rock, granite, quartz, evidently of a foreign nature. The lower and more level portions, though comprising a large percentage of clay, are still thoroughly intermingled with a rich semi-sandy and semi-alluvial soil, giving great strength and permanence to its productiveness. The composite nature of the soil, and the proportion in which the composing elements are blended, assure a fertility that is unknown in sections of the State or county where a pure soil abounds. Such lands are fitted for a greater variety of crops, as each vegetable production can select from the soil that which is adapted to its permanent and most rapid growth and strength, while a pure soil, lacking as it does the elements necessary to the life of some plants, can support the growth of but few. The soil also has great strength, as is shown by the fact that the same crop can be raised year after year on the same piece of land, without decrease in quality or quantity produced. The land is good for grazing purposes, and for meadows of luxuriant grass. Considerable sand is displayed near Abbeyville, not only in small inland and isolated banks, but in strata along the abrupt banks of Rocky River. Excellent hard water is obtained in abundance, at depths varying from ten to forty feet. A few perpetual springs are found, and, if their location is near a public highway, troughs are prepared where horses may quench their thirst.

The township is well drained by numerous streams which flow in a northerly direction, and the waters of each finally reach Rocky River. The principal stream is Mallet Creek, named thus for the first white settler who lived on its banks. It enters the township on the southern line, about a mile west of the center, and flows a little west of north until near the center, when it takes a course a little east of north, and finally leaves the township at very nearly the geographical center of the northern boundary. It is fed throughout its course by numerous affluents, which join it from either side. This whole system of drainage has sufficient fall to insure the contiguous bottom land from ever becoming marshy, and unfitted for the use of the husbandman. The stream and its branches have worn their way, in some places, many feet below the surrounding valley level, owing, no doubt, to the character of the soil. The northeastern corner is crossed by Rocky River, a stream which has worn its way deep into the underlying rock. Near the bridge at Abbeyville, perpendicular embankments of sandstone may be seen, rising abruptly from the water's edge, in some cases to the height of seventy feet. From the worn character of the perpendicular surface thus exposed, it seems reasonable to infer that the bed of the stream was once at the top of the enbankment, and that through a long period of years it gradually descended to its present position. Mallet Creek and its branches drain almost or quite one-half of the township. The northeastern third is drained by three or more small "runs," which flow directly into Rocky River, near Abbeyville. There are no swamps of any note, although in early years the northern part was quite wet, and was covered with an almost impenetrable thicket, wherein wild animals sought refuge from pursuing hounds or hunters. In common with other portions of the county and State, York, in early years, was destitute of convenient roads, and it was only after the lapse of time that the incidental sticking in the mud, which attended each journey, could be avoided. The first road properly surveyed in the township was the Norwalk road, extending diagonally to York Cen-

ter from Medina, thence directly westward. It was surveyed in 1830, and was laid out only to be avoided, as the passage of a few wagons so cut up the clay soil that drivers preferred to select their route through the woods near by. This procedure was only altered when the road had been sufficiently graded to turn off the water, instead of allowing it to remain in the ruts made by the wagons.

We come now to the time when the first settlers appeared in York. It being premised, that, inasmuch as portions of the county, contiguous to the township, had been first settled a score or more years earlier than 1830, and that the townships of Liverpool, Medina, La Fayette, were at that date quite thickly populated—it may appear strange that no settler had yet concluded to locate in York. One reason for this state of affairs was that the township was owned by speculators in the East, who charged so much for their land that it was practically thrown out of market. The land was owned in six tracts—five of them each a mile wide, and extending from the eastern boundary to within a mile of the western line, and the sixth, comprising a strip one mile wide, extending north and south across the western side. The tracts number from the south to the north, the one on the west being the sixth. No. 1 was owned by a man named Chapman. It must not be understood that the price of the land was far above that in neighboring townships. The price asked varied from 25 cents to $1 above the current rates, and, in the estimation of a man with but little money, this was an important consideration, and effectually prevented the sale of the land. In the year 1826, the following persons paid taxes on 14,137 acres of the land: Fanny Chapman, Elijah Hubbard, James Mather, Samuel Mather's heirs, Thomas Mather, Thomas Sill and William N. Sill. The land was valued at $29,936, and the tax paid was $295.62.

In the month of June, 1830, George Wilson, of Monroe County, N. Y., came to the township, purchased a small tract of land on the branch road where Eli Hubbard now lives, erected a small dwelling, and immediately moved his family from Medina, where they had stopped until Mr. Wilson could build a house. This man was the first permanent settler. He was immediately followed by Levi Branch, Lawson Branch, Harvey Bruce, E. Munger, John Dunshee, Reuben Stickney, and Solomon Hubbard. These men came with their families to Medina in the month of October, 1830, and, while the families remained in the village, the men went to York, found their land which had been previously bought or traded for, erected their rough log houses, and returned to Medina for their families. Levi Branch was looked upon with envy by his fellow-settlers, as he had taken the trouble to bring from York State a small stove. This was properly adjusted in his cabin, and was looked upon by all visiting neighbors as a curiosity, and was spoken of so often throughout the neighborhood, that "Branch's stove" became almost a by-word. The cabin in which this "curiosity" was placed, and in which the family moved, was only half-finished, as but half of the roof was on, and the doors were yet to be manufactured. Blankets were hung up to serve the purpose of doors, temporarily, and Mr. Branch continued busily engaged in riving clapboard shingles to be placed on the half-finished roof. A rough floor had been hastily fitted in, designed to do duty until leisure moments would give Mr. Branch opportunity to construct a better one. The fact that settlers in the surrounding neighborhoods had attained a comparative degree of comfort, did not mitigate in the least the hardships and sufferings of the York settlers. They were compelled to pass through the same bitter school of experience. The size of the tracts of land purchased depended upon the means at the command of the settlers. Levi Branch bought

Arza Pearson

567 acres, but his farm was larger than that of any of the other early settlers. All were located south or southeast of the center; and, within a few years, this portion of the township put on the outer garb of pioneer civilization. Cabins of various designs rested near the center of small clearings; the ring and echo of ax and rifle awoke reverberations on the distant hills and in the heavy forest; the "ding-dong" of cow-bells told where the herds were feeding; the barking dog betrayed the fact that a coon had been treed; and all the attendant features appeared which give to clearings in the forest the name "settlement."

For the next five years after the appearance of the settlers already mentioned, as many as thirty others located in the township and began clearing their land and cultivating the soil. The first thing to be secured was a garden, where potatoes and kindred vegetables could be raised. After this came the fields of wheat, dotted with hundreds of stumps, to avoid which, the reaper must use care. While the crop was growing, the settler was busily engaged in deadening the trees, and leveling them with the ground. At this point of the clearing process, a great deal of useless labor could be avoided by judicious management, guided by the light of experience. In some cases, all the timber on a certain piece of land was to be destroyed by fire. On such occasions, the chopper would select some central point, around which, for 300 or 400 feet, all the trees would be felled toward the center selected. They would lodge on the central tree, and remain standing until the latter was cut down, when all came thundering to the earth together. Here they would remain until dry and dead, when they were almost totally consumed by fire. At other times, a line, perhaps eighty rods or more in length, was laid out across a tract of land, and all the trees within 300 or 400 feet were felled toward this line, thus forming an enormous windrow. At the proper distance away, another line was established, and the process was repeated. In this manner, whole sections were often chopped in windrows, and, as soon as the trees were thoroughly dead and dry, fires were lighted over the entire area of fallen timber, and the men devoted their time and attention in preventing the fire from dying out, and in seeing that all the fallen material was destroyed. In the night-time, the fires thus lighted over half a farm, compared favorably with the prairie fires so well known in the West. In early years, a great deal of farm labor was done through the medium of "bees." Whole neighborhoods would assemble and accomplish in a short time what would perplex one man for months. A large share of the clearing done in York was accomplished in this manner, and all was the result of an interchange of labor. The men of a neighborhood would assemble and clear up the farms in rotation, and it is true, that a vast saving of time and labor resulted from these "bees," and it is often the case, from the peculiar nature of the work to be performed, that twenty men can accomplish in one day what one man cannot accomplish in twenty days. If the butt-cuts of trees were to be saved, the windrow process of clearing was often adopted, as in that case, the tops were crushed together, while the butts were free from troublesome branches. When one or more cuts were to be preserved on each tree, it was customary, also, to adopt the central process of clearing, and the center selected was usually the summit of some prominence, as in that case the logs could be rolled more easily out of the reach of the fire.

It is impossible to name all the settlers who came to York prior to 1835. Previous to their coming, they were notified, upon inquiry, that the excellent and well-traveled Norwalk Turnpike extended through the center of the township, and afforded an unparalleled outlet to market and mill. They were also informed that the township was crossed by the beautiful Mal-

let Creek, in whose clear waters thousands of speckled trout abounded. Thus, the most sanguine anticipations of the settlers were aroused, and all were anxious to view the bright land which destiny had selected for their home. Alas for the delusions of fancy! It was discovered that the informant had meant speckled *frogs*, instead of speckled trout, and the well-traveled turnpike proved to be a snare and a myth. It is related that R. M. Lampson, Sr., went with his wagon to Medina for a few bricks, and, on his return, though he had but 125, his wagon sank to the hub in the soil of the "celebrated Norwalk Turnpike." This enraged Mr. Lampson, whereupon he uttered some startling truths, in a peculiarly emphatic manner, respecting the famous turnpike and the meandering Mallet Creek. He and many others were for a long time singularly tender on the subjects of speckled trout and turnpikes. Like a celebrated lady, they refused to be comforted, because they were not—as their hopes had depicted. Time, at length, healed the wounds.

The township was organized and named in 1832. The name "York" was bestowed upon it, owing to the fact that nearly all the settlers came from York State, and, at their suggestion, the authorities created the township under that title, and ordered an election held at the residence of Levi Branch, on the 2d of April, 1832, for the purpose of electing the necessary officers and of completing the organization. On that day, twenty settlers (all then living in the township, with the exception of about five) assembled, and polled their first votes as citizens of York Township. It will thus be seen, that, from June, 1830, to the following April, about twenty-five settlers located in the township. This first election was held in Mr. Branch's barn, and, after a due amount of "wire-pulling" and "electioneering," the following officers were elected: Alexander Forbes, Justice of the Peace and (probably) Clerk; Philo Fenn, Treasurer; Levi Branch, Thomas Brintnall and Sylvanus Thunn, Trustees. It was no uncommon occurrence, in pioneer times, to hold town meetings in barns and dwellings. This was rendered necessary from a lack of schoolhouses and town halls. It required but about six years from the time of the first settlement before the township was almost as densely populated as it is at present. It was during this period that the township sprang, like Minerva from the head of Jove, into vigorous and mature life. Industries of various kinds began to arise as abruptly, if not as grandly, as Aladdin's palace, and soon the wild farms of the forest were transformed into those of civilization. Hundreds of acres of fine timber were given to the flames, and the peaceful hum of busy human life was heard, where erst the howl of the wolf and the whoop of the savage resounded. The paths of the forest were opened to the light and heat of the sun; the ponds and marshes slowly disappeared; waving seas of wheat and corn appeared; roads were established and graded; stumps were uprooted and removed; fields became encircled with strong rail fences; domestic animals frequented the paths and feeding-grounds of wild ones; schoolhouses appeared, with their discipline and instruction; happy homes were created by the industry and genius of man; religious institutions, with their attendant blessings, arose; the pleasing and complex relations of social life took the place of savage councils and pow-wows; natural features, with artificial adornments, improved the wild figures of the forest; and the vast energy of a progressive and enlightened people transformed the wilderness into quiet hamlets and peaceful country homes.

When the township was first settled, deer, wolves and other wild animals had not wholly disappeared. These and others were yet seen at their favorite haunts, and were pursued and shot by those whose inclinations had a sporting tendency, and whose wants could be supplied

from the spoils of the chase. Alexander Forbes was perhaps the most skillful and successful hunter ever a resident of the township. He built his cabin on the diagonal road running from Medina to York Center, in the fall of 1830. He was a tall, powerfully built man, and, it is said, would kill an average of one hundred deer each season. Extravagant stories are told concerning his ability to bring in large quantities of game, and his superior marksmanship. He often went into the forest in the morning, and returned at night with forty or fifty squirrels, each having been killed by a bullet through its brain. It is related that on one occasion of about three weeks, he killed eight deer, on an average, per day. On another occasion, he started a herd of seven deer early in the morning, and continued following the same herd all day, occasionally shooting one, and at night all had fallen before his unerring rifle. These stories are not impossible, and they bear the evidences of truth. It is no wonder that such rapid destruction of game soon left the forest deserted. Wolves were a continual annoyance for many years, and it seemed almost a necessary result, that, when a valuable flock of sheep had been reared with no little attendant trouble, these blood-thirsty creatures must steal into the fold, and slaughter the whole flock. It is not probable that the owner, in viewing the field of death the next morning, passed many complimentary remarks on the act, or went about his daily task in an enviable frame of mind. It thus came to pass that the County Commissioners offered a bounty of several dollars for wolf-scalps, and so great was the push after the reward that the wolves found it best to depart for other localities. Since the disappearance of deer and wolves, coons and squirrels have been the principal "game."

Levi Branch owned the only team in the township during the winter of 1830–31, and passed the greater portion of his time in traveling to Wooster, Akron and other distant places to procure supplies. He was a kind, benevolent Christian, and oddly built his cabin on that portion of his farm farthest removed from Medina. When asked why he did this, he replied, that it was done in order that, as he had the only team, he could have the pleasure of conveying all his neighbors living on the diagonal road, to church in Medina every Sunday morning. He was one of the most intelligent and prominent of the early settlers, and has many descendants living in the township.

In the spring of 1835, Alonzo Forbes and Anson Bellamy built a saw-mill on Mallet Creek, on the farm now owned by John B. Knapp. The mill was a sort of a shanty, constructed of lumber sawed before the building was erected. The saw was operated by water-power, and the mill was at first located on the bank of the stream; but it was found impossible to allow the building to remain there, as freshets were sure to damage the machinery, and, very likely, sweep away portions of the mill. It remained there, however, for several years of irregular operation, and prepared for the neighborhood a limited quantity of rough lumber. It changed owners several times, and was finally purchased by a Mr. Worden, who altered the arrangements materially. He built a dam back a quarter of a mile above the mill, and then, by means of a long, narrow race, obtained excellent water-power, without the danger of having his mill swept away by every freshet. The mill was enabled to operate some six months of the year, and turned out, in its time, quite a large quantity of lumber. It finally became unprofitable, was permitted to run down, and was not afterward re-continued. Mr. Zimri Cook says that the first saw-mill in the township was built in November, 1832, and located on Mallet Creek, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Yorks. It was built and operated some three or four years by Squire Drayton, who, at the expiration of that time, removed the machinery and permitted the mill-building to fall into ruin, from a lack of

patronage. A rude dam was constructed, and then, by means of a short race, a fair water-power was obtained. This mill, like most of the other early ones, was in danger of being swept away at every heavy rain, as it was insecurely built, and was erected below the limit of high-water mark. It was soon removed, but the machinery was put in running operation in another part of the State.

It was the custom, even after saw-mills were in active and profitable operation in the township, for the settlers to erect log houses instead of frame ones, from lumber obtained at the mills. This was done, as less time and expense were required, and the buildings thus erected, though homelier, were warmer, more substantial, and would last longer.

It seems proper, in this connection, to give a description of the method of erecting log houses, "not," says an old settler, "for the enlightenment of the present generation, but from a desire to hand down to posterity the primitive structures of pioneer times, as this mode of building will soon become obsolete and unknown."* Proceeding with the description, he says: "If a cabin was to be built from the forest, a leader was chosen, who was always a man of experience, and dubbed 'captain.' The officer thus commissioned would classify the assembled settlers, and assign to each his respective duties, about as follows:

"1. He would select four of the most expert axmen as corner-men, whose duty it was to first clear off the site, square it, and place a bowlder at each corner, to build upon, after being duly leveled, then saddle and notch down the logs in good workmanlike order.

"2. He would assign a sufficient number of suitable men, to select, as near the site as possible, the best large-grown, straight-grained white-oak tree, for clap-boards, whose further duty was to fell it and cross-cut it into suitable lengths, split the cuts into square bolts, and rive them with a frow. Another set of men were required to prepare puncheons for floors, doors, window-casings, and chimney-corner jambs, out of such timber as was best adapted for the purpose, such as oak, chestnut or ash, which, when properly selected, could be made of sufficient length and width to make good building lumber. The puncheons for the floor were placed upon sills, and supported in the middle by joists, after which the upper surface was carefully dressed by a skillful adz-man, who could make it almost as smooth as though it had been sawed and planed.

"3. He would select and detail such a number as seemed necessary, to cull out, as near the site as possible, straight, suitably sized, standing trees, and fell them, and chop them into requisite lengths, for the proposed structure, with teamsters to haul them in as they were prepared. To this force were added other teamsters, provided with rough wooden sleds, to haul in the clapboards, puncheons and other lumber of a similar nature. All the above having been carried into effect, the leader would take his station and direct men from his force, to prepare smooth skids, the necessary number of strong forks, with grape-vine or hickory withes around the prongs, to render them secure, and with two or three cross-sticks inserted through holes bored in the lower ends, to prevent the hands from slipping, and also to provide a sufficient number of handspikes of tough hickory, dog-wood or iron-wood, some four feet long, with ends shaved flat and smooth, to be used in rolling the logs to their position or upon the skids. All were under command of the leader, who was always selected because of his experience, skill and ability to secure the completion of the work in the shortest space of time. Stationed upon a prominent position, where all the stages of the work passed in review before his eye, he could direct his forces as systematically as a General does his troops on the field of battle. As the logs were hauled to

*Judge Patrick, of Urbana, in Antrim's History.

the site and unloaded, the necessary number of men would be directed, either to roll the logs to the skids, or to pick them up on hand-spikes, and carry them there. Four corner-men were selected, who, from their experience and skill, could perform the best work, and one of these was assigned to each corner to notch and fit the logs as the walls of the house arose. The logs were shoved on the skids to their destined position, and here the expert corner-men would chamfer or bevel off the ends at a suitable angle, the work being done on each side of the log, so that the two beveled sides would meet in a point, upon which a notch in the transverse log destined to be placed above it, could rest. This operation was called saddling the logs, and required considerable skill to secure a close fit. The two end logs were placed in their positions first, and then the sills were selected and notched deeper than the other logs, in order that the floor, which was to rest upon them, might not be too far above the ground. It will thus be observed that the lower end of each log was deeply notched, and that the upper side of the same end, was chamfered into a ridge, upon which the transverse log next above it could rest. The corner-men, at the same log, would work together, as each would notch or chamfer at the same time as the other.

"After the four foundation logs had been properly notched and saddled, and placed in a firm position in the shape of a square, the next thing was to cut in the sills the slots to receive the sleepers, though this was often postponed until after the building was erected. These sleepers were selected with the view of their being intended to support the floor, and, after being hewed off to the proper shape and size at the end, were placed in their positions in the slots or gains.

"This being done, the rapid erection of the walls continued, the corner-men using their loosely-held axes to insure the perpendicularity of the corners. When the walls became quite high, the skids, with one end resting on the ground and the other on the top of the walls, were used as a rude tramway, upon which the logs could be moved to their positions. The logs would be slid up the skids as far as possible with the hand-spikes, after which strong men, with the above-described forks, would take the logs, and, with the end well down toward the ground, would raise the latter to their position on the wall. It sometimes happened that the forks were not sufficiently strong to support the logs, in which case they split, thus allowing the logs to slide down the skids upon the men. Occasional deaths were caused by not taking the proper precaution to have the prongs strong enough. Thus the building progressed until the required height was reached—all being done with precise uniformity and celerity. At last the eave-bearers would be raised upon the two ends of the building. These projected some twenty inches beyond the wall, and would be notched down and saddled back far enough to receive the timbers hereafter described. Then the butting-pole for the back of the cabin would be shoved up to the front corner-men and rolled to the back eave, and notched down upon the saddles, being allowed to project some fifteen inches beyond the outer surface of the wall. The first rib would be sent up in the same manner, and rolled back to a proper distance inside of the butting-pole, and notched down so as to give the pitch of the roof from the center of the pole to the top surface of said rib. In this manner, the corresponding timbers for the front of the cabin were placed. The first two gable-logs would be placed in notches cut into the ribs, and chamfered at the ends to suit the pitch of the roof. The remaining ribs and gable-logs being placed, the roof was then ready for the clapboards, which are laid down upon the ribs with the lower ends resting against the butting-poles, with small spaces between, which are top-covered so as to break joints. Knees of proper length are prepared at

each end, and are placed endwise against the butting-poles to hold the weight-poles in place, the latter being laid upon the roof-coursers as nearly over the ribs as possible. In like manner, another course of clapboards is laid down with the lower ends resting against the weight-pole of the next lower course. In this manner the roof is completed."

This is the manner in which log houses were erected. It was usually the custom, however, for the owner to haul all the necessary logs and timbers before the workmen arrived, and even to cut and place in position upon the bowlders the four logs for the foundation. He also often rived out the clapboards with a frow, and prepared timbers for the floor and roof.

It was not long before schoolhouses and churches were erected in different parts of the township. Enterprises of various kinds were undertaken, and soon the citizens of York could boast of as fine schoolhouses, mills, etc., as any other portion of the county. The citizens were persevering in industry and stanch in integrity and moral worth, and the rising generation felt the impact of these influences, and grew into intelligent and moral people. During the days when Abolitionists arose all over the North to denounce, with ceaseless tongue, the wrongs of slavery, and especially what they deemed the infamous measures of the Fugitive Slave Law, the citizens of York were not wholly silent or inactive. They became satisfied that the measures of the law were totally wrong in the sight of man and God, and set themselves industriously to work to render the law practically inoperative by a constant evasion. As stated by Ephraim Lindley, of Brunswick, they were dissatisfied with being made slave-catchers without their consent, and resolved to abrogate the measures of the law so far as lay in their power. Wesley Hulet, then residing near Abbeyville, was one of the most active men in the township to assist runaway slaves to Canada. An underground railroad, with many branches, extended north and south across Ohio, and, while the main line lay near some well-traveled highway, and was traveled by those runaways who did not fear pursuit nor court concealment, the branches were much more secret, and were traversed by trembling men, women and children, upon whose heads a high reward was set, and whose safety from a punishment worse than death lay in their secret passage to the dominion of the British queen. One of these branches extended through York, and was, perhaps, traveled far more extensively than many of the main lines. It is stated on the authority of Mr. Lindley, who was one of the most active slave concealers and assistants in the county, and whose cabin was the next station north of that of Mr. Hulet, that the latter helped more than a score of runaways on their way North. Ansel Bowen, of York, was connected with the road, as were also Jonathan Hulet, of Brunswick; W. P. Stevens, also of Brunswick; William Castle, of Abbeyville, and Samuel Hale. It is stated by Mr. Lindley, that, on one occasion, Wesley Hulet, driving a wagon containing nine runaway slaves, stopped at the cabin of the former, and, after Mr. Lindley had fed the black people and furnished them with various articles of clothing, Mr. Hulet conveyed them on to the next station north, which was, perhaps, the cabin of W. P. Stevens. A huge negro, clothed in tatters and covered with scratches and wounds, presented himself one night at Lindley's cabin, and begged food, and the privilege of remaining there until morning. The request was willingly granted; but the negro, who had doubtless been pursued, and, in consequence, was distrustful of everybody, seemed to entertain misgivings as to the good faith of Mr. Lindley, and, when conducted to his bed for the night, asked the privilege of having the door locked, and of having possession of the key during the night. Whether he slept well or not, is not known; but, when he opened the door and came out to breakfast the

next morning, he told the family that he had had a dream, wherein it appeared that he was caught, at which point he awoke and was overjoyed to find that he was yet free and likely to reach Canada. It was afterward ascertained that he was closely pursued by his owner, but at last succeeded in eluding his pursuers and effecting his safe arrival across the lake. The point on the lake shore where the runaways were instructed to go, was at the mouth of Grand River. Here they were told to remain concealed until a certain hour on one or more days of the week, when a small steamer, coming from the Canada side, would approach the landing, whereupon the runaways were to hurry on board without ceremony or delay, and the vessel would convey them across the lake. It is said that men throughout the State furnished the money which paid the owner of the steamer for his trouble. This quiet place of boarding was selected because all the principal landings, such as at Cleveland, were thronged with disguised, watchful and irate owners, looking for their "cattle," and preparing to conduct them back to a condition worse than Egyptian bondage. It may be said that York Township did her share of violating the Fugitive Slave Law, and of assisting the weary runaways to gain their freedom.

In the year 1831, Levi Janes purchased 600 acres of land in the northeast part of the township, and, during the following autumn, erected his cabin, which was the first in the village of Abbeyville. In the winter of 1831–32, he employed Wesley Hulet, an experienced millwright, to built two mills on Rocky River, near the present site of the village, one for sawing lumber and the other for grinding grain. The country was quite new, and it was obvious that the combined enterprises were likely to meet with many discouragements and disasters; but the energy and foresight of Mr. Janes, often tested in the practical field of experience, soon placed the mills on a firm financial foundation, and ere many years they afforded a satisfactory revenue to the owner. From some sources, and perhaps the most reliable ones, the report comes that the grist-mill was not erected until the summer of 1833. If the precise date of its erection is known, the writer has been unable to ascertain it, and its recovery from the gloom surrounding the past must be left to the succeeding township historian. At any rate, it was running in 1833, with a fair patronage for those days, but which, at present, would consign the mill to desertion and decay. The mills were about ten rods apart, and both were operated by means of a dam and race, through the medium of which a strong water-power was obtained. The dam was constructed a few rods above the upper mill, the composing elements being stone, timber, brush, etc., making a strong and substantial structure. The race was short and easily constructed, partly because of the presence of substantial material within a few rods, and partly because of the advantage taken of naturally favorable conditions. The saw was one of the up-and-down pattern, and was set in operation in a small frame building. Here for a number of years no small quantity of native lumber was turned out. As was almost universally the case in the rapidly improving State of Ohio, sawing was done either by the hundred, or a share of the logs was retained by the sawyer. The mill changed owners several times, and underwent a variety of alternating ups and downs for many years. Wesley Hulet was, for a number of years, the partner of Mr. Janes, with a half-interest in at least one of the mills. Janes had come from Montreal, Canada, and was well situated financially. The grist-mill, under his supervision, received a fair local patronage, and was a great accommodation to the surrounding neighborhood. His cabin was the first dwelling in the village, and his improvements, mills, store, etc., soon attracted others to the same neighborhood. It was through his influence and upon his land that the village was

finally laid out, and upon it was bestowed the given name of his wife—Abbey—with the French termination *ville*, meaning a small collection of houses. Mr. Hulet built the second cabin in the village a few weeks after the erection of that of Mr. Janes. He was the first millwright in the township. His connection with the underground railroad was previously mentioned. The third house was built by a blacksmith named Webster, soon after the erection of the other buildings. This man was not only the first blacksmith in the village, but the first in the township. It is stated, that, at the time of the coming of Mr. Webster to the village, he was almost hopelessly addicted to the use of liquor; but that, through the influence of Mr. Janes, he was restored to his normal condition. In the fall of 1832, Mr. Janes placed in one room of his house a few hundred dollars' worth of goods, and thus opened the first store in the township. He afterward increased the stock, and for a number of years did a thriving business selling dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc. It was through the influence of Mr. Janes that a post office was secured at the village, in about the year 1835. Mr. Batchelder, a carpenter, became the fourth resident of the village. Several industries sprang up in early years, among them being an ashery conducted by Messrs. Castle & Holcomb. The enterprise was established in 1834, and a considerable quantity of potash was manufactured, and conveyed to Cleveland and other large places. Abbeyville had an earlier start than the Center, though the latter has attained greater fame among the catalogue of villages.

Many important facts connected with the early history of York Center seem both unreliable and unattainable. There is a certainty, however, in a few things: The village had a start soon after Abbeyville; it gradually got the better of its elder rival; its future was firmly established when a station was located there. It is also true that it grew and prospered through the years. Various enterprises have sprung up from time to time as the business energy of the place has increased. Perhaps the most extensive pursuit ever in the village, is the one conducted at present by J. R. Holcomb & Co. A brief description of the character and scope of the work in which these gentlemen are engaged will be found in the biographical department of this volume. Mr. Holcomb is the proprietor of an educational journal, which is highly regarded as a teacher's assistant, as is shown by its flattering circulation, not only in Ohio, but in neighboring, and even in distant, States. York Center compares very favorably with other township centers in the county.

No other portion of the county has better schools than York. Good average wages are paid teachers, and the impulse given to educational topics and interests by the presence of a live school journal, is shown in the substantial schoolhouses filled with bright scholars. It is always more or less difficult to ascertain the circumstances connected with the first school taught in a township, or rather, it is difficult to satisfy everybody that the correct facts have been discovered and given. However, the effort will now be made. The first school taught in the township was held during the winter of 1831, in one room of the residence of Levi Branch, the teacher being Theodore Branch, son of Levi. One room of the house, or a portion of one room, was furnished with a few rude seats and desks, and in this rustic place the educational history of York may be said to have begun. The teacher was a young man, and the school was his first, or among his first, efforts; but the ordeal was safely passed, with mutual benefit to teacher and scholars. The former received his pay by subscription, but the rates seem to have been forgotten. The first schoolhouse was a log structure, erected during the fall of 1832, on the farm now owned by Frank Burt. It was built by every man's turning out

on a given day and assisting until the work was finished. Theodore Branch was employed to teach the first term held in this house, and was paid by the month; but how much he received, or how the money was raised, are unmentioned or forgotten items. It is stated, upon the authority of Mr. Levi Gardner, that the first frame schoolhouse in the township was built at Abbeyville. Mr. Janes was the prime mover in its erection, although all in that neighborhood assisted. Miss Martha Branch was the first teacher in this house. In 1837 or thereabouts, Abbeyville "had reached the highest point in all its greatness." The village gave great promise at that day, as much so, perhaps, as any other village in the county, five years after its origin. It was in the last-mentioned year that an effort was made, mainly through the influence of Solomon F. Holcomb, to institute at Abbeyville either a branch of Oberlin College or an educational enterprise of a similar character. Prof. Amos Dresser, of Oberlin, came to Abbeyville for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps looking to the founding of a college. Quite a large class was obtained, and for a number of months the future of the little village was cloudless and serene. The principal object, or one of them, upon which the institution was founded, was a scheme to promote manual labor. The education to be furnished was industrial in its nature, a scheme, which, since that day, has developed the Industrial Universities and Agricultural Colleges scattered throughout the United States. But alas for Abbeyville! the attempt proved abortive, and the good-looking professor took his departure. It is probable that in 1840 every school district was supplied with a schoolhouse of some kind.

The following facts regarding the organization of the Methodist Church have been kindly handed us:

"As regards the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church at York Center, both the exact time of the formation of the society and the name of the minister by whom the class was organized are not certainly known. A class was organized under the discipline of the Methodist Protestants in an old log schoolhouse which stood somewhere near the residence of Reuben Gardner. It is believed that the officiating minister was Rev. Samuel Clawson, and that the society was organized about the year 1841. During a part of the time that elapsed from 1841 to 1844, the society held prayer-meetings in a private house which is now the property of Mary Ford, and is located northwest from the center of the town. The society needing a house of worship, Richard Lampson, one of the charter members, donated a plot of ground; and the deed specified that, when the ground ceased to be used for the purposes of the Methodist Protestant Church, it should revert to the Lampson heirs. This plot of ground was located on the southwest corner of the center square. The deed was given in the year 1844, and a frame house was erected and dedicated to the worship of God about the same date. The following is a list of some who were what we may denominate "the first members" of this church (we have not sufficient knowledge to be able to distinguish the original or charter members from those who were not such); Richard and Sarah Lampson, Rufus and Anna Oliver, Samuel and Electa Smith, John A. and Margaret Hood, John and Albert Thomas, Amasa Taylor and wife, John Dunshee and wife, and Catharine Salmon. In the year 1877, the house of worship was regarded uncomfortable, and, as the class had increased in membership and wealth, an effort was made to erect a new house of worship. As the result of this successful effort, the present brick edifice was erected, at a cost of $5,000. The principal donor was Mary Ford, and, in her honor, there is placed above the entrance the name by which the church is known—Mary's Chapel. The amount which this lady gave was $3,000,

without which the house could not have been built at that time. The following persons entered into a partnership in 1865 for the purpose of buying a house and lot for a parsonage: Samuel Hale, Ansel Holcomb, Alvin Ford, C. C. Burt, L. R. Chamberlain and J. B. Knapp. These men paid $1,000 for a house and lot located in the village. Alvin Ford finally became sole owner of this parsonage, and, after his death, the property was donated to the church. The class pays its Pastor $500 per annum. The present membership is about seventy. The old house of worship is now used as a dwelling-house in the village. The following is a list of itinerant ministers and the date of their serving: John Barnet, 1855; without a pastor, 1856; G. W. McCuen, 1857–58; G. W. Bowman, 1859–60; James Williams, 1861–62; John McFarland, D. D., 1863–64; G. W. Hissey, 1865–66; James Williams, 1867–68; J. M. Langley, 1868–69–70; T. H. Scott, 1871–72; Joseph Hastings, 1873; J. D. Downey, 1874; Walter Moore, 1875–76–77; Mrs. E. S. Oliver, 1878; J. M. Woodward, 1879; William H. Guy, present Pastor."

On Saturday, the 27th of April, 1833, the Congregationalists met at the residence of R. M. Lampson, in York Center, for the purpose of organizing a church society. Twenty-six persons presented their names for membership, as follows: Ezra Brown, Esther Landers, Benjamin Landers, Lucy J. Landers, A. Stone, Levi Stone, Lucinda Bruce, Sarepta Hubbard, Polly Branch, Theodore Branch, Eunice Rowe, L. M. Janes, A. Landers, senior and junior, Esther M. Landers, Elizabeth Stone, William B. Stone, Amelia Stone, Keziah Gardner, Levi Branch, Cordelia Branch, Abial G. Rowe, Mary B. Landers and Abbey P. Janes. The ministers in charge of the occasion were Revs. Barnes, of Medina, and Noyes, of Seville. On the 12th of February, 1839, arrangements were made to build a church. The funds were raised by subscription, one-half to be paid on or before the 1st of November, 1839, and the balance by six months later. The Trustees were authorized to begin the church as soon as $300 was raised. The building was soon completed, and lasted many years. In April, 1834, at the first annual meeting of the society, the following church officers were elected: Levi Branch, E. D. Brown and Thomas Brintnall, Trustees; Hiram Lampson, Treasurer. By special act of the Ohio Legislature, the society was incorporated as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That Thomas E. Millard, Levi Branch, Aseph Landers, together with such as are, or may hereafter be, associated with them, be, and the same are hereby, created a body corporate and politic by the name of the First Congregational Society of York Township, Medina County, Ohio." The first church has been replaced by another and a better one. These are the only church societies in York Township, and it seems better thus to have fewer, and consequently larger, societies, than to have the church-going people parceled off, as it were, into classes that are too small to be self-sustaining, or, what is even worse, to struggle on against financial disasters through a sickly and uncomfortable life. As it is, the two churches are strong, well attended, not only by members, but by outsiders, who are called out by the zeal displayed and the interest surrounding the occasion. And then, again, people prefer joining a society that does not appear to be ready to die, if the term may be indulged in; but which seems to possess all the vigor of early years.

CHAPTER XIV.*

LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP—HOLMES' LAND—FIRST SETTLEMENT—A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION —A PUBLIC PARK—CHURCH ORGANIZATION—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE first settlement on certain small portions of land in this township, was made by an Eastern land speculator, Judge Holmes, of Litchfield, Conn., in the years that immediately followed the war of 1812. Mr. Holmes was the sole owner of Litchfield Township at that time. Shortly after he had come into possession of this Western property, the owner had a survey taken of it, and divided it into lots. He caused an "opening" to be made in the southwest part of the township, on lots that were adjoining the "Smith road," a military highway that had been cut through here by the forces of Gen. Smith in the spring of 1812, and extends from Akron to Maumee City. Among the few different improvements that were started here by the Connecticut land-owner, was a little small log cabin, and an acre or so of cleared ground, set out with fruit-trees. No permanent settlement was made here, however, at that time. The anxieties throughout the country, caused by the war then in progress between the United States and England, and some Indian tribes in the West, kept people from accepting the inducements that were made by Judge Holmes to settlers to locate on his lands in Litchfield Township. The few acres of cleared lands remained tenantless for the time being, and no further progress in the opening-up and cultivation of lands in this locality was made. A few years after the survey and the first improvements of the Litchfield lands, which were, during this time, quite generally known as Holmestown, they again came into possession of the State of Connecticut. Under the supervision of a Mr. Beers, the land was thrown into the market. It is not definitely known that any purchases of these lands were made for a number of years. Exchanges of tracts in the township may have been made between Eastern land speculators, at various times, but no settlement occurred in the territory until in the winter of 1830; and, from that date, the real progress of Litchfield Township makes its beginning.

Under the Land Company's survey, the territory now comprised in Litchfield Township was set apart as No. 3, Range 16. The geographical boundaries are marked on the north and west by Lorain County, on the south by Chatham, and on the east by York. The physical features of the township are not notable for any striking characteristics. The ground is generally level, and but a slight ridge runs northeast and southwest through the township, crossing the center road two miles east of the village of Litchfield. On this ridge are flowing wells, which afford large supplies of water throughout the year. The soil is a tough clay, and very much like that of Lorain County, which lies immediately west. There is a thickness of eight feet of clay above the Cuyahoga shale at the "Center."

A gas well of some note, originally bored for oil, is situated one mile and a half north, and one mile west of the Center. Oil was brought up by pumping, but not in any great amount. During the drilling, gas escaped with a clear, whistling sound, and when set on fire it blazed up from twenty to thirty feet, the outlet being eight inches wide.

A little stream, known as Center Creek, rises one and one-half miles southeast of the village, on the farm of Mr. Valentine Shank, and from

*Contributed by Charles Neil.

there, winding its way northward to the center of the town, it takes its course west and flows into Lorain County, where it enters Black River. During the summer season, this rivulet is generally dry.

Among the legendary tales of the aborigines of North America, which have been told by hunters, trappers and the earliest frontiersmen in Northern Ohio, some of them relate to a part of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, who frequently located in Litchfield territory and thereabout, and had made this a part of their favorite hunting-grounds. Some of their wigwams were seen along Center Creek as late as 1822. For several years previous to that date, the Harrisville settlement on the south, and Liverpool on the north, had extended in numbers and size. With the coming of the white man, the wild game, which alone is the only wealth the Indian possesses, and which alone affords him a means of earthly sustenance, forsook the localities, and gradually diminished. The intrusion of the white settler and the absence of game caused the copper-colored sons of freedom to desert their lodges in this neighborhood and seek for a means of livelihood elsewhere. No traces of Indians were found by the first settlers of Litchfield Township.

We now come to the time when the first real advance in the settlement of the township was made. In the month of February, 1830, Cyrus Cook, with his wife and one child, arrived from Connecticut, and squatted on a tract of land in the north part of the township. He encountered the same difficulties that meet the settler of a new country. His first labors were the construction of a place of habitation. It was at first nothing more than a brush hut; the space between four small trees cleared out, with the trunks of small saplings placed horizontally in a fork from tree to tree, and a covering made of sticks and brush. The fireplace was by the side of the hut, in the open air; a tool chest, perchance, and a few short log pieces, a few quilts and blankets, comprised the household furniture. This was the luxurious dwelling which the pioneer called his home. Mr. Cook did not remain alone very long in the new country. In the May following, there arrived quite a company of settlers from the little Nutmeg State along the "Sound." They were all Connecticut farmers, who had purchased and traded for tracts of land in Litchfield Township before they had left their homes in the East. These settlers were Jonathan Richards, with his wife and three children, Charles, Abigail and Julia; Thomas Wilcox and wife; George Wilcox and wife, with two children, Lucretia and Abigail; Eliphalet Howd and wife; Asahel Howd, with three children, Henry, Elizabeth and Caroline; and Judah Howd and George Olcott. A few weeks after the arrival of these people, Henry Howd, with his wife and three sons—Albert, John and James—from Sheffield, Mass., came into the settlement and located permanently. The Howd families settled together on a tract of several hundred acres of land, on the west side of the north-and-south center road, which had been established some years prior to the coming of these people, while Jonathan Richards located, with his family, on the opposite side of the road. These settlements were about one mile north of the center of the township. George Olcott settled near the center, and George and Thomas Wilcox, with their families, about one mile south.

In one respect, the first settlers of Litchfield were somewhat more fortunate than had been the pioneers of other sections of Medina County. There were already three roads established in the township, when the first settlers took possession of their lands, and commenced its cultivation. The "Smith Road," which has heretofore been referred to, was established in 1812, and runs through the southern part of the township from east to west. The "north-and-south" road, running from Elyria to Wooster,

had been cut out several years previous to the first settlements, and intersected at the township center with the "east and west," or Medina and Norwalk, which had been established several years before. This, as the appended abstract, taken from the Medina County road record, will show. It reads as follows:

FEBRUARY 8, 1820.

Frederick Hamlen had this day presented a petition, signed by himself and others, praying that a committee be granted to explore the ground beginning at the west line of the county of Medina, where a road laid from the county seat in Huron County intersects said line, thence southerly till it shall intersect the east-and-west center line of Township No. 3, Range 16, thence easterly, as near as the ground will admit, to the west line of Medina Township, or, if the committee think proper, from the center of Township No. 3, Range 15, in a southerly direction to the seat of justice of Medina County. The Commissioners, being satisfied that legal notice has been given, proceeded to appoint Isaac Barnes, Frederick Hamlen and James Moore a committee, and James Moore a surveyor. The third Monday in March, 1820, is fixed for commencing the duty of appointment.

The committee appointed for the purpose of building the described road, made a report to the Board of Commissioners of Medina County, on March 27, 1827, immediately after the establishment and completion of the road.

These roads were of great value to the settlers in Litchfield. It left them at once in easily accessible intercourse with the settlements at Medina, Harrisville and Grafton, on the north, and removed many difficulties that would otherwise have been their lot.

The pioneers were not idle during the first summer of their stay in the new township. Several very good-sized clearings were made, and even a small crop of potatoes and corn was harvested by several of the farmers. In the fall of this same year, 1830, three more families came into the settlement, and located. These were D. Nickerson, Jacob Road and Z. Stafford.

The winter of 1831, was exceedingly mild, and the Litchfield people suffered but little inconvenience from the weather this season. With the coming of May, when the trees were again decked in green, came an addition of settlers for the new colony, from the far East. The first two families to arrive were those of Asa Strait and Lewis Finley. They were soon followed by J. L. Hinman, D. Pickett, O. Nickerson and W. Cole, with their families. J. L. Hinman, one of the new-comers, moved his family in with one of the older settlers, for the time being, and constructed a substantial frame dwelling on the tract that he had bought, and which he commenced to clear. On the 13th of June, 1831, an event occurred which cast a shadow of sadness over the whole colony, for the time being. This was the death of little Jane, the daughter of Asa Strait. This was the first death that took place in the township, and the funeral services were the first open religious services ever held in the colony. On the Sunday following the death, her father, who had been an Elder in a Baptist society in Connecticut, delivered a religious discourse to the people in one of the little log cabins. About twenty-five people, young and old, had congregated to listen to the sermon. Religious meetings were continued in this way, being held at the different private houses, until a few years later, when church societies were organized, and these met for a number of years in the union meeting-house, that had been erected at the Center, for public worship.

The political organization of the township was effected on the 30th of June, 1831, and the township was admitted into the County of Medina, under the name of Litchfield—under which name the territory was already known, having been given it by Mr. Beers when he first gained control of it as agent of the original proprietor. At the first township election, held in July, there were nine votes cast. E. Howd, J. Vandventer and George Olcott, were chosen as the first Board of Trustees; Thomas

Wilcox, Clerk; Asahel Howd, Treasurer, and Jonathan Richards as Justice of the Peace. A commendable spirit of emulation now became manifest among the citizens of the township, to place it on an equal footing, in every respect, with some of its older sister townships in the county. In the fall of the same year, the voters of Litchfield convened and cast a voice in the State election, which took place on the 13th of October. The township records, which had been kept intact, were consumed by a fire in 1879, and no exact or definite data can now be given of these early political events, and much valuable and interesting information of the politics of the township is lost.

During the spring months of 1832, a host of emigrants came into the settlement of Litchfield. In one day in May of that year, no less than forty-one persons moved in, and all had come to stay, with the purpose of making this locality their future home. Such large additions to the number of inhabitants gave a zest to the life of the colony. That public interest was alive is well illustrated by the manner in which the great national birthday of the American Union was celebrated in the colony on its anniversary day in the year of 1832. Special invitations and word had been passed around among the settlers, far and near, and, when the sun rose on the morning of the glorious Fourth, the farmers came trooping in from every direction, with their wives and daughters and sweethearts. Nearly all came in ox-sleds—the only kind of conveyance in use among them at that time—and a few walked "cross lots" through the woods. They all congregated in the center of the township, where now is located the public park in the village of Litchfield. The oxen —about thirty or forty teams in all—were chained to the trees. There was then but a small space of open ground in this neighborhood. The woods echoed with merry sounds of song and laughter, and the greetings among these people as they came in one after another, were profuse and heartfelt. It was surely an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration. After the compliments of the day had been exchanged, the men in a body set to work, under the directions of one or two older men, and "cleared" away the timber from a space of ground on the northeast corner of the Center, where now is located the dwelling of A. S. Jenne. Then a number of logs were roughly hewn, notches cut in at the ends, and in a very short time four wooden walls arose. Before the hour of noon had arrived, the building had been completed, logs had been dragged in for seats, and the "union meeting-house" had been completed, all within six hours. Baskets of provisions had been brought by the farmers' wives, and, when the work had been done, they all congregated together in the woods and had a Fourth of July picnic dinner. The formal exercises of celebrating the day and dedicating the new house took place in the afternoon. A few national airs were sung by the whole assembly. Uncle Jonathan Richards read the Declaration of Independence, while Elder Asa Strait delivered the oration, closing up with a proper reference to the work that had been done by them that day, and giving the new building over to the people of Litchfield for all public and laudable uses. The exercises of the day closed with the formation of a temperance and moral reform society, which continued in existence for a number of years.

One of the features of the day was the gun squad, consisting of Daniel Olcott and Moses Olds, which played a very prominent part in the celebration, intentional and accidental. The gun used by these two patriotic cannoneers, simply consisted of a chunk of a log, with a hole in one of its ends, in which the powder was plugged, and then touched off by a fuse hole. They fired the gun for several times with rather startling effect, when, while young Olcott was pouring in the wooden gun-hole another charge of powder, it suddenly exploded,

caused by sparks that had been retained in the wood. The wooden bowl in which the powder was kept, was torn to pieces, part of it striking Moses Olds on the forehead, and felling him to the ground. He bled profusely, but soon recovered. The clothes of Daniel Olcott were set on fire by the flash of powder, in the confusion that took place among the people present to assist him and put out the flames, and every stitch of clothing was torn from his body. He was singed considerably, but not very dangerously. He was wrapped in a bed-quilt and conveyed home. The festivities continued without further firing.

For several years following, an annual celebration of the national day recurred regularly in the colony, and was considered as a most eventful day to the inhabitants of Litchfield Township, and their neighbors in adjacent townships north and south.

A social event of great importance occurred in the Litchfield settlement in the summer of 1834. This was the dual marriage of Charles Richards and Lyman Cole, to the sisters Chloe and Julia Peek. The ceremony took place at the house of the brides' parents, one mile northeast of the center, the Rev. Asa Strait officiating as clergyman. The two young couple at once set out for themselves, after they had secured each a helpmate. Young Cole secured a tract of land adjacent to his father's possessions, and continued the occupation of a farmer; while Charles Richards, who had quite a mechanical turn of mind, devoted his attention to industrial pursuits. A little dwelling was erected for him in proximity to his father's home, one mile north of the center, and this served him as a home for himself and young wife, and as a workshop. While living with his parents at their home in Massachusetts, he had, as a boy, worked in a silversmith factory, and had acquired the trade, so that he was quite an adept in this branch of workmanship. He had brought with him a few tools necessary to work at the handicraft, and, for the first few years in the new settlement, he had spent a large portion of his time in experimenting and perfecting himself in the art. After marrying, he adopted it as a profession, and opened up, as already stated, a little silversmith shop in Litchfield. He built a small smelting-furnace, secured crucibles and other apparatus at Cleveland to conduct his work. The young silversmith soon established a brisk trade, and at various times employed workmen in his shop. The demand for his goods among his brother-settlers was easily supplied, and he, therefore, sought a market elsewhere. He met with success wherever he endeavored to sell. For a number of years, he supplied the retail stores at Elyria with domestic silverware.

The charm of life is in the incidents and variations that often crowd upon us. It was these scraps of history that made old Uncle Jonathan Richards so generally known. He, at different times, conducted a singing-class in the log schoolhouse at the Center. In his course of instruction in the art of harmony, he availed himself of a short slip of wood placed between the compressed palms of his two hands, and then, putting the base of the thumbs against his mouth, he blew into the open space between the joints of the thumbs, and thus produced a sound. In this wise he found his scale-notes, very much for the same purpose as the singing master of to-day uses his tuning-fork. One of the boys in the colony, named Erastus Dickerson, had acquired this art of blowing a scale upon his hands in imitation of the worthy singing master, and he even excelled the latter in blowing out full, strong sounds. So, upon a banter from his comrades, the lad, who was about seventeen or eighteen years old, arose one day in the crowded meeting-house, while the venerable teacher was holding forth in eloquent terms on the divinity and grandeur of music, and sounded the "sol, sil, sal," of the teacher, as well as his strong lungs would permit. The effect was startling. The whole assemblage broke out in a shout of

laughter. This irritated and infuriated the singing master beyond all measure. He had the boy arrested for riot and disturbance of the peace on a State's warrant, as soon as time would allow it. A trial was had before a Justice of the Peace, within a practicable time, and it became the all-engrossing topic among the people for the hour. The deepest interest in the case was evinced on every side. Though many of the older people thought that the boy deserved punishment for the offense, still the manifest sympathy of the community seemed to be entirely on his side. Lawyers were called in from Medina to work the case in all its bearings. The proceedings took place in the little tavern at the center. The end of it was, that the boy was fined $10 by his Honor the Justice of the Peace. As a fitting close to the little legal farce, the witnesses—there having been about fifteen subpœnaed—signed their fees over to the prisoner before the bar. He collected it, paid his fine, and then had $8.75 left.

A source of pleasure and income alike to many of the Litchfield farmers, was the hunting of wild game which abounded in the territory in plentiful numbers in the early days of the settlement. It was an occupation that was industriously followed by many of the young farmer lads, and the older ones, too, during the winter months. It is related by Mr. A. Canfield, that at one time they had as many as thirty-two deer carcasses hung up on the trees around their house. Many of the farmers killed from 100 to 200 deer during the season, and venison was the regular fare with them for more than half the year. That which was not used for home consumption, was transported by wagon to Cleveland, and a good share of it from there transported to Eastern markets.

One of the afflictions that brought about considerable loss to the families of Litchfield, was the "bloody" or dry murrain, which at different periods for several years affected the cattle of the colony, and caused them to die in numbers. The owners of cattle were worried and perplexed with the epidemic, and tried, by all means within their power, to stop its progress and continuance. The cattle, in these days, had no other feeding-ground than the woods, and were given but little other nourishment than the wild grass that they could find. From this, probably, more than anything else, the disease took its origin among the Litchfield cattle. Many and persistent efforts were made to stop the disease and its spread, but for several years it proved of no avail to check the inroads made by it upon the lives of the cattle. Not until meadows and pastures had been established, and the ruminants could feed on succulent and fresh grass, did the epidemic disappear.

A locality about one and one-half miles west of the village of Litchfield, along the banks of Center Creek, became notorious at an early day in the history of the township as a place called "Bogus Hollow," which name clings to it at the present time. In the latter half of the thirties, one Rufus Moses, who had become a settler in that region, established a small tannery, and pursued the occupation pertaining thereto. He carried on a remunerative business in this line, as he was quite an ingenious fellow, and an adept at the trade. After a few years, he added a small foundry, supplying the farming community with agricultural and domestic ironware. He enlarged his industries further by adding a carding-mill, and also a saw and grist mill. The necessary power for his mills was gained by the accumulated waters in the stream passing through a short race-course that had been constructed. There was a busy hum in this region while these factories stayed in motion; and the enterprise of tanning hides, molding ironware, and making woolen goods, continued for a number of years. The place was of high repute among the people far and near, for the manifest enterprise that was displayed and the business airs that it assumed, and it was not until the certain discovery was made that spu-

rious coin was manufactured here, that odium was cast upon it. The dies for the molding of counterfeit money were found hidden in the vicinity, by special detectives, who had been sent from Columbus. No positive evidence was ever established to fasten the guilt of making spurious coin upon any one in particular, and there is no proof to show now how much of the money made here ever got into circulation. It is told that a few of the residents of this locality departed about this time in rather a surreptitious manner.

The place was then given the appellation of "Bogus Hollow." It soon fell into decay, and in later years the building was destroyed by fire and but little in the line of industries has been done there since.

Several saw and grist mills were established in the township as early as 1834. It was in that year that David Hinman built a mill for the sawing of lumber north of the Center. This was destroyed by fire in 1838. Several other saw and grist mills were erected about this time in the township, but they have gone out of use, and no definite information could be gained of the names of the persons who undertook these various enterprises. In connection with the industrial affairs of the colony, are its cheese-making interests, which to-day form one of the main factors in the agricultural pursuits of the Litchfield farmers. From several reasons, it forms a chapter of great interest in the history of the township. The first cheese-factory was established in the spring of 1866, by A. C. Benedict and Martin Brooker. The latter soon sold out to his partner, who then extended his interests in this line still further by building and conducting factories in the adjoining townships of York, Penfield and Grafton. He carried on his business on a very extensive scale, and became one of the most prominent cheese manufacturers in the Reserve. With the panic of 1873, he was forced to make an assignment of his possessions. The effect upon the people of the township is well described by a report written by Mr. H. A. Leach at this time, from which we partially condense. It is dated November 19, 1873: "A great excitement has just broken out in financial circles in Litchfield over the failure. The news broke upon the public to-day, and is a great surprise to many. There is no man in town whose failure would have affected so many, and done so much injury to the township. The panic cloud has spread darkly over the township of Litchfield. Though greatly limited in proportion to the affair on Wall street, its effect will be as severely felt by the citizens here. The loss to the people of Litchfield is between $12,000 and $15,000—a very heavy loss to be borne by a farming township, and at a time when it was the only dependence of many. The manner in which the people of Litchfield have resolved to meet the panic looks encouraging. Creditors are willing to give more time to their debtors. Some are trying to sell stock, and some will be obliged to sell their farms, but all have resolved to work it out." In the lapse of years that have followed these financial disasters, the depression that was caused by them has disappeared, and there is again a buoyant stir and a well-grounded confidence evident among the farmers of Litchfield Township.

The little hamlet at the center of the township is an unincorporated village of 269 inhabitants, according to the census of 1880, and takes its name of Litchfield after the township. In 1832, there was only one house at the Center, which was built and owned by George Olcott. The following year, five more buildings were put up in the immediate vicinity. About the fall of 1835, Asahel Howd established a small country store; while, about the same time, William Converse located as a practicing physician. Mr. Rufus Moses opened up a shoe-shop at the Center in connection with his tannery, which was located about a mile

west. In the succeeding years, William Horton, Smith Hinman, F. R. Hamblin, Mark Kilburn and Douglas Bradley opened places of local commerce. Within recent years, frequent changes have been made in the ownership of these different stores. In the spring of 1879, the northwest corner of the village was swept away by fire, causing a considerable loss. It has now been partially rebuilt. Among the different structures—churches, dwellings, stores, taverns, etc.—that compose the village town-hall, a solid brick building, stands out most prominent. It is of a plain style of architecture, two stories high, and one of the handsomest public buildings in Medina County. It was finished in the fall of 1871, and, after the proper dedicatory services, was given over to public use. A memorial tablet to the volunteer soldiers of Litchfield Township adorns the end wall in the rear of the rostrum in the upper hall. It is a large marble slab, 4x6 feet, and bears the following inscription

"A MEMORIAL TABLET TO THE LITCHFIELD VOLUNTEERS."

Beneath this are given the names of the enlisted soldiers of the township, seventy-five in number, of whom eight re-enlisted after the expiration of their first term of service, eight were wounded, six died, and four were killed on the field of action. Under this, at the bottom of the tablet, is written: "Litchfield Township paid $14,162.45 for war purposes during the rebellion." Building Committee: John Sears, George R. Brooker, James Booth, E. H. Richards, C. A. Stranahan.

A special feature of attractiveness and beauty is the public park, located in the center of the village. The following enactment, providing for the construction of a park, was passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, through the instrumentality of Mr. F. R. Loomis, Representative for the county of Medina, on the 30th of March, 1875. It reads:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Trustees of the township of Litchfield, Medina Co., Ohio, are hereby authorized to vacate and discontinue the public roads now passing through the square at the center of the town, and to lay out and fence off a park in the center of said square, and to lay out public roads around the outside of said park.

SEC. 2. Said park above provided for, shall be under the control of the Township Trustees.

After the passage of this act, the necessary special tax levy was made by the Trustees for the laying-out of the park. It was properly leveled and sodded, and an inclosure placed around it. Young maple-trees were set out and the walks graveled. The cost for this work aggregated a little over $300. The park is of octagon shape, and forms, to-day, one of the prettiest adornments to the village. A post office was established at Litchfield in the year 1845. Mr. George Olcott was the first Postmaster. In the first years of its existence as a postal station, it received a bi-weekly mail by way of Medina and Norwalk. Walker Cole was the first mail-carrier, taking it afoot between the two mentioned points. At present, the town is a station on the Burbank and Belden mail line.

A survey of railroad, on what is known as the Clinton Air Line Extension, was made through the town in 1854, passing directly through the center of the village Several miles of grading was done in the township, but the project was shortly afterward abandoned, and the railroad embankment can yet be seen in its incomplete state.

The supposition has been quite prevalent among the Litchfield people, that the veins of the Grafton oil fields on the north, extended into the townships. Various attempts at drilling have been made in different localities of the township, to find a productive yield of the oil. In 1855, the Oil Boring Company, consisting of Elisha Rice, John Mattison, G. F. Peckham and J. B. Strait, was organized, and they bored

for oil in the west part of the town. They sank their shaft over 400 feet, but found but little oil, and finally gave up the undertaking.

The second attempt was made by J. V. Straight and E. Rice, in the spring of 1860, north of the town. After going a depth of 225 feet, they abandoned the undertaking, as no oil in sufficient and paying quantities was found. In 1876, Dr. E. R. McKenzy, W. D. Orr, Norman Nicholls, Philaster Starr, A. J. McQueen and Alexander Brooker, known as the Litchfield Oil Company, made a similar attempt at Crow's Corner, located about a mile northwest of the center, to strike an oil vein in the ground. This also proved futile, and no further efforts have been made.

An event of a great deal of interest, and which aroused a spirit of strife and emulation among the people of the township, and which deserves to be admitted to the pages of the township history, is the great rat-hunt which took place in the fall of 1875. Two sides were chosen, each consisting of twenty men. Mr. Valentine Shank was appointed Captain on one side, and G. R. Brooker Captain of the other. The hunt continued for three days, when the sides brought in their returns. Shank's squad returned 5,000 rat tails, and Brooker's 9,000. The defeated side paid their defeat by an oyster supper at the village tavern.

An organization of considerable social distinction is the Litchfield Lodge, No. 381, of Free and Accepted Masons. Its charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio at Cincinnati, on the 14th of October, 1867. Its first officers were J. A. Rettig, W. M.; G. W. Noble, S. W.; J. F. Hutchins, J. W.; Ephraim Wolcott, Treasurer; D. B. Alcott, Secretary; E. H. Richards, S. D.; and Lyman Wolcott, J. D. The lodge meets once each month on the Monday preceding the full moon. The services are held in the town hall. The present officers of the lodge are E. H. Richards, W. M.; A. C. Hurd, S. W.; C. A. Newton, J. W.; W. S. Berdan, Treasurer; H. K. Canfield, Secretary; A. D. Willis, S. D.; R. S. Church and W. A. Rising, Stewards; H. L. Rising, Tiler.

The first Congressional Church of Litchfield was organized in the year 1833, with twenty-two members. The Rev. William Shaler, of Shalersville, Geauga County, was the first minister of the society. The meetings were at first held at the union meeting and town hall, erected at the Center on a 4th of July. During the years from 1835 to 1837, Rev. Asa Smith was the presiding Pastor of the church. He was followed by the Rev. Erastus Coles. A separate church edifice was constructed by the society in 1850, on a lot donated by Benoni Alcott. This burned down a few years later, and another was constructed in 1853. The society now numbers nearly a hundred members, and is the most influential church organization in Litchfield Township.

The Methodists organized a church society in the southwest part of the township in the spring of 1833, with thirteen members. The Rev. Mr. Billings was the first officiating clergyman. The members met at the "South" Schoolhouse, at the Center, for worship. Mr. Daniel White was the first Class-leader, and acted in that capacity for a number of years. In 1843, a building was erected by the society on a lot donated by Russell Brooker. It was afterward refitted and enlarged. Several other Methodist classes had been organized in different parts of the township, and it was after a meeting-house had been constructed near the Center, that they coalesced, and now form one church organization. It is now a church society of prominence and influence, and has a membership of over a hundred.

In the early church history of the township, the Baptists claim a very prominent share. The first organization of a society of this creed was made in 1833, through the efforts of Elder Asa Strait. There were thirteen original members. The society grew in influence and numbers in a

very short time. In 1835, a separate meeting-house was constructed by them about a mile from the center. It was removed to that point in 1844, and was considerably enlarged. It burned down two years after its removal, and in 1847, another edifice was built, which now stands in the center of the village, and is used as a house of worship.

The school affairs of the township form a very notable feature in its history. Instruction in the rudimentary branches of learning had been given at private houses, by different persons, from the very first years of the colonization of the township. Miss Almira Nickerson taught the young children in the northern part, while Miss Julia Peek taught in the southwest part. After the organization of the township, a regular district school was started at the center of the town, and the school sessions were held in the Union Meeting House. Delia Beckwith was the teacher of the district school from the time it was organized, and she continued in that capacity for several years. A subdivision of the township was made in 1843. It was divided into five districts. In later years, a re-apportionment has been made, and there are now seven districts in the township. The youth, of proper school age, enumerated in 1879, number 205. A special and select school is now taught during the winter months of the year in the lower apartment of the large and commodious town hall.

CHAPTER XV.

LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, ETC.—FIRST SETTLERS—SALT MANUFACTURE—OIL WELLS—SAW-MILLS, GRIST-MILLS AND DISTILLERIES —VILLAGES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

AFTER a long and eventful life has furnished abundant experience and wisdom, it is pleasant to look back in memory over the silent years, and trace the visions that have animated the hopes of the human race. Every life is filled with mistakes, and the wisdom of age is shown by the frank avowal of former error, and an earnest desire to shield youth from hopeless waywardness and the bitter pangs of remorse. Old people love to recall events which transpired when savages and wild animals roamed the forest, because they were participants, and young people discover a delightful fascination and romance in the story of pioneer life. Tales and traditions of early years are eagerly sought by the historian and the novelist, and are woven into beautiful fabrics of fiction by the latter, and into stern fact, which is stranger than fiction, by the former. The familiar faces of old associates and friends rise up from by-gone years, and pass in review in the visions of the mind. Utensils and ornaments, soiled and worn with age and use, are preserved through many generations as precious mementoes of the dear old grandparents, who long ago were laid to rest in the grassy churchyard. The story of pioneer life will live in future songs of prose and poetry, after the nation in its strides of advancement attains a Grecian glory or a Roman grandeur.

The second permanent settlement in the county was made in Liverpool Township, and at that time the county was a wilderness filled with wild beasts. The physical features of the township are striking. The land is rolling, and, in some places, abrupt and precipitous, affording streams an excellent opportunity in times of freshets to wear away the hills into steep prominences, and carry the debris into the valleys. The township is bounded north and west by Lorain County, east by Brunswick, and south

by York, and comprises twenty-five sections. It was first formed some time before the war of 1812, but for many years was known only by number and range, and was afterward surveyed into sections by Edward Heath, a native of Connecticut, who came to the township in 1817. All the streams in the township have worn deep valleys, many of them being in some places a hundred feet below the hills along their banks. The soil is largely clay, with occasional beds of sand. The surface outcroppings reveal the Waverly group of rocks. Rocky River, the principal stream and the only one of any prominence, enters the township on Section 25, thence flowing a little west of north across Sections 24, 17, 18, 13, 8, 3, and entering Lorain County. The river is extremely winding, and has long since worn through the surface and blue clays, down into the stratum of thin sandstone that underlies the township. The water is clear, and, in early years, when the streams were choked with fallen timber and brush, the river often arose above its banks covering the valley, which in some places is half a mile wide, and reaching a depth of thirty or forty feet. Since the rapid flow of water in it and its tributaries has become obstructed, but little fear of destructive floods is felt. Cossett Creek, named for the first settler on its banks, rises in the eastern part and flows southwest, entering the river in the northern part of Section 18. Mallet Creek, another stream named for the first settler on its banks, flows from York Township, passing across Sections 23 and 24, and emptying into the river. The northeast quarter is drained by several small streams, which flow west into the river. Much of the western portion is drained by Plum Creek, a small stream which enters from the west, flowing across Sections 20, 19, 12, 9, 10, 1, 2, and entering Rocky River in Lorain County. The southwest corner is comparatively level, though even here the land is rolling. Granite bowlders are scattered at intervals over the township. Numerous casts of pre-glacial marine animals are found in the rocks and quarries and exposures on the river, among which are trilobites and brachiopods. No quarries have been opened and worked in the township, for the reason that an abundance of rock such as it is, is found exposed in numerous places, but is of little value from its brittle, shaly nature. Solid banks of rock rise perpendicularly from the bed of the river, in some places forty or fifty feet.

A number of years before the war of 1812, Liverpool Township became the property of Daniel Coit, a native of Connecticut, who advertised the land for sale. Inducements were held temptingly before poor men in the East by the owners of large tracts of land in the West, and many, yielding to the force of necessity, sold out and left the land of their birth to seek homes in the wilderness of Ohio. In the winter of 1810–11, Justus Warner and a Mr. Warden, having seen the advertisements of Daniel Coit, came out to look at the land in Township 4, Range 15, of the Western Reserve, or, as it was then called by many, New Connecticut. Mr. Warner was pleased with the country, and soon afterward purchased about a section of the land in what is now Liverpool Township. Then, early in the year 1811, Mr. Warner, accompanied by his son Alpheus and wife, and three young men in quest of adventure, started for the land he had purchased. The township was reached after many hardships, a large, rude log cabin was erected, and, while Alpheus Warner and wife remained its occupants, Justus Warner returned to Connecticut for his family. Moses Demming had come out with them, and, after securing a tract of land adjoining that of Mr. Warner, he returned to the Nutmeg State for his family. After making all necessary arrangements, he started with his family late in April, 1811, for Ohio, driving an ox team, with a horse on the lead. Mr. Demming owned eleven head of young cattle, and he determined to take them with him. This was done with

an infinite amount of toil and trouble. They traveled through the woods at the rate of sixteen miles a day, selling to the people along the route a sufficient number of wheel-heads which had been brought with them, to pay their expenses. To the great relief of the weary travelers, Liverpool Township was reached on the 18th of May, 1811, after a tiresome journey of twenty days. Justus Warner and his son Alpheus had come out with two two-horse teams, carrying with them fifty long-corded, wooden Waterbury clocks to sell or trade along the route, or after their arrival. With them came the three young men, Ely L. Seeley, David Scoville, and an Irishman named Clark. All went to work to clear a piece of land for grain, and the next fall Justus and the three young men returned to Connecticut. On the 28th of February, 1812, Justus accompanied by his family, came to Liverpool Township, when they were soon made as comfortable as the situation permitted. During the summer of 1811, a large clearing had been made on the Warner farm. Indians were encamped near the little settlement, and one day they informed Mr. Warner that they knew of a large, very salty spring on his farm, and offered to reveal its location for a few pieces of coin. The amount was paid, the whereabouts of the spring was disclosed, and the water, to the great satisfaction of Mr. Warner, was found so extremely salty as to make it apparent that salt could be easily manufactured from it, thus opening a splendid source of revenue to the owner, since the scarcity of salt in the wilderness, and the expense of transportation to Cleveland had raised its value from $5 to $15, depending on the location. Mr. Warner immediately dug a broad well of considerable depth at the spring, and erected a long shanty of clapboards, in which were placed about a dozen iron kettles obtained at Canton. The kettles were hung on poles in suitable positions, and the boiling was begun on an extensive scale. The water was evaporated until the brine had reached the consistency of sirup, when the liquid was allowed to cool, and from this the salt formed in large crystals. After the crystallization was completed, the dirty liquor was turned off, revealing quite a quantity of coarse salt at the bottom and on the sides of each kettle. The number of kettles was afterward increased to more than fifty, and the salt works became known for scores of miles around, and received a splendid patronage. The salt was wet and coarse, yet it sold readily sometimes as high as $20 a barrel, and was looked upon as a God-send, as it saved long journeys through bottomless roads to Cleveland and other distant places. The salt works were visited by settlers living south forty or fifty miles, who often came on foot with a bag on their backs, in which to carry home a half-bushel of the wet salt. One day a man from Wooster, Ohio, arrived, having traveled the distance on foot. His food, which was tied up in a dressed fawn skin, consisted of a coon that had been stuffed and baked, and a loaf of corn-cake that had been baked in the ashes. After resting and refreshing himself with what is now vulgarly called a "square meal," he shouldered his half-bushel of salt and started through the wilderness toward home. Mr. Warner soon discovered that more money could be made in the manufacture and sale of salt than on the farm; so he devoted his time and attention to that occupation, and hired men to clear and improve his farm. He succeeded in making more than a barrel of salt a day, and found a ready sale for all he made, the salt often being sold entirely out. After the settlers had arrived in considerable numbers, other salt springs along the river were discovered and worked, but not so extensively as that of Mr. Warner. The latter continued the manufacture until the opening of the Erie Canal, when the cost of the transportation to Cleveland from New York having been greatly lowered, so re-

duced the cost of salt that Mr. Warner found the business no longer profitable, and discontinued it. The industry at that early day was one of the most useful and important ever in the county. The spring was located on the west bank of Rocky River, a short distance above Marysville, where it may yet be seen.

During the summer of 1811, while the young men were clearing in the woods, about half a mile from the cabin, Oliver Terrill, by a miss stroke, cut a terrible gash in his foot. The blood was stanched, and, although Terrill weighed 192 pounds, he was carried to the cabin on the back of Ely Seeley. On the 1st day of June, 1812, a daughter was born to Alpheus and Minerva Warner. The child was named Sally Urania, and was the first white child born in Liverpool Township, and, so far as known, the first in the county. On the 26th of July, 1812, Ruth (Warner) Demming, daughter of Justus Warner, and wife of Moses Demming, died, her death being the first in the township. The first frame building was a barn erected by Mr. Demming in 1812.

In June, 1812, war with Great Britain was declared, and a short time afterward, Justus Warner, who had been to Columbia, brought news one dark night that Detroit had surrendered, that the British were landing at Huron, and that the people at Columbia were making hasty preparations to start for the older settlements. The settlers of Liverpool hastily packed their handiest and most valuable goods on wagons and started for Columbia, and, about 1 o'clock the next night, they were met by Levi Bronson, who informed them that there was no immediate danger, whereupon the settlers resolved to return to Columbia and build a block house, which was accordingly done. Capt. Headley was made Commander, and, while one-half of the men were detained at the fort on duty, the other half were allowed to go home and take care of their stock and homes. Several of the settlers came to Liverpool every morning to feed the hogs, milk the cows, and see that none of the animals went astray. In the spring of 1813, all the settlers returned to Liverpool, and several new ones came with them. Salt Spring Town, as it was then called, became well known, and the presence there of salt was an inducement to settlers seeking homes. All were apprehensive, during the war, of attacks from the Indians, and a constant watch was kept, that, in case of a visit, the settlers might not be wholly surprised. The men at the salt works labored all night, keeping watch in the meantime, while the wives, with more or less anxiety, guarded their little broods at the cabins. As long as the songs and voices of the men at the works could be heard, all was known to be well. The Indian scare soon passed away, and new settlers began to appear. H. H. Coit, the son and agent of Daniel Coit, the proprietor of Liverpool Township, came out and built a cabin on the land now owned by Mr. Purdy. He entered into some sort of partnership with Justus Warner at the salt works, and the capacity of the works was greatly enlarged. Advertisements were printed in the East as to the advantages of locating at Salt Spring Town, and soon the settlers began to appear, with their heavy wagons covered with thick waterproof cloth and drawn by oxen, or horses, or oftener still, by both combined in an oddly consorted team. John Cossett came in 1814, and located on what afterward was called Cossett Creek. William, Noah, Erastus and Eliada Warner, relatives of Justus and Alpheus, appeared in 1815, and, in 1817, Seth and Zary Warden and Edward Heath came. The latter was a man of fine education, was called Capt. Heath, and was the one employed to survey the township into sections, the work being carefully and accurately done. After 1817, and until 1822, the settlers poured in rapidly, but, for a few years after the latter date, the influx of settlers was almost at a standstill. Among those who came, prior to 1822, were Henry Mallet and his

sons, Daniel, John and Henry, Jr., who settled in the southern part, on Mallet Creek; Barney Spooner, Timothy Woodbridge, Daniel Buffam, John B. Tyler; Cornelius Thomas, who settled on the State road; Elisha Rouse, Asa Robinson, Paul Ford, Robert Carr, Ebenezer Wilmot, Julius Knowlton, and many others, who settled along Rocky River, mostly on the east side. The heavy forests went down rapidly, and soon the shouts of harvesters were heard, where erst the war-whoop resounded. Industries began to arise, schools and churches were organized, and Liverpool assumed the appearance of a thriving settlement. Almost all the settlers were located on the east bank of the river. Temporary camps of Indians were established along the river during the hunting season, and the savages were looked upon by the settlers as intruders, as they killed large numbers of deer and other animals of value to the settlers.

In 1822, a camp of about eight families was located on Mallet Creek during the "bleating season," and they began to destroy the fawns in such numbers that the settlers resolved to stop the slaughter. Daniel Ford and six or seven other men started from the Center to warn them off. Two of the men, concluding it was safer to return, did so, but the others went on. When they arrived at the encampment, the wigwams were deserted; but, from the condition of things, the settlers knew the Indians were concealed in some neighboring thicket. A large tree was stripped of its bark on one side, the figure of an Indian was drawn with charcoal on the white wood, and then the settlers, retiring a short distance, shot their rifles into the image, and then returned to the Center. The Indians understood the hint and immediately started for some other locality. A few sheep were brought to Liverpool prior to 1820, but the wolves were so fierce and bold that they were soon destroyed. Cattle were attacked and devoured, and so great became the fear of these marauders that a grand circular hunt was resolved upon, to take in portions of Liverpool and Brunswick, and a portion of Lorain County, the center to be near the northeast corner of Liverpool, in Lorain County. The hunt took place in the summer of 1819, and began early in the morning. About three hundred men surrounded a large section of country, the center being as above stated. The center was a portion of land about a quarter of a mile square, and was indicated by blazed trees. When this square was reached, the firing was to cease, and the men were to stop marching. The words, "all ready," were passed around the ring, and then the march toward the center began, with horns and shouts and frequent reports of the rifle. On the march toward the central square, the men were instructed to shoot every animal that appeared. As they were nearing the center, when every man was excited, as large numbers of deer and other animals could be seen bounding from side to side of the circle, a man named Warner, following a running deer with his rifle, fired, and shot another man named Pritchard, through the heart, killing him instantly. The report swept around the circle that a man was shot, and scores left the ring to see if their father or brother was the one killed. This caused the circle to break, and the excited animals broke through and bounded off through the woods. It was estimated that between two hundred and three hundred deer escaped, besides several bears, foxes and wolves. The unfortunate death of Mr. Pritchard cast a gloom on the occasion, and the men returned to their homes. It was looked upon as an accident that might have been avoided, with proper care. Warner and Pritchard were cousins and good friends, and no implication of intentional shooting was ever added to the distress of Mr. Warner.

Liverpool Township was created, organized and named in 1816, and at that time comprised the following boundaries: All the territory west of the 12th Range to the fire-lands, and

all south of Township 5 to the south line of the Reserve. How the township came to be called Liverpool is unknown, unless it was named for a city of the same name in England, where there were extensive salt works. This is said to have been the origin of the name. Among the first officers elected were Moses Demming and H. H. Coit, Justices of the Peace. It was the custom of Mr. Demming, so far as possible, to adjust the cases that came before him by a compromise—a procedure well worthy of imitation, though but little followed at the present day. One day, a man with a battered face came to him and asked for law on the subject of assault and battery. Mr. Demming saw "fire in the man's eye," so he handed a well-worn copy of the Bible to the stranger, who, after turning it around for some time, finally announced that he could not read. The Justice took the book and read, "He that smiteth thee on the one cheek, turn to him the other also." The stranger first looked at the book, then at the reader, slowly put his hat on his head, and, as he walked out of the door, said, "That law is too devilish poor to do me any good." Justus Warner was one of the first Justices, and was noted for his eccentric though satisfactory ways of settling disputes. One day, Asa Marsh was boiling at the salt works. Mrs. Townsend called to him to get his gun and shoot an otter which she saw in the river. This was done, and Marsh carried the animal to the salt works, intending to preserve the skin, which was quite valuable. Mr. Townsend, who thought he was entitled to the animal, came and conveyed it to his cabin, whereupon Marsh followed him and brought it back. Townsend again appeared, and, after cutting the animal into two equal portions, carried one-half to his house. He was summoned to appear before Justice Warner to answer for his conduct. After the evidence was all in, and the defendant had made his statement, the "Court," who had grown considerably excited, and whose eyes sparkled, passed judgment in this wise: "Mrs. Townsend found it, she did, and Marsh shot it, he did, and each man has what belongs to him, and the case is dismissed, it is." Tradition says that the costs were taxed to the Constable, but that is undoubtedly a slander on the "Court." Justus Warner lived to the remarkable age of one hundred years and twenty-two days. A short time before his death, he was asked to lie down, but he answered: "If I do, I shall never get up again." He began lying down, and, in a few days, his kind old heart ceased to beat. His wonderful will, energy and vitality were all that kept him alive so long. He was very eccentric in his manner, and afforded constant amusement to those about him by the singular freaks of his character. One day, in a canoe, he attempted to cross the Rocky River, which had risen far above its banks and had a very swift current. After struggling with the waters for some time, and making no headway, he suddenly ceased rowing, ejaculated "Ah!" threw his oars into the water, and, seizing a rope tied to the bow, he began tugging at it with all his power, as if he expected to pull himself ashore by that means. He floated down the river about a quarter of a mile, and landed, finally, on the same side from which he started. On another occasion, he dug a well, and, while working around it one day, Minerva, his daughter-in-law, told him to be careful and not fall in. He made no reply, and, soon afterward, disappeared. Minerva, thinking that perhaps he might have fallen in the well, ran and looked down, and there he was, sure enough, up to his arm-pits in water, shivering with cold. He was drawn up, and, after he had changed his clothing and become warm, Minerva enjoyed the satisfaction of telling him, "I told you so." But the old man was not cornered, for he tartly replied: "Ah! I didn't fall into the well, I didn't; I slipped in, I did; and I suppose, now, you'll never forget getting your say, you won't." He did a great deal,

during his long and eventful life, to build up the township, and people it with industrious and intelligent citizens. When Minerva, the wife of Alpheus Warner, left Connecticut, she tied up a small package of apple-seeds, designing to plant them in their new home in Ohio. After about ten acres had been cleared, she went out one day in 1812, and, with a case-knife, made small trenches and sowed therein the apple-seed. Many of the trees thus obtained are standing on the old farm, and the grandchildren are enjoying the fruit to-day. This was undoubtedly the first orchard in Medina County.

When the first settlers came into the township, and for many years thereafter, the woods were filled with deer and other wild animals. So plentiful were they that, at any season of the year, a hunter could go into the woods and return in a short time having killed one. Daniel Ford in one year killed a hundred, and, ere they had entirely disappeared, he killed over a thousand. Often the skin and the most valuable portions of the flesh were all that were taken, the remainder being left to the wolves and buzzards. One day Mr. Ford was out hunting deer in the northern part of York Township, when he heard his dog barking furiously some distance in advance. He hurried forward and discovered that his dog had treed a large bear, which quietly sat on a large limb above, surveying the angry movements of the dog below. A shot from the unerring rifle brought the huge animal to the ground, dead. When deer could be driven into the windfall in the southern part of the township, they were easily secured, but the animals instinctively avoided those places, and sought the more open portions of the forest. A tornado must have swept across the township a few years before the settlers appeared, as a strip of timber in the southern part was almost wholly leveled with the ground. The windfall and the deep woods adjoining it became a great resort for countless thousands of pigeons that alighted there in the spring of the year. Thousands of dozens were taken and shipped to Cleveland and other cities. Gentlemen of sporting proclivities from Cleveland visited the grounds on hunting expeditions, and slaughtered a great many. It was extremely dangerous to carry a torch or lantern among the pigeons, as they would instantly dart for the light and dash it to the ground, and endanger the eyes and face of the reckless hunter. After many years, when that portion of the township was cleared up, guano was found upon the ground to the depth of six inches. Albert Heath shot the largest deer ever killed in the county. The animal was known to all the hunters as the "big buck," and many a tiresome chase after him had resulted in failure. One day, when on his track following him, Albert, then but a boy, heard the distant report of a rifle, and, stopping short, he soon saw the big buck running like the wind directly toward him. When close enough, the young hunter fired, and the animal fell dead upon the ground. When dressed, it was found to weigh 254 pounds. Portions of its antlers were worked into knife handles, and may yet be seen at the residence of Mr. Heath. About a mile southeast of Liverpool Center, there were in early years, several acres of crab-apple trees, which every year hung full of the sour fruit. Justus Warner devised a rude cider-press, and began manufacturing cider of sufficient sourness to satisfy the taste of the most inveterate toper in the neighborhood. The apples were made into sauce, also, and afforded a desirable addition to the homely fare of the cabin. Large quantities of wild plums were found near the crab-apple marsh, and were used in the culinary department by the backwoods-women. One day, Eri and Heli, two small sons of Alpheus Warner, were out in the woods with an ax, when they heard their dog barking off at some distance, and ran to discover the cause. The dog had driven some

animal into a large, hollow log, and the boys immediately resolved to dislodge and kill it if possible. Heli crept in several feet at the open end of the log to prevent the egress of the animal, while Eri began chopping vigorously at the other extremity, designing to make an opening where the animal could be driven out. The first blows of the ax brought the beast to within a few feet of Heli, who, lying at full length in the end of the log, saw its eyes glowing like two balls of fire. "Here he is, here he is; I see him," shouted Heli, and the animal drew back. An opening was soon made at the other end, and, suddenly, the head of a large fox appeared, but the ax was brought down upon it with great force, stretching the animal lifeless on the ground. The courageous boys proudly conveyed the dead fox to their home, and their exploit soon became the talk of the neighborhood, and the boys were lionized by the neighbors.

As soon as the settlers had arrived in sufficient numbers to render the outlook auspicious, various industries arose to supply articles that could be obtained otherwise only by long journeys to neighboring mills or villages. The roads were not then as they are at present, when fifty or sixty miles can be made in a day. Twenty miles was a long, hard day's journey, and usually fifteen miles of travel through the muddy roads completely exhausted the best teams. This led to a demand for lumber, flour and household supplies at some point nearer home. A man named Darling erected a combined saw and grist mill on the river, in the southern part as early as 1818. The building was a long, low one, with two apartments, in one of which was placed the apparatus for sawing logs, and in the other, a small set of "nigger-head" buhrs for grinding grain. Good water-power was obtained by means of a race and a dam, and the mills were enabled to run eight or ten months of the year. Almost all the early houses and barns were built of lumber obtained at this mill. Sawing was done either on shares, half being taken by the sawyer, or at the rate of about $3.50 per thousand. Rinaldo Cossett, a boy of about fourteen, was one day fishing at the mill-pond, when, by some means unknown, he was drowned. It was whispered that foul play had been done him, and many entertain that view of the matter at present; the truth will probably never be known. The grist-mill furnished a fair article of flour, and was well patronized. After being in operation about ten years, the mill was abandoned. After this, for a number of years, the settlers were compelled to go to Middlebury for their flour and meal, or, if they were satisfied with an inferior article, as many of them were, it could be obtained at a small grist-mill operated by a Mr. Jackson, who had erected it about the year 1826. Combined with the grist-mill (if such it can be properly denominated) was a saw-mill that did splendid work, and commanded an extensive patronage. Fine lumber was prepared here at prices within the reach of all. The grist-mill furnished excellent meal, but the flour was coarse, and but little better than "cracked wheat." The bolters were small and defective, and much of the bran was left with the flour. It was wholesome, but considerable difficulty was experienced in getting it to rise properly when bread was being made. The mills were operated by water-power, and were continued for about fifteen years, when the machinery was removed to some more favored locality.

In 1823, Daniel Ford began manufacturing wooden bowls from cucumber-wood and white-wood. A small shanty-shop was erected, and the machinery consisted of a hand-lathe. The business was continued a few years, but, not proving profitable, was discontinued. In 1820, Abner Martin built a small distillery a short distance south of the center. The building was a frame structure, built of lumber obtained at the Darling saw-mill. A copper still, having a capacity of about twenty-five gallons, was used,

and the grain was ground, or rather chopped, by a small set of stones, operated by horse-power. It is said that an excellent article of whisky was manufactured at this distillery. Old settlers in the township who remember drinking it, speak regretfully of the difference between the whisky furnished by the Martin distillery and the adulterated article found in commerce at the present time. The whisky was so superior, or so small in quantity, or both, that it was drank as fast as it was made. It is even asserted that thirsty settlers were often seen with cups in their hands standing around the warm-tub waiting anxiously for the liquor to cool. Stories are also told of bacchanalian revelry at the old distillery, carried on late at night, or, rather, early the next morning. At any rate, the liquor disappeared so rapidly that none was left to be carried to other localities and sold. After some fifteen years, the distillery was abandoned. On the east bank of Rocky River, opposite Liverpool Center, William Wilson erected a small distillery, and began the manufacture of whisky as early as 1825. His liquor was pronounced a fair article by the topers of Liverpool, and he received a sufficient patronage to render the business profitable for about eight years, at which date the still was removed and the building devoted to other uses.

In 1830, John Groll built a distillery one mile and a half southwest of Liverpool. The building was frame and was constructed of home-made lumber, much of it being whitewood and walnut. His still had a capacity of some fifteen gallons. Attached to the machinery was a set of chopping-stones, where grain was prepared for fermentation, the milling apparatus being operated by horse-power. The building is yet standing, a monument to the early enterprise of Mr. Groll. He ran the distillery six years, and manufactured considerable whisky. It is said that he had a small receipt book giving the composing elements of almost a hundred kinds of mixed drinks, many of which he manufactured for his customers. Salt was added to give pungency, strychnine to give flavor and a staggering sensation, and other drugs and poisons to produce the sensations so well known to the dram-drinkers of the present day. In 1840, a man named Gow engaged in the same pursuit, in a small frame building a short distance northwest of Marysville. He made a limited quantity of good whisky, and continued the occupation nearly six years. The early distilleries were of great value to the settlers, in that they furnished a market for rye and corn at home, and furnished what was then known as one of the necessities of life—liquor. The laws of supply and demand lowered the price of grain, and increased that of household and farm implements, utensils and supplies. The price of corn, and, in fact, all the cereals, was rendered so low by the cost of transportation to the consumer, that but little profit could be made in their cultivation, besides the unavoidable loss of time and expense incident to their conveyance to market. But, when several distilleries were in comparatively extensive operation, a steady market, somewhat limited in extent, was provided. Corn and rye were given in exchange for whisky or mixed drinks, which never left the mantel-piece of the cabin of the backwoodsman. Whisky was looked upon by many as a panacea for all ills to which mankind are subject. It was used both as a cooling beverage and a warming one. It was prescribed by pioneer physicians for both digestion and indigestion. It was taken in sickness and in health with a prodigality that seems startling in this day of temperance activities. Traditions are afloat which point to dark deeds at some of the early distilleries in Liverpool. A band of counterfeiters had a rendezvous on Mallet Creek, and some of the settlers were detected while passing spurious dollar and half-dollar coins. Pewter coins minted in Liverpool, at an early day, may be seen at the residence of Mr. Ford, where they

are preserved as curiosities. One of the settlers was tried and convicted of having an interest in the unlawful business, and was sentenced to the penitentiary, where, according to reports, he afterward died. Another was tried, but was acquitted for lack of evidence of guilt. It is probable that the distillery-men were in no way connected with the band, otherwise than as furnishing them with liquor of various kinds.

Messrs. Warner and Coit were not the only ones engaged at an early day in the manufacturing of salt. Demming, Cogswell, Wilmot and others dug wells, procured suitable kettles, over which were erected rough shanties to protect them from the weather, and began a more or less extensive manufacture. All the salt manufactured prior to the opening of the Erie canal, sold readily for an advanced price. Some of the men while prospecting for salt at an early day, made the discovery of the presence of oil in the township. Attempts were made to utilize the oil for lighting and lubricating purposes, and prosecuted in a quiet way. After wells had been dug and water had settled therein, a dark, pungent oil was found to issue from the water and form upon the surface at the rate, in some instances, of about a barrel a week. A small quantity was taken to Connecticut by Alpheus Warner, where it was analyzed and tested by experienced chemists, who pronounced it valuable in cases of throat disease, and as a lubricant. Attempts were made to use it as a remedy for sore throat, but its disagreeable taste and smell, coupled with the fact that its properties as a remedy were largely unknown or undetermined, were sufficient reasons for avoiding its use. Some of the oil was bottled and circulated in commerce and used in the Western States. It was found that an agitation of the water in the wells, increased the yield of oil to half a dozen times its former quantity. In about 1850, when the oil excitement in Pennsylvania aroused the people of the country to the fact that they were destined to have better lights in their houses, the citizens of Liverpool and capitalists from abroad began prospecting along Rocky River, a short distance above Liverpool Center. The strength of the well was thoroughly tested, and the quantity of oil obtained gave flattering promises to capital seeking investment. Land along the stream upon which oil was discovered, arose considerably in value, and the owners began selling stock in their wells. A large percentage of the citizens, with the hope of securing fortunes like those read about in Pennsylvania, invested what they could spare in purchasing stock, and, for a time, the outlook was flattering. At different times, eleven wells were dug, and arrangements were made for skimming the black-looking oil from the surface of the water. The wells were dug down to the rock, the distance varying from twenty to seventy feet, after which, drills were used to increase the depth, in one case to 1,450 feet. But, although the flow of oil did not wholly cease, it was found to be so small in quantity as to render the working profitless. Every effort was made to increase the flow, but without avail. Mr. Parmelee, at the center, owned $500 worth of stock, and at one time, was offered $2,500 for it, but he refused, and soon afterward the stock was worthless. Many others experienced a similar fortune, or misfortune. Several wisely sold their land, securing the increase in value, while others, who possibly had a colossal fortune like that of Astor or Stewart in view, waited a little longer, and failed to realize any gain from the excitement. The proprietors of the wells, and those who sold out, were the only ones benefited. The former were not benefited, however, by the sale of oil, but by the sale of stock. The oil, when first obtained, is black, with a reddish cast, and is found to be of unusual excellence as a lubricant, as it never gums up the machinery. It has never been rectified, except in

small quantities. One hundred and fifty barrels of the oil were obtained at one well, and several of the others yielded a score or more. It is yet obtained in small quantities, and is used to the exclusion of other oil on all kinds of machinery, and is also used to some extent for lighting purposes.

The first settler who came into the northeastern corner, was Abram Beebe, who arrived in 1824. He came in a covered wagon, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and drove with him ten head of sheep and one cow. His land—fifty acres— was purchased of Daniel Coit. The following year, Hollis Newton settled near him, and soon afterward Salathiel Bennett, Roderick and Benjamin Beebe arrived in 1828, and immediately afterward several came, among whom was Obadiah Newton. The Beebes were intelligent and energetic people, and did much to advance the cause of education and religion. The neighborhood became known as Beebetown, a name it yet retains. The northwestern and southwestern portions of the township were not settled as early as other portions. The land was not so open, and there were not those inducements to locate there as there were along the turbid Rocky River, where the country was comparatively open. In addition to this, there were more marshy tracts on those portions. However, in about 1830, several large emigrations of Germans established themselves there, and these portions of the township are almost wholly German at present.

In 1837, the village of Marysville, or Hardscrabble, as it is more popularly known, was surveyed and platted by Nathan Bell. The land was owned by the heirs of Daniel Coit, one of whom was his son, H. H. Coit, who acted as agent for the others. Thirty-three lots were laid off and offered for sale. H. H. Coit (or perhaps Justus Warner), gave sufficient land for a public square, or park, and around this were grouped the lots. Mr. Warner gave two or three acres on a commanding prominence near the village, for a burying-ground, and the village began to grow. Six or eight houses went up, and the villagers were clamorous for a store and a post office. The name "Marysville" was bestowed upon the village, in honor of Mary, the wife of H. H. Coit. Some time afterward, because of the herculean efforts made by some, to attain an extra amount of property and popularity, and because of the great rush and *scrabble* thus made, the euphonious title "Hardscrabble," a peculiarly appropriate name at that time, was bestowed upon the village. So well suited was the name to the condition, or occasion, that it was immediately adopted by every one, to almost the total exclusion of the other and correct one. If you were to speak of Marysville to some of the citizens to-day, you would be regarded with surprise, and would probably be asked what you meant. The village is almost universally known as "Scrabble." A year or two after it was laid out, Mr. Coit erected a building designed for a storeroom, into which Edwin Powell placed $1,000 worth of a general assortment of goods. This was, so far as now known, the first stock offered for sale in the township. Through the energy and influence of H. H. Coit, Justus Warner and others, the establishment of a post office at the village was secured, and Mr. Powell received the appointment of first Postmaster. For a number of years prior to this, the township mail was obtained at Abbeyville. Prior to 1825, the citizens were obliged to go to Cleveland, and a portion of the time they were required to pay 25 cents postage on each letter. Twenty-five cents then was equivalent to a dollar now, and the letters were read repeatedly, possibly to get the money's worth. Mr. Powell conducted the business with fair profits for about five years, when he died, and his stock was closed out at auction. He was succeeded by Francis Smallman, who began with some $600 worth of goods, including liquors. Mr. Smallman was intemperate, and, it is said, drank him-

self to death; at least, he died three or four years after opening his store, and his goods were closed out like those of Powell, who, according to the reports, also died from extreme intemperance in drinking the liquor he kept in his store. A short time after Mr. Smallman's death, Archibald Miles appeared at the village and announced his intention of engaging in the mercantile pursuit, if a suitable partner could be found. Alpheus Warner at length concluded to sell his farm and enter into partnership with Mr. Miles. The farm was accordingly sold and much of the money realized was invested in a large stock of goods, probably worth $6,000. Everything went off smoothly for a time, and the ledger indicated that handsome profits were being realized. Mr. Warner did not scrutinize the accounts, nor the management of the business very closely; but, by degrees, he discovered that his partner had cheated him out of several thousand dollars, whereupon the partnership was dissolved, and the goods disposed of. This was the extent of the mercantile pursuit of "Scrabble." Dr. Palmer located in the village at an early day, and for many years, prescribed for the ills of the neighborhood. He was an intelligent man, and a good physician. After a number of years, he was succeeded by Dr. Parker, who, in time, became one of the most skillful practitioners ever in the township. In early years, a malady known among the settlers as "Cuyahoga fever," but which was probably typhoid fever, swept off many of the pioneers, and defied the skill and experience of physicians. Dr. Parker was among the few who could, in a measure, control the disease. He acquired an extensive practice, and received the confidence and patronage of his own and adjoining neighborhoods. He is yet practicing in the township. Blacksmiths, carpenters and other mechanics have flourished in the village at different times. Business slowly declined, mechanics, one by one took their departure, and many of the lots were thrown out into the adjacent farms. The village is now almost wholly deserted.

The village of Liverpool Center has had a different experience. It was laid out and platted in 1845 by Abraham Freese, surveyor, and Ashael, Edmund and William H. Parmelee were the proprietors. Twenty-five lots were originally laid out, to which an increase, to the extent of fifty-seven lots, was made in 1852 and 1854. The first building in the village was erected on the west bank of the river, a short distance above the bridge, by Thomas Warden, in 1820. The structure was a small frame, established amidst the marshes and bogs of the river bottom. Soon after the family came there to live, the deadly "Cuyahoga fever" visited them, and shortly afterward both husband and wife were consigned to the grave.

The second building was a saw-mill, erected near the site of the present mill, by Seth Warden, in 1821. Shortly after this, Edward Heath, Enoch Carter, Homer Edson and one or two others, erected log dwellings in different portions of the village. In 1824, Mr. Edson sold ous to Titus Sutliff. Garry, the son of Mr. Sutliff, also erected a dwelling soon afterward. Justus Warden, a brother of Seth, built a large dwelling, but, in about 1830, sold out to Dr. Parker, the first physician to locate in the village. In 1832, Charles Sabin built the house now occupied by the family of Mr. Maley. Six or eight years later, Merritt Sabin came, and occupied a dwelling, built by himself, in the western part. In 1838, Eri Warner built the house at present owned by Eliada Warner. The structure was a frame and quite large, and three years later Mr. Warner fitted it up and began entertaining the public. By this time, the people became impressed with the thought that their village should be properly laid out and recorded. This was accordingly done, as above stated, and gave a new impetus to its growth. Eight or ten houses went up within the next three or four years, and mechanics and

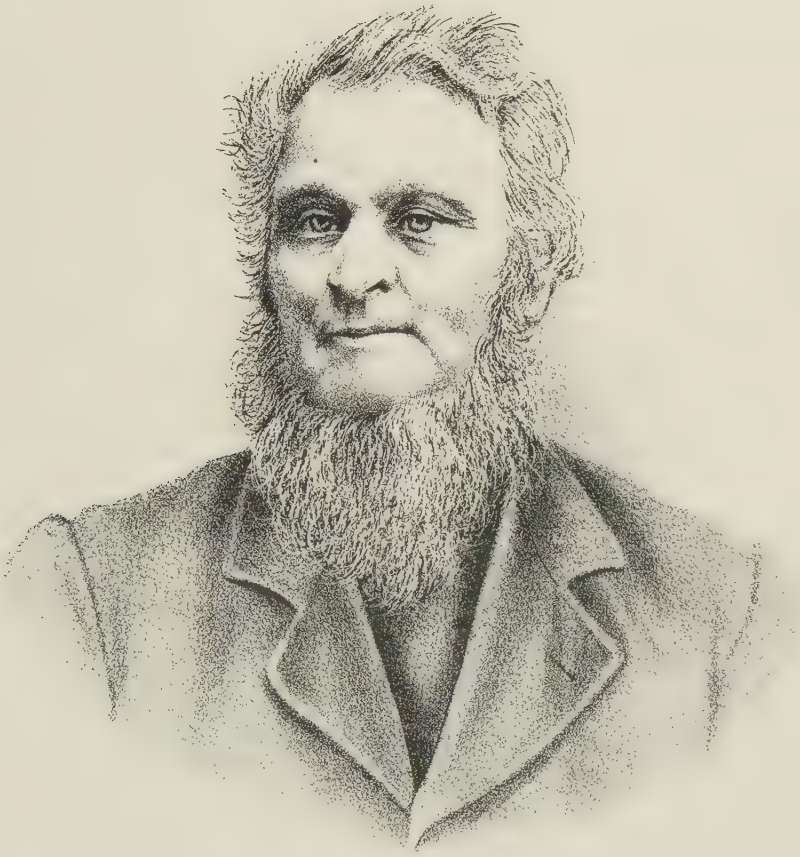
artisans appeared and began plying their peculiar trades. A Mr. Tillotson, a blacksmith, located in the village as early as 1839. In 1837, there were some eight buildings in town, and within the next five years, there were almost twenty. Francis Smallman brought about $1,500 worth of goods, including liquor, and, in 1840, placed them in a storeroom that had been built by Samuel Arnold, on the site of the present Lutheran Church. Soon afterward, Mr. Smallman erected the combined store and dwelling now owned and occupied by Mr. Carr, and removed his stock of goods therein, but, after conducting the business with varying success for some six years, he transferred his stock to Marysville, where he afterward died. A Mr. Merryman succeeded him, but he, likewise, left at the expiration of a few years. In 1843, Wilmot & Brush fitted up the old saw-mill, and placed therein a stock of goods valued at $2,000, and began with quite an extensive and flattering patronage. They erected an ashery near the store, and began manufacturing black and white salts and pearl-ash, at the rate of nearly twelve tons per annum. These men were shrewd financiers, and, at the end of four years, having "feathered their nest" well, at the expense of their fellow-citizens, they departed for "other pastures." Miles & Lawrence came in 1845 with $4,000 worth of goods, which they offered for sale in the Warner building. Becoming dissatisfied in about four years with the profits realized, they removed their stock of goods.

Brush Brothers came soon afterward with quite a large stock. They built an ashery and made considerable money at the combined pursuits. From 3 to 6 cents per bushel was paid for ashes, depending on their quality and condition. Fresh ashes from oak wood were considered the most valuable, except those from hickory; but the supply of the latter was small, there being but little hickory timber in the township. After continuing in the village a few years, the brothers removed to some neighboring village, where the outlook was more promising. Teachout & Tousley engaged in the mercantile pursuit soon afterward. They likewise conducted an ashery in connection with their store, and manufactured as high as fifteen tons of potash per year. They followed the common practice in early years of giving goods from their store in exchange for ashes. Those who burned large log heaps were careful to preserve the ashes, as several dollars could be realized in the sale. This firm did a good business, and continued several years. They were followed by Ruprecht, Langerbacker, Steeple, Greenlech, Rosenfelter, Carr and Gunkleman, the most of whom were prosperous, having a fair trade with reasonable profits.

Liquor has been sold in the village since it was laid out, Smallman being the first at the business. A man named Pfeifer opened the first real saloon, in 1855, in what is known as the Zacharias building, a brick structure erected a few years before.

One of the most important industries ever in the town was a foundry, established the year the village was platted. The building was a two-story frame structure, and was erected by Charles Pritchard, who manufactured various articles and implements, such as plows, road-scrapers, andirons, flat-irons, engines, etc., for a period of fifteen years. Employment was given to eight or ten workmen, and the utensils manufactured were sold throughout Northern Ohio. The enterprise was a decided success, though the owner was at first discouraged by doubts of ever securing a lucrative patronage. A short time before the beginning of the last war, Mr. Pritchard sold out to Noble & Johnson, who enlarged the scope of the business somewhat, and altered it in a few respects. They conducted the enterprise for a number of years, but Johnson finally sold out to Noble. The foundry is yet in operation, under the ownership and management of G. W. Noble.

The saw-mill erected by Seth Warden was



L. B. Parker

purchased by Sabin, who operated it until 1838, when A. S. Parmelee, having located in the village, bought the mill and a tract of land adjoining the village. Under Mr. Sabin's management, the building was enlarged, and, in one apartment, a set of "nigger-head" buhrs were placed for grinding grain. Mr. Parmelee has owned and operated the grist-mill since 1838. In 1849, both were burned to the ground, but were immediately rebuilt, and greatly increased in size and capacity. Two sets of excellent buhrs were added, making three in all, and the mill became generally patronized. The saw-mill became a double one, with two saws, and was, perhaps, the most complete mill ever in Liverpool Township. The mills were located at a point where a natural race from Rocky River furnished excellent water-power. But the motor thus obtained was inadequate to supply satisfactory power, and an engine was placed so as to operate both mills. When there was abundance of water, the engine was not used; but, in times of drought the engine was set in operation, thus making possible the running of the mills during the entire year. After a few years, the saw-mill was sold to Samuel C. Arnold, who operated it until about 1866, when David Goodrich became the owner. It is yet in operation, and has been under the management of other owners.

Immediately after coming to the village, Mr. Parmelee, who was a professional clothier, placed in a small building erected for the purpose a complete set of wool-carding and cloth-dressing apparatus. Soon afterward, spinners and weavers were employed, and the capacity greatly increased by the addition of improved machinery and the use of steam as a motor. All three mills were operated by the same machinery, to which belts connected the special machinery of each. The lights used in the mills and the oil employed in running the machinery were from the crude petroleum obtained at a well near the mills. Mr. Parmelee began manufacturing cassimeres, satinets, flannels, etc., on quite an extensive scale. The machinery was destroyed by fire in 1849; but, when the grist-mill was re-built, several important improvements were made, and the carding and weaving apparatus was placed in the second story, where it yet remains. As high as 10,000 yards of cloth have been woven in one year, but the average is far below that number. Of late years, the looms have been idle, owing to the inability of Mr. Parmelee to compete with larger establishments, where a poorer grade of cloth has been manufactured. The cloth has been mostly sold at home, and as high as 500 yards have been retailed in one day.

In about 1867, Aaron Carr established a planing-mill in the village, and began to manufacture washing-machines, pumps, spring bottoms for beds, etc. The industry was an important one, and constant employment was given to several assistants. Large numbers of pumps and washing-machines were manufactured and sold throughout the neighborhood. After following the combined pursuits for a number of years, Mr. Carr sold out and commenced manufacturing cheese. It is estimated that he used the milk of 400 cows, for, during the short period while engaged in the business, he made from ten to twenty cheeses per day. Mr. Carr is at present in the mercantile business in the village. Mr. Sabin also owned a factory and made washing-machines, beginning a year or two before Mr. Carr. Odell & Pritchard also engaged in the same occupation, and had an extensive patronage for a number of years. Many years before, perhaps soon after the village was platted, Luther Welton erected a small shop and commenced making "Windsor" chairs. Large numbers were prepared and sold in the neighborhood. In many a dwelling may be found to-day chairs manufactured by Mr. Welton. Pierce & Curtis are at present engaged in the manufacture of pumps. Mr. Parmelee conducted a wagon-shop for a short time, and was

also engaged in mercantile pursuits; but a few months at the latter occupation were abundantly sufficient to satisfy him of the wisdom of retiring while his capital was yet under his own control. A tannery with six or eight vats was started a number of years ago, and is yet doing a thriving business. Hammer and ax handles are manufactured in the village. A jewelry store and a photograph gallery have honored the town with their presence. Tin-shops and gun-shops have also appeared, there being manufactured at the latter fire-arms of various designs, including excellent shot-guns. Brick and pottery have been prepared at kilns near the village. Some three or four men have been engaged at different times in the important occupation of manufacturing cheese, a considerable quantity of which has been shipped to distant points. Other important industries have been conducted in times past. As was previously stated, Dr. Parker was the first physician to locate in the village. He was followed at different times by Drs. Smith, Stock and Chamberlin, and later by Jones, Hobson and Gamble. Of these, Parker, Gamble, Hobson and Jones were skillful practitioners, and received the confidence and support of the citizens. The village has a present population of 200. It is said that at one time in its history more manufacturing was done there than at Medina, the county seat. This is probably true, as the large buildings seem to imply. No other village in the county of its size has done equal business, proving that the township is populated with an intelligent and enterprising people.

Schools were organized in the township as early as 1816. In an old log building intended for a dwelling, which had been occupied as such two or three years, and which was located at Marysville, a term of school was taught in about 1816, but the first teacher's name is unrecorded and long since forgotten. The school was a three-months term, and the teacher was paid by subscription at the rate of $1 a scholar for the term, the teacher boarding around, and the boys by turns building the fires in a large fire-place, with which was associated a large chimney, built of flat stones gathered along the river. It is likely that the building was used some eight years, or until the erection of a schoolhouse proper near the present site of the village, as no other school building is remembered to have been used during the interval. The one built in 1824 was of round logs, and was about twenty feet square, and had the indispensable fire-place and chimney, without which the pretensions of the pioneer schoolhouses to gracefulness and dignity were regarded with amusement. This building served the purposes of education at "Hardscrabble" for a period of eighteen or twenty years, when a frame structure of moderate size took its place. Some fifteen years ago, the present one was constructed. About the time of the first school at Marysville, a log schoolhouse was built on the east bank of the river, near the Center, the ground where it stood being afterward washed away. The name of the first teacher is not remembered. It is quite likely, however, that one of the Warners taught the school. A few years later, a new house was built, and Justus Warner purchased the old one, which was afterward used as a church. The new house was used some twelve years, when a frame took its place, the latter being supplanted after many years by the present one, a large building with sufficient capacity to accommodate all children likely to attend. In 1820, school was taught by a Miss Nisbett in a cabin owned by Mr. Rouse, and located in the eastern part. The school was taught during the summer months, the teacher boarding around, and receiving her pay by subscription. Heli Warner, then a small boy, attended the school. That is, he had started; but, becoming dissatisfied in a boyish way with what he regarded as the assumed author-

ity of the teacher, he started for home, possibly intending to call a council of the family to review the situation, and perhaps secure the discharge of the teacher. He was plodding along the road, ruminating in his mind some infantile problem, when, upon reaching a log bridge over a small stream, a large bear ran out from under the bridge and shambled off through the woods. The boy did not know it was Mr. Bruin, and the latter, not waiting for an introduction, left Heli unaware of its being a bear until told so upon his arrival at home. The school continued in session, notwithstanding the absence of the boy, and was regarded with so much approbation by the patrons that the second term was held the following winter in the same building. Afterward, a schoolhouse was built across the line, in Brunswick. A school building in the southeastern part was built in 1821 or 1822. Like the other early ones, it was constructed of logs, and was used until the demands of the neighborhood required a larger and better one. Three others near the site of the old one have been erected and used. A log schoolhouse was built in about 1828, at "Beebetown," near the northeast corner of the township, Willis Beebe being the first teacher. He was paid $12 or $13 per month. He taught a number of terms there, as did also Warren Beebe. In 1837, another house was constructed of hewed logs, and located back from the line some distance in Liverpool, but the third and the fourth houses were built at the corner, in Lorain County. The district comprises portions of Liverpool and Brunswick Townships and Lorain County. The other schoolhouses in the township were probably not built until after the creation of school districts. The one in the northwestern corner was not built until about 1830. The schools are generally well attended.

Some time before the year 1816, several congregations of Episcopalians in Connecticut sent a prominent minister, one of uncommon force of character and intelligence, to the Western Reserve, for the purpose of organizing societies of their denomination. This gentleman, the Rev. Roger Searles, appeared in Liverpool Township during the above year, and began a series of meetings having in view the extension of the membership of the church to which he belonged. Meetings were held in the old log schoolhouse at Liverpool Center, and all the settlers turned out to hear the eloquent discourses of the minister from Connecticut. A society was immediately established, and almost all the settlers became members. Services were held in private cabins, and several of the old settlers recollect sitting on rude stools, or on the side of pioneer beds, while listening to the word of God. The labors of Mr. Searles in other fields called him away for months at a time, and the members were compelled to do as best they could without his presence and advice. Some member was called upon to read a sermon, wherein the doctrines of the Episcopalian Church were expounded; others to lead in singing and in prayer. After a time, Mr. Searles ceased to preach for them, being called upon to labor in other places, and the society was then visited by Rev. Jacob Ward, an eloquent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then residing in Liverpool Township. This gentleman preached often for the settlers, and, by the force of his genius, finally succeeded in changing their faith and belief from Episcopacy to Methodism. Among the dusty records of the church in Connecticut, to which Mr. Searles belonged, is found his report on the work done in Liverpool Township, and contained therein are the following words relative to the society he had established: "The flock has gone to feed in strange pastures." The members—Methodists—held meetings in the old log schoolhouse, which, after being purchased by Justus Warner, was used exclusively as a church. In 1827, a small frame church

was built near town. This building, provided with rude furniture and altar, was used until about 1841, when the present church was constructed. Rev. Lorenzo Warner was among the first ministers, as was also Hugh Parish. A short time after the organization of the Methodist society at the Center, another of the same denomination was instituted near the eastern boundary of the township, and, a few years later, a small church was erected. The society was small, and, after about twenty years of labor, quietly disbanded, and the members joined other societies near them. A society of Close Communion Baptists was organized at Beebetown in 1828, and, for four or five years, continued to assemble in the old log schoolhouse. In about 1832, a small hewed-log church was built, and, when dedicated, contained no floor other than the ground, and but few rude clapboard seats. The Rev. Mr. Hudson was the first minister. The present church took the place of the old one, in about 1845. The society slowly grew in strength, but, finally, under the light of religious advancement, the church ritual was discarded, and the members effected a re-organization as Free-Will Baptists. The church at present is in a thriving condition. Two Lutheran churches have been built in the township, and the societies were organized in comparatively late years. The advent of large numbers of German immigrants, beginning about 1830, soon prepared the way for these societies, which have become strong and prosperous since. The Lutheran society, in the southeastern part, is second in the township in point of membership. It was first organized about 1835, and, four years later, their present church, a large frame structure, was erected. The one in Liverpool Center was created about the same time, and their present church, a large, fine brick building, was erected in 1868. About this time, the Rev. Mr. Grunert was the officiating minister. About the time of the last war, the Catholics had become so strong as to make it advisable to build a church, which was accordingly done a short distance west of the Center. An imperfect Catholic organization had been effected many years before, and had finally taken shape a number of years prior to the erection of the church. The building is a large structure, with costly furnishings and beautiful stained-glass windows. Though among the youngest religious organizations in Liverpool, the society has, by many odds, the largest membership, and is yet growing. A German Methodist society was instituted many years ago, a short distance east of Marysville. It grew slowly, and, finally, a small frame church was erected. The members are few, yet they are earnest in their labors, and their influence on the morals of the neighborhood is felt. The township is well supplied with religious privileges.

A. G. Willey M.D.

CHAPTER XVI.*

SPENCER TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT—EARLY CUSTOMS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

IT is natural for a civilized people to inquire into the adventures and exploits of their ancestors; to note those causes which shape the ends and destinies of great nations, as well as the smallest systems of civilized government; to mark the varied scenes in the life of the pioneer, his customs, the mode of his operations, and the numerous incidents which brighten the lonely life of the hardy few who sought and broke the solitude of the mighty forests with ax and rifle.

The history of a township embraces those minor details and events incident to the settlement of a new country, rendered charming by the peculiar character and customs of those men who, by sturdy industry, lifted like a vail the great forests from the face of our country, substituting grain-fields, blooming gardens and bright firesides, for a primeval and howling wilderness.

Spencer is bounded on the north by Penfield, on the west by Huntington, on the south by Homer, and on the east by Chatham.

The East Branch of Black River and its numerous branches afford sufficient drainage and irrigation. This East Branch enters the east side of the township, and follows a very tortuous course north and west across the corner of the township. Near the present course of the river is to be seen the remains of a large beaver dam, on the farm of Henry Snyder. Along the course of this winding river were beautiful springs of water which came from so deep under the hills, as to be cold as ice in summer and warm in winter. The principal branch of Black River was situated in the south part of the township, and became known as the South Creek. This stream was situated in a narrow defile and when swollen by freshets rushed down the stony ravine with great velocity, at every sharp curve, throwing logs, ice, or whatever *debris* it bore high on land. The bottoms of the river were covered with large groves of papaw, and butternut trees, shaded by huge sycamore and black walnut, and, to add to these wild beauties, festoons of wild grapes hung from their twining vines in luxuriant abundance. And these bottom-forests, extending up the hills, blended into dense forests of beech, hickory, graceful elms and gigantic oaks. These forests were cut by many a winding path, trod alone by wild beasts and the soft moccasin of the wily Indian.

Salt springs were numerous in the west half of the township, and, silent as the shades of darkness, the cautious red man with a coal of fire, stole down and hid himself near these "licks," waiting the approach of the graceful deer.

Amid this wild grandeur and savage beauty, the white man came. Little thought the red man that this solitary one was the forerunner of a mighty host that would level their forests, drive the game from their hunting-grounds, and tear the sod from the graves of their forefathers.

This first white man and family came in 1823, and settled on the banks of Black River, near where John Stroup now lives. His name was John P. Marsh. He bought the land of Samuel Parkman, of Vermont, who was the original proprietor of the township, for $3 per acre. His nearest neighbor was in Harrisville Town-

*Contributed by C. J. Aldrich.

ship, five miles distant. Mr. Marsh was born in Vermont. His wife, Clarissa, rode from Harrisville on horseback, carrying one child in her arms, while another rode behind her on the same horse. Mrs. Marsh, *nee* Clarissa Rodgers, was born in Connecticut. The house which they occupied was about eighteen feet square, made of notched logs, shake roof, puncheon floors, and stone and stick chimney. The door, which was the only way of egress and ingress, was very heavy, and at times was fastened by a long pole reaching from the door to the opposite side of the house. Very few were the comforts and luxuries of such a home. The table was a large hewn plank with four legs. Their chairs were rude slabs, and their beds were made as follows: Two holes were bored in the floor, and on a line parallel with the wall, far apart enough for the length of the bed, and far enough from the wall for the width, which was frequently wide enough for three or four persons. Two upright posts were fitted into these holes. These posts were arranged so as to put pieces of timber from them into holes bored the proper height in the wall. Then a piece of timber was fitted into holes in the posts, so as to form the front rail, and the bedstead was complete. Now all that remained was to weave a bark or splint bottom, place a few skins or a mattress of leaves, grass, or, perhaps, feathers, on the frame, and there was the bed on which our forefathers slept the sleep of the just.

The log cabins generally had a loft or chamber above. This loft was used as a storeroom and sleeping quarters, and was generally reached by a ladder. Although Mr. Marsh was the first settler in the township, a man by the name of Rising, from Huntington, built the first cabin. This cabin was on the river road near where Jacob Mantze's house is now situated. Rising made no purchase of land, and, though building the cabin, did not come to live in it. In the fall of 1823, Phineas Davis and family came, and occupied the unused house of Rising. Soon after this came other families, among which were the Bizzard, Bissett, Space and Falconer families.

The settlers naturally congregated at one point, which was on the river road where the north-and-south road, which is one mile east of the parallel center road, crosses. This is now known as the River Corners, or Spencer's Mills.

Township No. 2, Range 17, belonged originally to Medina County, and was then attached to Penfield Township, which was also a part of Medina County, along with Huntington and Sullivan. It was afterward, with the forenamed townships, set over into Lorain County.

It was generally supposed that this transfer was made to build or help to build the court house at Elyria. In 1839, the township of Spencer was re-instated in the county of Medina, but the other townships were left to constitute a part of Lorain. The first record found on the duplicate of Medina County, after the first transfer, is in 1840.

The township of Spencer was named and organized in 1832, the 18th day of February, when twenty-one votes were cast. The circumstance of naming, as given by the early settlers, is somewhat contradictory. The most authentic history of the event is as follows: The settlers wishing to have their township known by a name, proposed to call it Marshfield or Marshtown, in honor of the first settler, John P. Marsh. But Mr. Marsh told them, though he appreciated the honor done him, he knew as well as they that the name of Marshfield or Marshtown was not suitable for a township so rolling, and far from what the name implied. So matters stood until Calvin Spencer, who owned the Spencer Mills, proposed to give $50 in lumber to build schoolhouses if they would give his name to the township. To this the people agreed, and met, as before stated, to organize and name the township and elect officers, whose term should run until the

following 2d of April. The officers were as follows: Abel Wood, Clerk; Henry W. Wood, Treasurer; Gershum Bissett, Fence Viewers: Philip Bizzard, John P. Marsh, Ezekiel Bissett, Trustees; Linzey Bennett, Overseer of the Poor; Henry Wood, Supervisor; Samuel Falconer, Constable.

No Justice was elected. These officers were all qualified, and served until the 2d day of April, 1832, when the voters of Spencer Township and Homer met in the former place and elected the following officers to act as the regular township officials for the two townships: Abel Wood, Clerk; H. W. Wood, Treasurer; Samuel Falconer, Constable; Philip Bizzard, John Marsh and John Park, Trustees; Gershum Bissett and Linzey Bennett, Fence Viewers; Linzey Bennett and Philip Bizzard, Overseers of the Poor; Henry Wood, Batchelor Wing and Richard West, Supervisors. This was the first regular township election held in the township. John Park, one of the Trustees, lived in Homer, as did Batchelor Wing, one of the Supervisors. The first election in Spencer was an organizing election, and Homer had no part in it, consequently, the officers served only a short time, when the two townships held the joint election before mentioned. These elections were held in the old log schoolhouse at Spencer Mills.

For nearly four years after the first settlers came to Spencer, there were no meetings, religious or otherwise. So, in order to pass the Sabbath more pleasantly, the young people would congregate, generally at Mr. Marsh's place. Here they would read the Bible for a time, then some of the boys would get an ax and all would go down on the river for a romp and good time. Some would take the ax and cut a grapevine and make a swing. Some would gather wild flowers and weave garlands and nosegays, or gather bright pebbles and shells, while others searched for birds' nests, chatted of the occurrences of the week, or some of the rosy maids slyly flirted with their gallants.

Chopping-bees were generally held through the afternoon. The choppers were plentifully supplied with whisky. In fact, it was a breach of manners not to offer whisky to the guests. Then, late in the afternoon, the dance would commence, and the merry revelers forget the flight of time as their light feet kept time to the music. Even when the ladies had a quilting, the sweetened whisky was passed around, and the ministers of the Gospel thought a little "rye" made the tongue glib, and showed more manifestation of the spirit.

In the early days, the mischievous youths were ever contriving some new sensation. "The Chriskingle," a monster improvised from a sheet with red patches sewn on it to represent mouth, nostrils and eyes, and well calculated to inspire the timid with terror, was gotten-up for Christmas Eve. The "Chriskingle" was put upon the head of one of the boys, who went from house to house opening the doors, and scaring the inmates with the monster. The New England people did not understand the custom of the journey of the Chriskingle; but, when they went among the Dutch, the Chriskingle was caught, and marched back in triumph, to be treated to cakes, cider and apples. W. E. Sooy once put on the Chriskingle, and went to the window of a wagon-maker at the center of Spencer, who happened to be sitting facing the window, where the terrible head appeared. Sooy scratched on the side of the house to attract the attention of Hayes, the wagon-maker, who, on looking up, saw the red mouth, the glaring eyes, the distended nostrils, and twisting and twirling horns. The sight was too much for the poor man, who, with a long-drawn "Oh—God, and must I go?" fainted dead in his chair! Sooy took to his heels as badly scared as the wagon-maker himself, thinking he had scared the poor fellow to death, and, until he heard that the wagon-maker was alive, he was rather uneasy.

It was generally conceded by the young folks that a newly married couple could not do well unless they went through the ordeal of a "horning" or "belling." The full paraphernalia of a belling expedition was about ten long tin dinner horns; eight or ten "horse fiddles;" any number of cow and dinner bells; from twenty-five to forty strong male voices, and two gallons of whisky. If the preceding receipt is well filled, we have a crowd that will make considerable noise. The demands of such a crowd was generally a sight of the bride and groom; an invitation to the house, and a treat to the wedding goodies. One autumn, a young swain from Chatham Township came to the river mills for his bride. After they were married, fearing a belling, they left the home of the bride, thinking to elude their tormentors, and fled to the house of Orson Marsh. Eight o'clock came and went, and all was still, save the occasional blare of a tin-bugle in the distance. Nine came, and they began to congratulate themselves on their seeming successful strategy. But where, all this time, was the regiment from Chatham and Spencer, which was expected? Forming, silent as shadows in line to march around the house—as they, with help of rye and wind, conferred the hymeneal blessing. The signal blast was blown, and nearly forty men made night hideous with their howls, as they swept in solid phalanx about the house which domiciled the startled bride and groom.

One of the participants in this affair said that it sounded as if the hounds of hell were let loose. This horrible din was kept up for a long time, but no bride or groom appeared. At last, one of the boldest ran up to a window, and, dashing his long tin-horn through one of the lights, blew a terrific blast, and was awarded by a dipper-full of buttermilk thrown into his face by the plucky bride. Near the house was a large pile of great yellow pumpkins, to which the crowd resorted. Pumpkin after pumpkin was handed up to waiting hands on the roof, which deposited them into the top of the great chimney, where they never stopped until they struck the broad hearth below, and rolled to the feet of the startled inmates. It is needless to state that the door was opened, and the 'bellers" bidden to enter. At another time, a large party of young fellows had been at a "kraut cutting;" but, not having their spree out, they determined to have some fun with a young fellow who had recently been married. Coming near his cabin, they sent a delegation to call him up and nab him, if possible, but he suspected something, and they could not arouse him. But they laid their heads together, and decided to get him by strategy. Accordingly, two went around near the cabin and talked, loud enough for him to hear, about stealing his chickens. Then two more were stationed near the door to catch him should he appear. The crowd then went around to the hen-roost, and made a great fuss with the poultry. Soon, the fellow cautiously opened the door, and peered out into the night, just as the two on guard caught him, and carried him out into the frosty night with loud yells of delight. The poor wretch was nearly frightened out of his senses, and piteously begged his tormentors to let him go. But they howled with delight to hear him beg, and see him run up and down the road between two stout fellows, his only dress, a shirt, fluttering in the cool air. After keeping him out in the cold till he was nearly frozen, they allowed him to return to his waiting spouse. There was a custom in early days, which only exists now in memory. The young people would collect on Christmas Eve, and go from house to house firing guns and bidding the inmates "Merry Christmas;" they were then asked in, and treated to cakes, apples and sometimes to cider. Christmas Day was spent in feasting, or, at the border shooting-match, where all the difficult tests were used to find who was the best "shot." Through the long winter evenings, the good-natured jest

was passed around, as they cracked nuts by the side of the blazing fire-place; and the hum of the spinning-wheel, or the bang of the loom, was heard in the cabins, as the busy housewives prepared wearing apparel for their families. One industrious young woman prepared her wedding outfit by the light of the fire, to which was frequently added a pork-rind to make it burn brighter. Her people required her services during the day, and were too poor to afford her candles. But she was too plucky to despair.

The stock of the settlers roamed at will over the woods. Each man had his particular mark, which was recorded thus: May 4, 1832, Phineas Davis made returns of his ear-mark for cattle, hogs and sheep (viz.), *a crop on the left ear and a slit in the right.* All stock required to be marked before they were six months old, as all stock found running at large, without marks, which was past that age, could be confiscated by the finder, or he could place his mark on it and call it his own. In winter, when feed was scarce, the men went out and felled trees for the stock to browse the small twigs. Though cattle got thin on this kind of feed, the settlers managed to keep them through the winter. In the spring, the ground was covered with leeks, which the cattle ate, causing the milk and butter to smell so strong as to compel people to eat onions before attempting to use either. Mosquitoes were so thick, that, before milking, a large smudge must be built to keep them off the cows. Each man had a bell on his stock; the tones he knew so well as to pick it out from the multitude of bells sounding on every side. So accustomed to the tones of the bell were some as to tell nearly the spot where the stock were feeding. When a settler wished to raise a crop of wheat, he would cut down the small trees, pile the brush around the large ones, and burn it. The wheat was sown among the trees and stumps, and dragged in with oxen.

Many of the people believed in witches, and relate incidents which are laughable in the extreme. One family was visited every day by a rabbit, which would play around the yard, and, when shot at with lead bullets, would merely scamper away. All the bad luck in the family was laid to the presence of the witch in the guise of a rabbit. So a piece of silver was "chawed" into a bullet and shot at the witch. Though the witch was proof against a leaden bullet, the silver one found a vulnerable part, and the rabbit limped off with a broken leg. And, as the story goes, a certain woman near by had a broken arm. The persecuted or bewitched family were freed from their persecutor. Some kept a horseshoe to heat and burn the witch out of the cream when the butter would not come.

The first white child born in the township was Samuel, a son of John P. Marsh, March 25, 1826. Samuel Marsh is now a resident of California.

The 2d of March, 1824, while crossing Black River on a log, Katy Davis fell into the river and was drowned. Miss Davis was a beautiful girl of sixteen summers, and loved by all. This was the first death in the township. She was buried in Harrisville. Stephen Harrington was the first person buried in the township. He was buried on a piece of land belonging to Linzey Bennett. This piece of land became a regular burial-ground, and was the first in the township. This first burial was in 1826. The coffin was made of some boards which John P. Marsh brought to the township in 1823. The first couple married in the township was Samuel Falconer to Margaret Bissett, by Ben Merwin, Justice of the Peace of Penfield in 1830.

Spencer seemed to be the common hunting-ground of the Wyandot and Sandusky tribes. Each fall, ten or more families pitched their wigwams along the streams of the township, and hunted until cold weather came, and then, like Arabs, "folded their tents and silently

stole away." These Indians were always honest and peaceable, often exchanging skins or furs for salt and flour. The settlers, in early days, procured their salt in Wooster or Elyria.

Having no fences, the cattle of the settlers used to wander off, at times, ten or twelve miles, and often several days elapsed before they could be found. At one time, the cattle of Mr. Marsh wandered off. He sent his son Orson, who, after three days' search, found them in the township of York. While gone, it stormed, and the river rose to full banks, and Orson began to think how he would cross. But, when he came to the place where the cattle generally forded the stream, they did not hesitate, but dashed into the water and swam across, except a large black ox which was behind. Orson, not knowing how else to cross, seized the black ox by the tail as he took to water, and was landed on the other bank in safety.

In the spring of 1833, great flocks of pigeons began to settle in the township and build their nests. Soon the south half of the township was completely filled with them. In the morning, until nearly 9 o'clock, the sun was obscured by them as they rose and flew in a northern direction. They came back at night, as they went, obscuring the sun, and bearing small white roots, which they fed to their young. When the young became old enough to fly, people came in wagons from all over the country, and carried the squabs away in bagfuls. It is supposed they flew over into Canada to feed in the morning, and flew back at night, bearing feed for the hens and young.

In this section of the country the wolves were very numerous, and sometimes attacked people in the woods. One afternoon, Mr. Marsh took his gun and started for Harrisville. When he had got part way, the sky became darkened with clouds, and the dense forests were dark as night. But he journeyed on until he saw he was lost; then he began to search for the path from which he had strayed. With the startling consciousness of being lost in the woods, and the howls of the wolves echoing in his ears, he became more and more confused, and wandered through the woods for some time, when, through the gathering gloom, he beheld a leaning tree, which he scrambled up to avoid the wolves, which were gathering around him thick and fast. Discharging his gun at the row of shining eyes, he had the satisfaction of hearing one yelp with pain. He began to shout for help. After being in the tree over an hour, some people heard his shouts and came to his rescue. The wolves stayed about the tree until the light of the torches was shed upon them. On another occasion, Phineas Davis and his daughter were coming through the forests on horseback; he shot a deer, and hung it up, taking considerable time, which belated him. It grew very dark, and they became lost. Giving the horse the rein, and trusting to his sagacity, they listened to the howl of the gathering wolves. Soon they could hear their light footfalls, and hear them snarl and snap their teeth all around them, but too small in number and cowardly in disposition to attack the horse and his burden. "Hold on tight, Roxy," said the father, "I know where we are," and, giving the horse a cut with a switch, they were soon out in the clearing, thankful for their escape.

In the early history, we find an interesting incident, detailing the particulars of the falling of pioneer justice upon a man for beating his wife. A large party, dressed in women's garments, with blackened faces, called on the wife-beater and took him from bed and applied a coat of tar and feathers. Then the miserable wretch was put astride of a rail and ridden in solemn procession to a place in the woods, where, by the pale light of the moon, he saw preparations made to hang him. He promised and faithfully swore, never to beat his wife if they would let him go. Seeing how badly scared the poor wretch was, and believing he would do as he said, these black angels of justice let their victim depart for home, wearing the insignia of his

rank. He held to his promise. Among the ones who helped do the deed, was a very large, portly man. And the wife-beater, being asked if he knew any of them, said, "No, but there was one of the *biggest nigger wenches I ever saw.*"

Although there are many salt springs and wells in the township, there have been no attempts at making salt. There seem to be some other minerals besides salt in some of these wells. There are several gas-wells in the north half of the township, but it has never been utilized. On the farm of Addison Luce is a well 109 feet deep, where the gas came up so plentifully as to burn several days at an improvised burner. Two or three wells on the farm of Solomon Dimock threw up considerable gas.

Phineas Davis kept an accommodation for travelers, not exactly a tavern, at the River Corners, at an early date. Shubael Smith built and kept the first regular public house in the township. This stood on the square at the center. The first saw-mill was built at the River Corners, on Black River, by Calvin Spencer, in 1833. It was a water-power. The dam was built about six months before the mill, and Mr. Spencer began to get out lumber to build a grist-mill soon after.

Phineas Davis built the first grist-mill in Spencer in 1825. It was a log mill, run by water-power, and the bolter was run by hand. The mill-stones were made from hard bowlders, the building being logs, and two stories high, and, when grinding, it shook as though it had the palsy. The water-power of this mill was destroyed when Spencer built his dam, which was a few hundred rods below. The people came a long way to this mill to get their grinding done. Sometimes they could not get it done the day they came, so they would stay and go home the next. The next grist-mill was built by Calvin Spencer. Although begun in 1831, and not entirely finished until 1836, Spencer concluded to set up a saw-mill and saw out his own lumber. The grist-mill was raised in 1834. One of the men stood up on the ridge-pole and swung the bottle of whisky over his head, and proposed the following toast.

"Slow and easy, sure to come,
Three years at it and just begun."

The toast is too suggestive to need any comment. This mill burned in 1879. It was a good mill. The building was a stanch framed one. These two mills gave the name "Spencer Mills" to that part of Spencer. One Buck built a distillery near the Spencer Mills. This was the only distillery in the township. Buck sold out to Sprague, who distilled peas, beans, pumpkins and pumpkin seeds, in fact anything that would foment, into whisky. This distillery changed hands several times, and was then converted into a tannery.

A number of "asheries" were built in early days to manufacture potash and pearl-ash from the great amount of ashes left in the piles where they burned the log-heaps. These ashes were taken care of, raked and piled together, and sold by the bushel to the manufacturers.

There were no very well known Indian trails in the township of Spencer. The earliest road in the township was the Smith road, which is the north boundary of Spencer. This road runs east and west, and was cut out in about 1812, by Capt. Smith, who passed through with a force of men and artillery. Smith cut only enough trees to pass his guns and supply wagons. When the first settlers came to Spencer, the brush was thick on this road, and, where it crossed the Black River, was seen the remains of a log bridge, and evidences of their camping there one night, or longer. When the first settler, John P. Marsh, came to Spencer, he came on a blazed road, and was obliged to cut the underbrush before his wagon could pass through. This was called the Elyria road, and was the first passable road after the township was settled. This road is now called the river

road, because it follows the course of Black River. The Wooster and Elyria plank road was built in 1851 or 1852, by a large company in Elyria, who thought to secure the grain trade of Wayne County. Each town along the route subscribed money and received shares as in a joint-stock company. The road was built of oak and elm plank, laid on oak stringers. It was twelve feet wide, with a pike on the west side. Toll-gates were placed five miles apart. This road cut the township into halves, running along the main north-and-south road. There was an immense amount of travel on this road, and, as expected, great quantities of wheat were brought from Wayne County to Elyria. Besides the pike running alongside of the plank, there were no piked roads in the township. At an early date, a mail route was established which ran from Wooster to Elyria. It was afterward stopped at Lagrange, and then changed, several years ago, to run from Wooster to Wellington, by the way of Penfield.

There have been several surveys, at different times, for railways through the township, but until the fall of 1880, there was but little work done on any of them. The line for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad was surveyed through Spencer in 1874 for the first line, and work began shortly after. The road was then abandoned for want of funds, after much grading had been done on the southern end of the line. Along in the summer of 1880, a new company having been chartered, the present contractor, C. R. Griggs, W. A. Malk, President, and several other men connected with the road, came to Spencer and soon placed the interest of the road on its old footing. The required subscription was raised by the township before any other place on the line. The whole subscription of Spencer was $15,000, in shares of $50 each. The work on the road was begun in the fall, and was energetically prosecuted until cold weather caused them to desist. A contract was taken by C. W. Aldrich and W. D. Orr, both of Spencer, to remove all timber, logs and brush from the line from Wellington to Lodi. This is the only contract taken by any of the citizens of Spencer.

The first bridge built in the township was by Capt. Smith. This bridged Black River where the Smith road crosses that stream. The first bridge built in the township after it was settled, was framed by C. Tuttle, of Harrisville. This structure bridged the South Creek, where this stream crosses the River road. There were but five men to raise the bents, and, as they were raising one of the heavy ones, it got the advantage of the men, and threatened to come down and crush them under it; but there were two women standing near, who, at this critical moment, dropped the babes which they were holding and assisted the men to raise it to position. The men afterward declared, that, but for the timely assistance of the plucky women, the bent would have come down and probably crushed some one of their number. The streams of Spencer are now bridged by elegant iron and wooden structures.

The collection of inhabited houses, generally known as the River Corners, though often spoken of as the River Mills, the Spencer Mills, or Blue Mills, was the first approach to a village in the township. Here the early township business was transacted. The first schoolhouse was built here, and the first burying-ground laid out. John P. Marsh and Linzey Bennett were the owners of the land about the Corners. They purchased it of Samuel Parkman, of Vermont, the original proprietor of the township. There is not much of a story connected with its birth, more than it was composed of a few settlers, who desired neighborly intercourse, and was once the largest collection of dwellings which the township afforded. The superior advantages of the good water in any quantity, and the power derived from the river was what attracted the miller and sawyer,

whose mills named the place and built it. But later, the settlers gravitated toward the center of the township, and Centerville was formed. Abel Wood and Henry Wood, brothers, owned the land around the "Center." Abel Wood built the first cabin in 1832 or 1833, a little north of town. Centerville, although the name of the village and post office, is scarcely ever used by the citizens; they invariable say Spencer. Soon after the township was organized, the Center was rapidly populated. A schoolhouse was built southwest of the square; this was a frame building. A log church followed, and Elijah Banning opened the first store here. This was the first store in the township. The first post office was kept by Dr. Emory, on the River road, west of the River Corners, about three-fourths of a mile. Emory was the first practicing physician in the township. At an early date the settlers were obliged to go to Penfield for their mail. Emory kept the post office for some time, when it was moved to the center of Spencer, where it has since remained. Charles Daugherty was the Postmaster, after its removal, for a number of years.

The business interests of Spencer were greatly increased by the Wooster & Elyria Plank Road. J. W. Moore occupies a building south of the square, with the post office and a dry goods and grocery store. John Murray, on the corner, also keeps a dry goods and grocery store. A. T. Vanvalkenburg, opposite Murray, keeps a drug store; in connection he has a large trade in hardware and groceries, etc. All of these merchants occupy good buildings. F. Griessinger has lately built a neat and commodious building, in which he carries on an extensive business as tinner and hardware dealer. The town hall is a neat and roomy building of two stories high.

The Granger organization in Spencer has been strong and lasting. Their purposes are related to economy and agriculture. Their meetings are held in their storerooms on the second floor of a fine building, owned by Dr. A. G. Willey.

The cemetery at the center of Spencer, was originally a private institution, owned by several men about Spencer, but at last was thrown open to the public. The sexton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Samuel Fogle, has bestowed much care and taste in laying out and ornamenting this city of the dead. The Trustees have purchased lately the old school lot, and inclosed it as an addition to the cemetery.

The first religious organization in the township was a class of Methodists in 1827. The Rev. H. O. Sheldon was the organizer of this class, which consisted of seven members: Ruth Bizzard, Z. Harrington, Elizabeth Space, John Space, Phebe Goodwin and Mrs. John P. Marsh; William Goodwin was the first Class-leader. This class held their meetings at the houses of the members until the log schoolhouse was built, where they assembled to hear the Gospel. They had preaching every fourth Sabbath. This class organized and held their meetings at the River Corners. The Methodist organization was always a flourishing society. In 1839, they met to consider and consult in regard to building a church at the center of Spencer. After a great amount of consideration and deliberation, which occupied the committee until the 27th of August, 1842, they decided to build a church, 35x45 feet, with galleries on two sides and across one end. In 1844 or 1845, the church was built. The dimensions were as decided upon two years before.

This church was large and roomy, costing at least $1,500.

In 1876, the society became strong, and, desiring a more comely and commodious place of worship, decided to build a new church. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to go and see different contractors, and decide upon the kind of structure and cost to build. They decided to build a brick church with two towers. This was in 1877. The building committee

contracted with David Myers, of Wayne County, to build a church upon a foundation which they would provide, for which he was to receive $3,000. The church was built according to specifications, and dedicated in the spring of 1878. The church is brick, with large Gothic windows, supported on each side by sandstone-capped buttresses, which reach to the slate-covered roof. The windows are stained glass, of tasteful coloring. There are two towers, one on each front corner of the church. These towers are square, and present three sides; The other side is entered, at an acute angle, by the corner of the church proper. The tower to the east is the tallest, about one hundred feet in height, and contains a large bell. The ceiling and walls are tastefully frescoed. Two large chandeliers hang from the arched ceiling. The seating is in three parts, two side slips and double body slips. The seats and wainscoting are polished ash, trimmed with English walnut.

The Ladies' Church Society furnished the church very tastefully. Rev. Andrew McCullough was the Pastor, who was in charge of the circuit. This new church is situated on the same site as the old one, a short distance east of the square. The entire cost of the church was over $4,000.

The first sermon preached in Spencer Township was on Universalism, by a minister of that denomination, in the house of John P. Marsh. The first hymn at this meeting ran as follows:

"Hear the royal proclamation,
The glad tidings of salvation," etc.

It is said by some that Rev. Tillison, of Huntington, was the minister spoken of.

The first Sabbath school in the township was kept by Miss Sophia Tubbs, now the wife of the Rev. Abel Wood. Miss Tubbs was keeping school at the River Corners, in the old schoolhouse in about 1831, and, there being no Sabbath school in the township, she opened a Sabbath school at the schoolhouse. Miss Tubbs distributed temperance tracts. A Mr. McCormick, from Medina, lectured in the old log church on temperance. As he was speaking, bad eggs were thrown at him; "Throw them up if ye will, but I will not stop!" Though the ill-mannered roughs abused the heroic man, they could not hush his eloquent warning to those treading the paths of drunkenness.

The anti-slavery sentiment was very strong in Spencer. Several times were negroes fleeing from bondage fed and secreted by the people. Rev. O. E. Aldrich, a Free-Will Baptist minister, was ever bitter against the holding of chattelized humanity, and often from his pulpit were heard eloquent declamations against it.

Rev. Benjamin Taggert and Charles Hollinger, his assistant, are the Pastors now in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Spencer.

The second church organization of the township was the Baptist Christian Church.

August 24, 1837, a number of people met at Elder Frederick Freeman's house, "to consider the propriety of uniting together as a church." This meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on September 21. They met as decided upon, and agreed to unite and fellowship as a church. After framing a constitution, setting forth their sentiments in a series of articles, it was signed by twenty-one persons, who constituted the original members of the church. But one of the original members of this church is now living in Spencer. Their first regular meeting was held December 9, 1837. The church was addressed by Elder F. Freeman, at this first meeting, from Peter, ii, 17, 18. These meetings were held at the residences of the members until the fall of 1843, when they determined to build a church. This church was built of hewn logs. It was situated on the main street, south of the square. The first meeting in the new house was held December 23, 1843. The seats were rude benches at first, and it was not plastered until some time in 1844. The records of this church are extant, and show

great care in keeping. They also show how strict and orthodox were the members. Their constitution, while terse and orthodox, was a practical wording of a sound doctrine. The hymns were sung by the congregation, and, when the hymn was not very well known, they "lined it." Though once a strong and vigorous organization, it became weak in 1850, and in 1852, it broke up and never again organized in Spencer. The remaining members joined with the church in Huntington.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized May 31, 1838. Rev. Cyrus Coulrain was the first Pastor. When this church was first organized, there were five members: John Inman, Stephen Inman, Sophrona Inman, Amanda Inman and Lois Parent. This organization grew in strength very rapidly, under the pastorship of Elders Knight and O. E. Aldrich. Their meetings were held at the houses of the members, until 1844, when they built a church. This church building is the same one in use now. It is a good, substantial frame building, and was raised on Christmas Day, in 1843, but was not completed until the fall of 1844, when the first Covenant meeting was held September 21. The organization is now existing, though not very strong. The only original members of this church living are Stephen Inman and Sophrona, his wife, who are regular attendants to the church, which is now under the charge of their second son, Rev. C. C. Inman. The Free-Will Baptist Church cost about $700, but has been remodeled several times since it was built. It is now a neat and comfortable place of worship. The interior is much more inviting than the exterior suggests.

In the early settlement of the township, we find the school history intimately connected with the general mass of incidents which make up the early history of the township. As the land along the river road became occupied, the "Corners" became a sort of center, and the people hired William Bishop, for $12 per month, to keep a term of school. The money was raised to pay Bishop by assessing the scholars pro rata. This school was kept in a log cabin belonging to John P. Marsh. Elizabeth Bissett, Phineas Davis, Philip Bizzard, John Space, Orson Marsh and Sally A. Marsh composed his school. After this school broke up, Clarissa, wife of John P. Marsh, told the eager scholars, if they would keep quiet and orderly, she would pronounce words and set copies for them each evening. The interested scholars came each evening, and all thought their time well spent. Shortly after this, the settlers leased a lot of Linzey Bennett, for ninety-nine years, or as long as used for school purposes, and built a log schoolhouse. This house was built of notched logs with a door and two windows. The windows were spaces made by leaving out logs. Some sticks were placed across the opening, and paper pasted to them; this paper was then amply greased with hog's-lard. The door was a large blanket hung over the only way of egress and ingress. The first school kept in this house was by Phœbe Goodwin. In 1833, the schoolhouse was burned. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Some rather rough fellows made a disturbance at a spelling-school one evening, and, when the Directors dispersed them, they made threats against the house. Hence, it is supposed, that some of them fired the building. But the most unfortunate feature of this cowardly incendiarism was the burning of the books, which were so hard to procure. When the house was burned, the term of school was not finished, so John P. Marsh made a journey to Elyria and got books, and the term re-opened in his house, and kept there for six weeks.

Soon after the burning of the old log house, the people claimed the lumber promised by Calvin Spencer to build a new frame building. This building was to stand where the old one stood. It was completed some time in 1834. Charles Daugherty and Abel Wood went with

an ox-cart to Elyria after the trimmings, and were gone three days. It was of frequent occurrence that the small children were sent home, the benches taken up, the violin brought in, and the spelling-school changed into a dance. For nearly one winter, the spelling went on until nearly midnight, and then the spellers gayly danced to the sound of the "fiddle" till the wee hours of the morning.

The first schoolhouse built at the center of Spencer was a framed building. This building was situated on a back street, near where Mrs. David Dickson now lives. This building burned down. It was thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The schools kept at the Center were generally large. Soon after the burning of the old house, another was built on the same site.

The second time it burned to the ground, it was supposed that it took fire from some ashes which were left near the building. The next schoolhouse was built just east of the cemetery. This house was long used, and has been moved away, and converted into a shop.

The Trustees of the township purchased the lot which it stood on, and made it a part of the cemetery.

The next schoolhouse built was south of the town a short distance. This is the one in use to-day.

The district school system has been one productive of great good in the township.

There are six districts now in the township, and nearly all of these have a good attendance. Most of these houses are neat, painted and new, with improved furniture. About 1849, Rev. O. E. Aldrich opened a select school in the old log church. There was a good attendance. After Aldrich, were several other schools kept by Pierce, Grey and others. This Mr. Grey was a student of medicine, and he was so absorbed in the study that he taught the scholars in a sort of automatic way—never behind time, never too fast, but always just the same. When he entered the schoolroom with his books in his hand, he walked stiffly up the aisle, looking neither to the right nor to the left. The scholars, becoming curious to know if the thing was alive that walked up the aisle and took its place behind the desk so regularly, pulled the primitive chandelier just low enough for the cup of sand which balanced it to hit Grey in the head as he stalked up the aisle. The old clock behind the desk was wound and set so as to strike twelve at 1 o'clock, just after school called. Grey came in as usual, and received a bump from the cup of sand, amid the tittering scholars. School was called, and he took his book and began his study, when the old clock solemnly tolled the hour of 12. Although he took the key away, a jack-knife took its place, and the next day the old clock chimed forth as on the day before. After a few such days, Augustus D. Grey left town; and, when the scholars came to school in the morning, they were as glad that he had gone as he was to get away.

There was a district school teacher kept school at an early date who lisped; and, one day, he was pronouncing words to be spelled, when he came to the word seam, which he pronounced *theme*, so the scholars spelled theme. "Not theme, but stheme—trowthers leg," he excitedly lisped, rubbing his hand on his thigh amid the uncontrollable laughter of the scholars.

William Wallace Ross had a very large select school at the Center, of about one hundred and thirty scholars. These scholars came from long distances to attend the Spencer schools, which gained a high reputation. The schools of Spencer have degenerated, but Ross is now one of the most noted educators of the State.

The first literary society was organized at the river mills. They came according to appointment to the schoolhouse, but forgot to bring candles, and adjourned to the house of

Phineas Davis, where they debated the following question, "Resolved that man is more happy in a married state than in a single condition." The affirmative won their side (so the judges said) by setting forth the advantages a married man had in coming home drunk to have some one to take care of him.

CHAPTER XVII.*

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP—A PILGRIM COLONY—PIONEER REMINISCENCES—A FLOURISHING TOWNSHIP—A GLORIOUS WAR RECORD—ITS CHURCH AND SCHOOL HISTORY.

THE light of freedom and civilization which landed with the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock, and thence spread over New England, has passed into the broad and vast domain west of the Alleghanies, and now sheds its luster far and wide, over country, town and city. Every church bell tolls forth the onward march of the spirit of that Pilgrim band. Cottages and hamlets now dot the broad, green land of our country, and happiness and comfort reign within them. Little do we of today know of the hardships, struggles and privations that has made this possible. The trials and sufferings that were experienced by the Pilgrim fathers after their landing on the rocky New England coast, have been met again and again in the unbroken wilds of the West. Many of the first settlers of Chatham Township, tracing their ancestry back to families which came over in the Mayflower, cherish their memory as a priceless heritage. Like their venerable forefathers, these settlers found their lot in many respects similar to that of their Pilgrim ancestors, and how well they accomplished their task, is attested in the picturesque farm lands and the thrifty homes that are sprinkled over the township.

Chatham Township was set apart under the Connecticut Land Survey, as Township No. 2, of Range 16. Part of the township lands near its southern limit, was given under the provision of the Connecticut Land Company to the settlers of Harrisville Township adjoining on the south, to compensate for the swamp lands that are contained in the latter township. The geographical borders of Chatham Township, extend to Litchfield on the north, Spencer on the west, Harrisville on the south, and La Fayette on the east. Its area corresponds with that of the other townships of Medina County. The general level of the township is much below that of the three which lie east of it. There is a rapid fall from the center road to the west, amounting to nearly 200 feet in the three miles to the east branch of Black River. The Cuyahoga shale is exposed on Gray's Creek, which flows along the western border of the township, and empties into Black River near the east-and-west center road in Spencer. The upper stratum is a very hard, shaly sandstone, quarried for foundations. The gray, soft shale is much like that on Rocky River, below Abbeyville, in York Township, and contains similar lenticular concretions of iron, but the limestone concretions are here very few. The fossils are not well enough preserved in this shale to be of value as cabinet specimens. The under surface of the thin layers of shaly sandstone, which occur every few inches in these beds, show abundant tracings of fossil forms, but none of them are distinctly marked. A bowlder estimated to weigh eleven or twelve tons, can be seen in the bed of Gray's Creek, two miles west of the center of the township.

*Contributed by Charles Neil.

The first settlement on land which now belongs to Chatham Township, was made by Moses Parsons in the year 1818. He bought a tract of several hundred acres of land, located about three miles north of Harrisville Center, and which had gone under the control of Samuel Hinckley, of Massachusetts, and was then known as the Hinkley tract. It was in the month of April, 1818, that Moses Parsons, with his wife and four children—three sons and one daughter—arrived from the East in the Harrisville settlement. Originally from Massachusetts, having been born in the town of Palmer, of that State, he had, shortly after his marriage to Elizabeth Craft, also a native of the Bay State, removed to New York State. His wife was the daughter of Maj. Edward Craft, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and for a time doing service on the staff of Gen. Washington.

In the month of February, 1818, Mr. Parsons started with his family from his home near the town of Middlesex, which is now Yates, in Ontario County, N. Y., with two yoke of oxen and one span of horses, westward. Their scanty supply of household furniture and necessary provisions, with a small lot of farming implements and tools, was carried on sleds, about the only kind of conveyance in vogue at that time among the emigrant movers. It is partially from this reason that these emigrants selected the winter months, when the ground was covered with snow, for their journeys into new lands. They traversed, after having left New York State, the northern part of Pennsylvania, and entered Ohio on its northeastern border. In the course of seven weeks from the time they had left Middlesex, and after the many tedious and laborious advances from day to day, they finally, in the middle of April, reached their destination in the Harrisville settlement, in Medina County. The settlement in which Mr. Parsons with his family landed, was already quite extensively populated, and was then fast growing into a large colony. A civil organization had already been effected by its inhabitants. A purchase of the land already described was made by the new-comer, of the resident land agent, Mr. Joseph Harris; and, leaving his wife and two children with the family of Mr. Bishop, a resident settler in Harrisville, Mr. Parsons started with two of his boys, a yoke of oxen and a span of horses, for the tract of land he had bought, to make a clearing and erect a place of habitation. They ascended the bluff on the east side of the East Branch of Black River, from the village of Lodi, and cut their way through the woods northward. They kept along the river bank as well as the surface of the ground would permit, and, when their point of destination had been reached, they selected a spot on an eminence close to the little stream, on which they placed their stakes for a new home. A clearing was commenced, trees chopped down, logs were rolled together, and the building of a little log cabin was at once put under progress. Industriously they kept at work, and, within four weeks the primitive structure was completed. The logs had been put together in quadrangular shape, the crevices had been patched up with sticks and mud, and a covering of heavy sticks and branches had been put overhead, an opening in one of its sides, overhung by a blanket, served as a door to afford ingress to the space within. After this work had been completed, Mr. Parsons with his two boys cut a winding roadway through the woods down to the Harrisville settlement, and then removed his entire family with all of his effects into the new locality. Small patches of land were cleared by the new settlers with all the diligence at their command, and put under immediate cultivation by putting in corn, oats and potatoes. By the oncoming fall, they were then enabled to gather a small crop of grain and potatoes for their own sustenance. For several years they lived here alone, almost entirely isolated in their habita-

tion. The Harrisville people were their nearest neighbors. They kept up communication with their neighbors on the south, and on different occasions journeyed thitherward to do a little shopping, get a supply of powder, nails, cloth and such necessities as they stood in need of in their agricultural life, to exchange greetings, and talk over the common affairs of life. Wolves and bears at that time roamed through the woods, and they were both a terror and an annoyance to the settlers.

It is related by Mr. DeForest Parsons, a son of the first settler, now a retired minister of the Gospel living in Harrisville, that at one time, when he was a lad thirteen or fourteen years old, while walking from the Harrisville settlement, to which he had been sent by his father, he encountered a pack of wolves in the woods. He was then nearly a mile from home, and became terribly frightened. But it seems the beasts were as much taken with fear as the pioneer lad, for they disappeared quickly at sight of him in one direction, while he with equal dispatch widened the space between himself and his carnivorous friends in the other. A great event occurred in the Parsons family in the summer of 1820. It was the birth of a male child. It was named Holden by the family, and the father, after the name of this new-born child, the first in the colony, baptized the new settlement Holden. By that name it was known until after the political organization of the township, when it was called Chatham, after the town of that name near London, in England.

Considerable advances had now been made by the settlers in the clearing and cultivation of their lands. From ten to fifteen acres were yearly put into crops, and their harvests increased in quantity. The raccoons, ground-hogs and other small wild animals that abounded in the entire region of the country, were a great deal of trouble to them in the way of destroying their crops. The injury done by these animals was the more vexatious to the farmers, as they could not invent or avail themselves of any means to stop the rapacity of these pilfering beasts. The farmers stood in far more dread of these animals than they did of the bears and wolves which prowled about. It was not difficult to the settler to administer a dose of well-meant and direct advice to these, in the shape of powder and lead, to remain in the distance, and this admonition was quite generally well observed by these larger animals.

In the fall of the year 1820, Nathan Hall, afterward known in the settlement as Deacon Hall, removed his family from Connecticut out West, and settled on the Hinckley tract, in Chatham, one and one-half miles west of the Parsons place. It had been but a few months prior to this that a young fellow named Henry K. Joline, from New York State, had made his advent at the Parsons home. His mission to the new country soon became apparent. He had not been in the settlement a month when the announcement of his impending marriage to Eleanor A., eldest daughter of Moses Parsons, was made known. It was the result of a tender affection that had sprung up between the two young people during their residence in New York State. The young lover had followed the choice of his heart to her new home in Ohio, and had asked for her hand in marriage from her parents. Their consent was readily given, and the two were made one.

Out of this little romance grew the first marriage in Chatham Township. The wedding ceremonies took place at the Parsons home on a July day. Erastus Parsons, a brother of the bride, was dispatched to the Sullivan settlement, in Huron County, fourteen miles distant, to secure the services of Esquire Close, of that locality, to tie the legal bonds of the marriage union. The messenger piloted the magistrate through the woods to the Harrisville settlement, both going afoot, and thence they made their way to the Parsons home. The ceremonies were conducted in very simple style;

there were but a few guests from Harrisville aside from the different members of the family, and there were no cards. The two young people stood up in the middle of the narrow little cabin, arrayed in their best homespun apparel, and joined hands together, while the legal functionary pronounced the usual wedding formula. Congratulations, plain and simple and heartfelt, were extended to the newly united couple. A frugal wedding feast had been prepared, and was then partaken of by all present, amidst the happiest and best of good feeling all around. The day's festivities closed with a bridal tour down to the Harrisville settlement. Two choice pair of oxen were yoked to a sled, which had been filled with clean straw, over which had been spread bed-quilts to prevent the straw from sticking to the bride's wedding dress of flannel and the groom's linen trousers. Two of the brothers of the bride guided the horned team, while the young couple, in company with the sedate Squire occupied the sled in comfortable glee. Their arrival in the Harrisville colony created quite a commotion among the people there for the time being. Toward evening, the young couple returned to the home of the old folks. Squire Close remained with the people in Harrisville overnight, and, on the next day, returned as he had come, afoot, to his home in Sullivan. Henry Joline, with his young wife, took up his abode for a short time in the cabin of the old folks, while a new one for their own use, on a tract of land a little to the northwest, which the young husband had bought, was put in course of construction. The little cabin was completed, with the assistance of Mr. Parsons and his sons, in a very few weeks, and the young couple then moved into their new home, and made things as comfortable for themselves as they possibly could under the circumstances.

By persistent and industrious application, Mr. Parsons had, with the assistance of his sons, by this time, placed a large share of his farm under an advanced state of cultivation. He had planted an acre or so of ground with young apple-trees, which, in the course of six or eight years, began to bear fruit. His grain fields grew in size from year to year, and it was not many years after he had made his settlement that he had turned a considerable patch into a growing meadow-field.

In the year 1821, Amos Utter, with his family, settled in the neighborhood. They located on a tract of land about a mile west of Mr. Parsons' farm. A few years later, that part of Chatham Township in its northwest corner, which was for some time known as "New Columbus," was colonized by Virginia settlers. Among them were Phineas and Truman Davis, Isaac Vandeventer, William Foltz and Orrin Parmeter. These people settled on the low lands near Black River, in the northwest corner, and they held but little or no communication with their neighbors, four miles southeast. They formed a colony among themselves. Their culture was of a manner distinctly different These people lived in a "happy-go-easy" style, varied with a touch of indolence that is characteristic of all classes in the South. They erected shanties for their families, but made no particular nor very great productive progress in the clearing and cultivation of the lands. Within the first few years of their presence in this new country, one of its members, Phineas Davis, put up a little "pocket" grist-mill, to which he shortly added a small distillery. Most of these people removed from this section in the course of time, casting their fortunes in other localities, and there is to-day no trace of these people left in the township, except what can be recalled from memory by the older inhabitants. In the meantime, another addition had been made to the number of inhabitants in another part of the township—in the southwest. Several families had come from Massachusetts, among them being Nebediah Cass, William Goodwin and Pleasant Feazle. They all settled

in the immediate neighborhood of the Parsons settlement. There were now by this time, about in the year 1826, ten families permanently located on the Hinckley tract, which comprised the entire southern half of Chatham Township. The entire northern half was under control of Wadsworth Brothers, of Massachusetts, and was known as the Wadsworth tract.

In the month of November, 1832, Ebenezer Shaw, with his wife and family of three children, arrived in the settlement and took possession of several hundred acres of land on the Hinckley tract, for which he had traded his farm near Cummington, in Massachusetts. Mr. Shaw was a class-mate of William Cullen Bryant in the public schools of their native town of Cummington, Mass. Young Shaw was also, like his chum, Willie Bryant, quite a hand at verse-making, during their school days. He has, in after years, always fostered a love for the metric art. In their early school years, he had become even more distinguished among his friends and school-mates for his talent in making verses than his friend Bryant. Young Bryant removed to Williams College, from thence to New York and into the temple of fame; his friend, Ebenezer Shaw, married and settled and cultivated a farm, and joined the pioneer band that transformed the unbroken forests of the West into bright and glowing fields. In company with Shaw and his family, came Barney Daniels, with wife and five children, and Joel Lyon and wife and three children, all of whom came from the town of Plainfield, only a short distance from Cummington, both towns being located in the county of Hampshire. The three families together journeyed by wagon to Troy, N. Y., and from there took passage on a canal-boat on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence sailed on a little lake craft to Cleveland. Their journey from that point to Medina was made in wagons, arriving at the latter point within two days after they had left the lake port. This was on a Friday afternoon. Remaining overnight at the little tavern that was then serving the public, they proceeded the next morning for the Harrisville settlement, going by the way of Chippewa Lake and Morse's Corners, reaching Lodi on a Sunday afternoon. They were received with open hospitality by the Harrisville people. On the next morning (Monday) they moved into the new settlement. These people had to encounter all the difficulties that attend a pioneer location. The first thought was a place of shelter for man and beast. In many instances, the settler merely erected for the time being a "brush hut," erecting four corner-posts, and with cut poles and brush covering the top. This would generally serve them until a more substantial structure, with inclosed sides and a fire-place, could be erected. Winter was close at hand when these three Massachusetts families arrived in the Chatham settlement, and they experienced severe discomfiture in locating, on account of the blustering storms of the season. Ebenezer Shaw located with his family in a log cabin that had been erected by Moses Parsons, several years previous to the arrival of the new-comers. The first experiences of these families in the approaching winter days were, therefore, of a less trying nature than that of their companions, who were entirely left to their own resources to provide themselves with a place of habitation.

The arrival of these several families was followed in the next spring by other Massachusetts people. John Shaw and wife, with two grown-up daughters, and Randall Dyer, with a family of five children, made their appearance in the settlement, and squatted in contiguous places to their predecessors.

In the course of this year, the number of families in the colony was increased by a dozen or more new arrivals, among them being the Packard families, who occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of the township. There were Iram, Amansa, William Francis, Josiah, Jonathan and Phillip Packard, with their different

families. Lemuel Allis, Gideon Gardner and Daniel Richards were also among the new-comers. They had all come from the Bay State by the same circuitous route that had been taken by their friends before them to Troy, thence by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, Lake Erie and Cleveland, and then by slow stages and wagons into the interior settlement. Every accession of new colonizers was greeted with joy by the older settlers. For days the new arrival entertained his new neighbors with news from his old home, and his adventures of travel on his way hither. In return, he was repaid with well-meant advice and substantial aid to start on his way in making a settlement.

A number of young men from Wooster made annual hunting incursions into Chatham Township in the first years of the settlement, having a little brush cabin in the northern part, and remaining there for days at a time. Their presence and hunting of wild game did not particularly annoy the Chatham settlers; but it was during this time that many of their hogs, running wild in the woods, very mysteriously disappeared. They entertained suspicions that the Wooster hunters were the guilty parties. So one night a few settlers armed with guns, pitchforks and axes, and led by Uncle Dan Prickett, surrounded the hunters' camp and demanded that a search should be made of the premises to learn if there were not some fresh meat concealed among their traps. A parley ensued which grew very hot, and put both sides in belligerent attitudes. Bob Ewing, the leader of the Wooster hunters, drew a line of demarkation around the camp with the butt of his gun, and with his rifle at cock declared "that the first Chatham man who stepped over these bounds would be a dead man." Finally the Wooster men submitted to a search of their camp, and, as no signs of pork were found, the whole affair ended in a mutual good-feeling, and the hunters thereafter continued their sport unmolested.

One of the difficulties that beset the pioneers in new lands was that of roadways. The Chatham people experienced a great deal of trouble in this line for a number of years. It was several years after Moses Parsons had settled in the township, when, by an act of the Legislature, a road was built from north to south, running from Elyria, in Lorain County, to Wooster. The construction of township roads did not begin until the year 1834. These roads were built by order of the County Commissioners. The first one completed was the West River road, diverging from the Elyria-Wooster road at a point one and one-half miles north of Lodi, and leading into the low lands along the banks of Black River, which had by this time been well settled; going along the stream, it passed into Spencer Township. Several years later, the Center road, passing through the township from east to west, was constructed. At the present date the township is well provided with roads, making all points within its confines easily accessible.

Of no less serious and perplexing annoyance than that which was caused the settlers by the absence of roads, was the scarcity of a circulating medium of exchange. "These were terribly tough times with us," as one of the surviving settlers expressed, "we could not get money of any kind. Could not sell anything, only in trade. What little we saved from our crops above our own subsistence, we took to Elyria, and there sold it for half in trade and half money, and none of us would scarcely ever return with more than $5 or $6 in coin. This would sometimes have to do us for a year or more." Speaking of the postal arrangements in the township in these days, the venerable gentleman gave the following information: "Our letters arrived at the Harrisville Post Office, and were directed 'Township 2, Range 16.' Every letter we received cost us 25 cents, and it went quite hard with us many times to draw our letters for want of sufficient funds. Many letters remained in the

post office for months, because the owners did not have money enough to pay for the delivery."

On the 5th of December, 1833, a separate political organization of Chatham Township was effected, forming Township 18, in the succession of organization in Medina County. The first Board of Township Trustees elected at the first town election, consisted of Nebediah Cass, Iram Packard and Joel Lyon. In the spring of 1835, Orin Shaw was elected as the first Justice of the Peace in the township. With the separation into a civil organization, the inhabitants of the colony became inspired with a new life. They were dependent now, in more ways than one, of their neighbors on the south—the Harrisville people, who had then had a civil organization for more than fifteen years, and who had, in the few years gone by, been very apt to look upon their Chatham neighbors in a sort of patronizing way, and had considered them merely as a political appendage. During the succeeding years, Chatham has served as a quite prominent factor in the political history of Medina County. During the Abolition movements in ante bellum days, some of the citizens of this township became noted for their active and decisive support of this famous cause. That the predominant sentiments of the people of Chatham is strongly anti-slavery, is evidenced by the township election statistics during the last thirty years. Out of an average total of about two hundred and fifty voters for the last twenty years, about one hundred and seventy-five have taken sides with the party that abolished slavery and suppressed the rebellion. It is one of the "stalwart" townships in the "stalwart" county of Medina.

A few years subsequent to the formation of the township, the families of Luther and Levi Clapp and Alvan Thayer moved in from the East, settling on the Wadsworth Tract, in the northern half of the township. This half, which had not been so early colonized as the southern part, was now also rapidly becoming settled. Emigrants were coming in fast, and the open spaces in the woods made by the pioneer's ax, were growing in numbers. It was about the year 1838, after the east-and-west road had been located and cut through, that several houses, of somewhat more imposing shape than most of the little farm cabins that were scattered over the township, were erected at the Center. The general interests of the township gradually drifted toward the geographical center of the township. The elections and "town" meetings were held in a log schoolhouse that had been put up at the Center, and which also served the purposes of a Union Meeting-house for the different denominations who were residents in the township.

An event that marks an epoch in the history of the township, was the bringing-in of an assortment of general merchandise and the establishment of a country store. This occurred in the fall of 1839. Previous to that the "trading" of the Chatham people had been done at Lodi, whose local mercantile affairs had grown into a flourishing state of development, even before the sister township on the north had been opened up with highways. The arrival of the goods in Chatham caused great rejoicing among its inhabitants. Mr. Josiah Packard was the man who had invested his capital and energy in the enterprise. He had started in the summer with two ox teams for the city of Pittsburgh, taking with him a cargo of grain and produce. After an absence of several months, he returned with a full supply of "store" goods. His return had been anxiously looked for by his neighbors. A little frame structure had been erected at the corner of the La Fayette road, one mile directly south of the center, and in this Mr. Packard located his goods after his arrival, and opened up a regular "country" store. Two years later Eli Goodell opened a small store at the Center. A short time later than this, an ashery and small grocery store

was established in this same locality, by the firm of Webster & Packard. In 1843, Randall Dyer & Son located a general village store at the "Center," being yet at this date in operation under sole control of one of the sons.

A post office was established here in the year 1844. Mr. William Jordan was the first appointed Postmaster, and he discharged its functions for a number of years. The mail route extended from Lodi to the village, Caleb Edson carrying the mail afoot, once a week, between the two points. In later years, Chatham has formed a station on the Wooster and Elyria mail line, and there are now two daily mails.

In close connection with the mercantile affairs of the township, is the growth of its industries, though it forms no very prominent part in its history. Jonathan Packard erected the first saw-mill, in the western part of the township. The frame-work of a saw-mill that had once been conducted at the town of Seville, in Guilford Township, was removed, by Horatio Lyon, in 1845, and was put up at a short distance southeast of the center of Chatham, on the Branch River. In 1868, Mr. D. P. Fellows erected a cheese-factory—the largest establishment of its kind in Medina County—near the Center. He conducted it for several years, and was then followed by Allan Lewis, for two years, then Alfred Ballou, and it is now under control of Maj. W. H. Williams. This factory forms one of the most prominent factors in the agricultural-industrial pursuits of the township.

As has already been stated, the people of Chatham Township, have stood out prominent among their neighbors in sister townships, for their patriotic zeal and the interest they have generally manifested in the National affairs. Many of its sons joined the ranks of the Union army, and bled and died for their country. The historian can point with pride, upon the part the Chatham boys took in the great National drama. A grand recognition for the services rendered by its sons to the county has been made by the people in the township in the Soldiers' monument that stands erected in the public square of Chatham Village. On the strength of a legislative enactment, passed in the winter of 1865, by the General Assembly of Ohio, the project of a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Chatham Township, which had been promulgated, even prior to the passage of the act, by the leading citizens of the township, was brought to completion in the summer of 1866.

The Chatham Monumental Association was formed in the fall of 1865 at the Congregational Church in the village. At the first meeting held, Luther Clapp was chosen President, Edward Talbott, Treasurer, and A. W. Richards, Secretary. The Board of Directors elected at the first meeting, consisted of the following gentlemen: Jonathan Packard, J. E. Vance, J. M. Beach, Thomas S. Shaw, S. C. Ripley, F. R. Mantz, D. Palmer, Luther Clapp and S. H. McConnell. Subscription books were at once opened and voluntary aid solicited by the properly appointed committees, for the furtherance of the patriotic scheme. The people of Chatham gave with open hands and free hearts. Before winter had passed away, nearly $1,600 had accumulated in the hands of the Treasurer of the association. A committee, consisting of Luther Clapp, Jonathan Packard, S. C. Ripley, Edward Talbott and A. W. Richards, was elected to purchase a monument and select a site on which it should be erected. A contract was entered into with a Cleveland firm, and, by the 20th of June, it stood completed on its present site in the center of the village. The dedicatory services were held on the 4th of July following, and it formed a day worthy of remembrance in future ages. A vast concourse of people gathered to participate in the festivities. People came in procession from different directions. The exercises were opened with an invocation by the Rev. William Moody, which was followed with patriotic airs by the

Chatham Glee Club and the martial bands in attendance. Col. Allan W. Richards read the "Declaration of Independence," and an oration was delivered by the Rev. G. S. Davis. A recess for a grand Fourth of July dinner was then taken, after which the dedication services proper, of the monument, commenced. The dedicatory prayer was delivered by the Rev. DeForest Parsons, after which the Hon. Harrison G. Blake gave the oration that he prepared for the occasion. It was a fête day that will cling to the memory of the Chatham people as long as the shapely mass of stone that commemorates the noble deeds of her sons stands in its midst. The monument stands upon an octagon-shaped mound; its foundation is of solid Berea stone, the sub-base is a marble block four feet square and three feet high. Upon this stands the marble shaft, which is surmounted by the American eagle, cut out of Parian marble. On the four sides of the shaft the names of the soldiers who enlisted in Chatham Township are engraven, with the date of enlistment and their commands.

The church history of Chatham Township begins at a date which records its first settlement. The Parsons family were earnest and devout Methodists, and, from the first day of their life in the new country, they continued to render homage to the God on high in family worship and prayer. At various times, Mr. Parsons journeyed with his family to the Harrisville settlement to attend the divine services held there by itinerant ministers who had commenced to pass through that locality at regular intervals. After the addition of several more families to his own, Mr. Parsons secured the services of different Methodist circuit-riders to call at the colony and conduct regular worship. Among the first of these, were the Rev. James Gilroof and Rev. Anson Brainard. Services were held sometimes in the log cabin, and sometimes in the open barn. This continued for several years, until 1832, when a regular church organization was effected, and Chatham was added as a regular station to the Wellington Circuit. Regular church meetings were now held every four weeks. The Rev. Mr. Harris, of Black River, at a later day a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, was for a time one of the riders who called at the Parsons home regularly. In connection with these early church matters, we must record part of the life of one of the sons of Mr. Moses Parsons, the Rev. DeForest Parsons, at present a retired minister of Genesee (N. Y.) Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had been apprenticed to a trade by his father in 1823, when he was twenty years of age, in Painesville, some miles east of Cleveland. While in that town, a "revival" had been put in progress, in which the young mechanic joined, and he was so affected by the religious movement that he finally abandoned his trade and returned to New York State, where had been his former home, and commenced the study of the ministry of God. In the course of four or five years, he was ordained and given a charge in the church. He now made several visits of an indefinite length of time at his father's home in Ohio, and while there preached to the people. The meetings which had at first been held in private houses, took place after the organization at the log schoolhouse two miles south of the center of Chatham, and were continued there for a number of years. Another Methodist Church society was formed by the settlers in the northern half of the township about the year 1838. They held meetings and had divine worship. In 1850, the two societies joined together and built a church edifice at the center. The Rev. Ralph Wilcox was officiating minister when the union was formed. The society has now about 120 members enrolled on its church book.

The First Congregational Church of Chatham is to-day the largest in number and the most influential of the church organizations in the

township. It was formed on the 1st of May, 1834, under the union plan, and joined to the Presbytery of North America. The following were the first members: Gideon Gardner, Philip Packard, Gaylord C. Waner, Orrin Shaw, Joel Lyon, Amasa Packard, Barney Daniels, Iram Packard, Ebenezer Shaw, George Packard, Jacob Packard, Eleanor Joline, Celia Richards, Martha Waner, Sarah P. Shaw, Mehitable Lyon, Abigail Packard, Mehitable Daniels, Nancy Shaw, Miss Sarah Packard and Miss Vesta Richards. The form of admission, with articles of faith and covenant and welcome of the Presbyterian Church, was unanimously adopted at the time of organization on May 1, 1834. In 1835 thirteen more members joined the church, and its number increased from year to year. In 1842, a split occurred in this society, and the church was re-organized on the Congregational order of faith the year following. The Rev. Caleb Burbank was called to preach to the new congregation, and he continued the resident Pastor of the church for eight years. Steps for the building of a new church edifice were taken in the spring of 1844. The building was completed in the fall of 1846, when the pews were sold, and worship in the new house commenced. From that date on, meetings have been held by this society regularly on succeeding Sabbath Days. The membership of the church has increased until it now numbers about 300.

The Dunkard Society of Brethren commenced public worship in the township, after the large meeting-house erected by them in the spring of 1871, on the farm of Tobias Hoover, near the banks of Black River, had been completed. Rev. Joseph Rittenhouse and Samuel Garver are the officiating ministers of this and the adjoining Homer Church, of this denomination. The meetings alternate in these two churches from Sunday to Sunday. The followers of Alexander Mack form one vast brotherhood, and the lines in the local organization in this religious denomination are but indistinctly drawn. Simple in their form of faith, they worship as one single organization.

The history of Chatham Township would be quite incomplete without a proper and full reference to the origin and growth of its public schools. A private school was taught by a Mrs. George Cook, living at that time in Litchfield Township on the north, in the summer of 1827, in the few log cabins that were then scattered through the township. She had but six scholars. The year following, the first attempt at school teaching in the colony was supplemented by the effort of Miss Vesta Richards, who taught a private school for several years in succession, at different private dwellings. After the organization of the township a little log school hut was put on the north-and-south road, two miles south of the center. A subdivision of the township into school districts was made by the Board of Trustees on the 6th of March, 1843. In many of the townships of the Western Reserve counties, select schools, for the instruction of children, which were subject to special tuition fees, were instituted. This was done in Chatham Township in 1858, and from that time on annual sessions have been held regularly. In this connection, an effort was made in 1867 by the people of the township to have a large school or "academy" building, for special school purposes, erected. The effort soon assumed definite shape, and at the township election in the spring of 1867, the project was submitted to a vote of the people. It was carried by a small majority. The work of building a new schoolhouse for such purposes as had been designed, was by law vested in the Township Board of Education. A building committee was appointed, and, at the board meeting held on May 4, the following contract was submitted by them to the board:

Your committee beg leave to report, that, pursuant to authority given by the board, they have advertised for and received proposals to build a Central or High

School house according to the plans and specifications adopted by the board, with such alterations in said plans and specifications as your committee were authorized to, and deemed necessary to make, and have executed a contract with Silas C. Ripley and W. G. Tilley for the building of the same for the sum of $4,846 (the lowest accepted bid); said house to be completed on or before the 15th of August, 1868, and your committee would respectfully ask that they be authorized, on or about the 15th of March, 1868, to make an estimate of value of labor and material furnished to that date by said Ripley & Tilley, and if this committee shall find it to be in accordance with the terms of said contract, that they be authorized to certify the same to the Township Clerk, and your committee would further ask that the Township Clerk be instructed that on receipt of said certificate, he return an order to said Ripley & Tilley upon the Township Treasurer for the sum of $1,211.80.

J. D. WHITNEY,
Chairman.

This report was adopted by the board. The construction of the new building was then put in progress, and continued during the year. It was nearing completion in the spring of 1868, when, through the strenuous opposition that had been made to the project by some of the citizens of the township, the contract then existing between the Board of Education and the school-building contractors was declared null and void by a vote of resolution by the board. Suit was brought by the contractors against the township. After many heated and lively discussions upon this topic that was then engrossing the attention of the citizens of Chatham to the exclusion of almost everything else, the matter was satisfactorily adjudicated by arbitration. To finish the building, then, a special tax levy had to be voted for, and this caused one of the fiercest contests known in the annals of the township. The proposition was carried by a small majority, and the building was thereafter soon completed. A special term of school was opened in the new structure by T. B. Randall, in the spring of 1870. He was followed in the next year by J. D. Stoneroad, who rented it for a term of several years

The township is to-day subdivided into eight school districts. The school enumeration, taken on the 1st of September, 1879, shows 132 male and 115 female children between the ages of six and eighteen, in the township, making a total of 247 school children. The following abstract is taken from the Township Clerk's statement:

Ba ance on hand, September 1, 1879	$1,160 26
State tax	438 00
Irreducible school funds	28 07
Township tax for schools and schoolhouse purposes	1,224 44
Making a total of	$2,850 77

The spirit of the people of Chatham Township is in accord with all the movements of popular education, and its educational affairs rank equal with those of any township in the county.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP—GEOLOGY—EARLY SETTLEMENT—FIRST OFFICERS—ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES—INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE—VILLAGES—EDUCATION—RELIGION.

SEVENTY years ago, the now densely populated township of Brunswick was a tangled wildwood and wilderness, wherein were found the rude deer-skin wigwams of the Indians and the winding trails and hidden lairs of numerous species of wild animals. The report of the settler's rifle and the echo of his ax were unknown, save those made by wandering hunters, who roamed without fear through the dark forests in quest of more stirring adventure than that found near the border settlements. Occasionally, bands of hostile savages, in war-paint and feathers, armed with rifle, tomahawk and scalping-knife, were seen gliding like shadows through the deep woods, on their mission of death and desolation. War with Great Britain was declared, and the Nation called to its brave men to

"Come, strike the bold anthem, the war dogs are howling,
Already they eagerly snuff up their prey;
The red cloud of war o'er our forest is scowling,
Sweet peace spreads her wings and flies weeping away."

The borderers, responsive to the call, flew to the forts, and prepared to fight to the bitter end for their homes and loved ones. After a time, the storm of war subsided, the Indians sued for peace and retired farther into the fastnesses of the forest; the borderers returned to their partially-cleared homes, and the unbroken wilderness of Ohio was visited by thousands of settlers seeking homes.

Brunswick Township was first settled in the spring of 1815, although the land had been purchased previously, and was then owned in tracts of different sizes by several men residing in the East, who offered it for sale at prices ranging from $125 to $3 per acre. The surface soil is largely clay, with frequent outcroppings of sand. The turnpike, which crosses the township north and south, a half-mile west of the Center, is located upon an elevated ridge, where large beds of sandstone are exposed. This stone has been quarried more or less since the earliest times, and is of a coarse texture, so stained and discolored with iron oxides as to mar the beauty of the stone. A large semi-circular ridge, elevated in a gradual slope above the surrounding country sixty or seventy feet, is located about a mile north of the Center, and reveals inexhaustible beds of the coarse sandstone. On the farm of William Bennett, where a small stream has its source, near his residence, is a ravine, probably sixty feet in depth and about the same in width, where perpendicular embankments of the stone may be seen. Extending out through the side of the entire depth of the ravine and back from it seventy or eighty feet, is a natural crevice, varying in width from six inches to two feet. On the bank above, and over this crevice, Mr. Bennett has erected a large building for storing apples, vegetables, etc., and the crevice on the ground is left uncovered, thus affording much-needed ventilation during the winter months. Large quantities of stone are being taken out on the ridge near the residence of Mr. Stowe, and at other places in the township. This portion of the county is now

well drained, although in early years the comparatively level land at the head-waters of Plum Creek was wet and marshy and almost impassable, as some of the first settlers remember to their sorrow. Mud, in early years, was an important matter to take into consideration on all occasions when journeys were to be undertaken. It was a principal cause of arousing the wrath and invective of the pioneer, and is said to have incited conduct unbecoming Christians. A journey without the incidental sticking in the mud was regarded as an omen of prosperity, and was warmly welcomed, not simply for that reason alone, but because of the discomfort avoided. The western third of the township is also quite level. From the turnpike, near the center, the country eastward and westward is descending and valley-like, with rising ground in the distance. The principal stream is Plum Creek, which rises near the farm of George Bennett and flows a little east of south, leaving the township and uniting with Rocky River a short distance northeast of Medina. Its course is tortuous, and it has many small, winding branches. The western third is drained by small streams which flow west into Rocky River. The northeast corner is threaded by a small stream which flows east and unites with the East Branch of Rocky River.

On the 4th of March, 1815, Solomon and Frederick Demming arrived in the township, erected rude log cabins and began to clear a few acres for a corn and potato patch and a garden. During the summer of the same year, there came in John Hulet, Seymour Chapin, John Stearns, Andrew Demming and Henry Bogue, with their families. These men located in different parts of the township and erected the indispensable log cabin, and endeavored to make themselves comfortable. During the months of October and November, 1815, James Stearns, Solomon Harvey and Henry Parker came with their families. Soon afterward came Samuel Tillotson, Ephraim Lindley and W. P. Stevens.

In 1817, John Freese, B. W. Freese, Dr. Seth Blood, Jacob Ward, Harvey Stebbins, L. Thayer, Rhoda Stowe, W. Root, P. Clark, Peter, John and A. Berdan and others arrived. This addition soon altered the appearance of the township. Here and there could be seen small round-log cabins standing in clearings of a few acres, while near them could be heard the almost incessant ring of the ax, and the crash of huge trees that had stood the tempests of ages. The sharp report of the rifle rang out through the woods, and the choice turkey or venison, soon afterward eaten by the family, attested the prowess of the hunter. When a new settler appeared, those already established, needed no invitation to assemble immediately, and speedily erect his cabin. Often the cabin, begun in the morning, was occupied by the family the following night. Families were frequently taken in by others, where they remained until their cabin was ready. Log-rollings and chopping bees became common, and it is stated that weeks were often spent in one continual round of rollings. Great sport was enjoyed on these occasions, and the women usually assembled to do the cooking. Enormous pot-pies of wild turkey or venison were served up to the hungry men, and the joke and laugh went round. Whisky was almost universally present, and was the source of frequent bursts of merriment and occasional bursts of passion. Often, some poor fellow, too full for utterance, sought some secluded spot to dream of hunts and Indians and sleep off the blissful effects of King Alcohol. The following is related by an old settler: "Capt. John Stearns had got everything in readiness and had fixed upon a day to raise his new barn, when it was discovered that no whisky could be bought, or even borrowed, in the township, and, more un-

fortunate still, that none could be had nearer than Tallmadge. To go to that village and return would require two days. Mr. Stearns made known the matter to his neighbors, who told him that, under the present circumstances, they thought perhaps the barn might be raised without the liquor, though they could not approve of his neglect to see about the matter earlier. On the day appointed, the settlers assembled, went to work, raised the barn, and made the fortunate discovery that a building could be safely and speedily built without the use of whisky." After that, it was no uncommon occurrence to see buildings going up and not a drop of liquor used.

The young people were not without their sleighing parties and dances, and the vigor and energy there displayed would arouse the admiration of the old men and women present, who, thereupon, related the experience of their youth. The following is related by Ephraim Lindley, who came to the township in 1816: "Several young people of Brunswick concluded to go to the residence of Rufus Ferris, who lived a short distance north of the present county seat, and pay a number of young people there assembled a visit, and have a good time generally. Each young man of us got his female partner, and, rigging jumpers made of long poles that answered for runners and thills, we fastened on a few boards, on which we sat while traveling. Our road was marked by blazed trees. We started from what is now Brunswick Center, and, following the obscure path, we finally reached Weymouth in safety. We then, by a path still harder to follow, journeyed until we reached Rocky River, at the Joseph Northrup farm, and, after crossing the river, continued on through the woods until we reached the cabin of Mr. Ferris, where we were warmly welcomed. We tarried there, engaged in youthful sport, until a late hour and, finally, started for home. The entire night was spent in the visit, and, while going and coming, we had no fine buffalo robes to protect us from the severity of the snow-storm that was raging."

The settlers were called upon very early to build bridges, which, very probably, were carried away by the next freshet. "It was no uncommon thing to see all the men in a community congregate early, and, without stockings or shoes, labor all day in water, fixing abutments, and placing the long, heavy stringers thereon. The puncheons used so universally for flooring were considered equally well fitted for use in bridges, and were thus used." Often the women took the ax or the rifle and went into the forest to chop or in quest of game. One day, Maria, the wife of John Hulet, was standing near the little window of her cabin. The snow lay thickly upon the ground, and the air was bitterly cold. She had much out-door work to do that winter, there being two cows and a yoke of oxen left in her care. While looking from the window, she saw a large dog standing in the edge of the clearing, and from his appearance—with tongue hanging out and covered with sweat—she knew he had been chasing some animal. Moving a little, she saw a large buck, covered with foam, standing near the dog. She quietly took the ax and hurried out of the door, calling to the dog to seize it. The buck was instantly thrown upon the snow, where it was knocked on the head by the resolute woman. She tied a rope around its neck, dragged it to the cabin, and had almost finished skinning it, when a tall Indian presented himself and claimed the animal, saying it had been run down by his dog. After some parley, the deer was relinquished, and the Indian, after taking the skin and hind-quarters, departed. Mrs. Hulet was compelled to carry water from a spring at a considerable distance from her

cabin, and, thinking over the matter one day, she concluded to dig a well near the house. She went to work, and, when down where she could not throw the earth out, she took a tin vessel, to which a long rope was attached, and, with this imperfect implement, her children drew up the earth which she placed therein. In this remarkable manner, a depth of thirty feet was reached, when an abundance of good water was found. The next thing was to wall the well, and this must be done without delay, as, otherwise, it would cave in. She entered into a contract with a neighbor, giving him a small iron furnace to draw a load or two of stones. And then she did not know how to place them, but a stranger, happening along, agreed to show her for a meal of victuals. The meal was prepared and eaten, and then the stranger told her how to lay the stones so that they would not fall. After many vexations, the wall was laid, and the well to-day is an excellent one, and is located on the farm of George Hunt. This incident is related to show the trials which the wives of the settlers were compelled to undergo. Where is the woman who, to-day, in the absence of her husband, if a tall Indian presented himself at her house and demanded any article she had, would have the courage to demand her right. The article would be yielded without a word, and the red man would go off laughing in his sleeve (if he had one) at what he would probably call a "heap big scare."

On the 6th of April, 1818, the first township election was held, resulting as follows: John Stearns and Jacob Ward, Justices of the Peace; Darius Francis, Treasurer; John Stearns, Assessor; Henry Parker, Constable; John Hulet, John Stearns and Solomon Demming, Trustees; Samuel Tillotson and W. P. Stevens, Overseers of the Poor; H. Root and H. Bogue, Fence Viewers.

The following list comprised all the legal voters then in the township: Capt. John Stearns, Solomon Demming, John Hulet, Harvey Stebbins, Rev. Jacob Ward, Thomas Stearns, Maj. Andrew Demming, Joel Curtis, Elijah Hull, Henry Bogue, Ephraim Lindley, James Stearns, George J. Baldwin, Solomon Harvey, Horace Root, Darius Francis, Henry Parker, Daniel Stearns and John Hulet, Jr. In 1819 and 1820, many others arrived, and the township put on the garb of civilization.

A number of years before any settler came to the township, a man in Connecticut, named Williams, purchased the western half, but, failing to meet his payments, he lost the land, which reverted to the State. Some time afterward, this portion of the township was given in exchange for a number of improved farms in Berkshire County, Mass., the owners thereof preferring to come to the Western Reserve, then, and since, a justly celebrated locality. The contract, on the part of the State of Connecticut, was made by its agent. Abraham and John Freese were sent out by the Berkshire County purchasers to survey the land, locate farms, and inform those in the East as to the condition of the country. When all was in readiness, they came West. The eastern half was early owned by Messrs. McCurdy, Kinsman, Sanford and perhaps others, who, after many years, employed Abraham Freese to survey it.

Capt. John Stearns became the owner of 1,300 acres of land located in the western part of the township. He had several sons who had reached maturity, and to each of these he gave a tract of land—about two hundred acres—and urged the necessity of clearing their land and providing themselves with homes. He also donated two acres to be used as a burying-ground, where, to-day, he and many others of the first settlers lie at rest.

The following is a list of old settlers, who died at advanced ages: John Ward, 92; Eliza-

beth Ward, 89; John Stearns, 92; Lucy Stearns, 76; W. P. Stevens, 87; Lydia Stevens, 69; Persis Kingsbury, 65; Samuel Tillotson, 91; Sarah Tillotson, 77; Solomon Demming, 85; Roxanna Demming, 66; John Hulet, 86; Ephraim Fletcher, 74; Jabez Kingsbury, 80; Daniel Bogue, 72. An average of eighty years.

Several of the first settlers are yet living, and their white hairs and venerable appearance tell of the ravages of time.

The township was surveyed by Abraham Freese, who laid off the western half into lots of three hundred and twenty acres each. This was done before the war of 1812. The eastern half remained almost wholly unsettled, and was wholly unsurveyed until after 1817. It was then owned by three men, one of whom owned nearly three-fourths, including all the northeast quarter, and a strip something over a mile wide, extending south to the northern line of Medina and adjoining the western half. The remainder was owned by two men, Sanford and Dickey, each of whom possessed a little more than a section. The most of the lots in the eastern half comprise one hundred and sixty acres. In 1825, James Brooks arrived, and bought one hundred and thirty-five acres in the northeast corner, paying $2.50 per acre. He was the first settler on the northeast quarter, which was owned by the heirs of Mr. Swift, and the only one until about 1832; when Moses and Cornelius Sherman arrived and settled a short distance south. About the same time, Drake, Lanphear, Garret, Talman and Conklin appeared and purchased farms. Several others came on soon afterward, but the settlement was slow, owing in a measure to the price charged for the land. For some reason, forgotten or unknown, the northwest part of the township was not settled until about 1830, although the land had been surveyed nearly a score of years before, and a large settlement had been formed west of the center. However, in about 1830, there came into the northwest part James Hosford, Nicholas Weatherby, Edward Heath, Enos. Doolittle, Moses Goodrich, Ellery Hicks, George Aldridge and others. The most of these men were intelligent and industrious farmers, from the New England States, who came to Ohio to better their material prospects. Many of the houses built at this time were frame, the lumber being obtained at the saw-mills on the river in Liverpool Township. John Hulet was a carpenter, and his services were required on all occasions where superior skill was necessary. He had learned his trade of John Stearns, who worked by what was known as the "scribe rule." The rule was that every timber in a frame building was made for the place it was to occupy, and very likely differed in length from every other in the building. The studding, joists, rafters, etc., were cut for the special place they were to occupy, and necessarily varied in length from others of the same use. It is likely this rule was employed by Solomon Demming when he built the large wooden cart which became the wonder of the township. This cart was constructed wholly of wood, without nails or bolts, and, when in motion, creaked and groaned like a human being in distress. It was large, strong and cumbrous, and was capable of sustaining an enormous weight. Its unearthly sounds could be heard several miles, as the huge "Juggernaut" rolled slowly on its way. It was built as an experiment, and was an eminent success in point of noise and as a curiosity. It served its time, and, when no longer capable of being used, was greatly missed by the neighborhood. Its creation was regarded as an abuse of the "scribe rule."

The settlement of the township was not as rapid as that in Liverpool, although a suffi-

C. Linsley

cient number had arrived prior to 1820 as to make the erection of saw-mills advisable. Accordingly, in about 1824, a man named Entiton, erected one on Plum Creek. The building was a plank shanty, and the saw, which was an up-and-down one, was operated by water-power. A large dam was built across the creek, and in times of freshets stored up an enormous volume of water. This was used sparingly, and by careful management the mill was enabled to operate about five months of the year. It was called a "thunder mill," because it depended upon thunder-storms for supplies of water. The mill was operated by Mr. Entiton about four years, and was then purchased by Bogue & Wyman, who made several alterations and improvements; the dam was enlarged and the motion of the saw increased by a greater depth and pressure of water. At the expiration of some ten years, the mill was sold to Isaac Hulet, who increased its capacity by improvements in the machinery. Mr. Hulet operated it six years, when, the patronage having become reduced, it was permitted to stop, and soon afterward the dam was washed away. This mill was not the first in the township, however. Nathan Clark, a settler of great enterprise, erected one, and began operating it as early as 1820. It was located on Plum Creek, and was about a mile and a half below the Hulet Mill. It was also run by water power, and had a good business. It ceased operation after about four years, and was motionless and deserted until 1838, when Mr. Clark refitted it and rebuilt the dam, which had been washed away. After a few years, Fletcher Hulet bought the mill. It ceased running about 1858. Maurice Squires built a saw-mill in the northern part in about 1840. It was operated some ten years, after which it was removed to the western part, where it was owned and operated by a Mr. Allen. Bennett & Stowe owned a large mill in the northern part in comparatively late years. It was run by steam, and, inasmuch as it continued in operation day and night, two sets of hands being employed, it was the most extensive mill ever in the township. Large quantities of lumber were turned out by this mill.

One of the best saw-mills ever in Brunswick was built in the northeast part in 1843, by Hiram Brooks. This young man was a fine scholar—was a graduate of one of the Eastern theological colleges, and often preached in cabins and schoolhouses in early years. He had great resolution and superior courage. Soon after his father, James Brooks, came to the township. When Hiram was about fourteen years old, he took his rifle one afternoon and went out hunting. After he had been gone a few hours a severe snow-storm set in, and continued with great intensity all night. The air became very cold, and the boy, who had wandered several miles from home, found that he would have to pass the night in the woods. He found a large hollow log that had been split open on the side, and, after gathering several armfuls of dry wood, built a roaring fire at the opening, using several small limbs over the fire to shield it from the descending snow. He sat in the opening of the log, receiving the genial warmth of the blaze, and complacently viewing the severe storm that was raging without. The members of his family were greatly alarmed when night came and the boy did not return. His mother passed a sleepless night, and early the next morning, the storm having spent itself, the family sallied forth to search for the missing boy, expecting to find him frozen to death. They were overjoyed when they saw him coming, safe and sound, toward them. As was stated, he built a saw-mill, in 1843, on the creek near the northeastern corner of Brunswick. The valley of the creek is some fifteen

feet deep, and at a point where it was very narrow, a strong, substantial dam was built. Above the dam the valley took a circular form, and, when this was covered with water to the depth, in some places, of fifteen feet, a broad pond was formed. This pond afterward became the resort, in the spring of the year, of large numbers of wild ducks and geese. The mill was located on the south bank of the mill-pond, and was a large, two-storied frame structure. When first built, the old-fashioned saw was used, but, when others of superior design came in vogue, it was discarded. Sawing was done, either on shares, or at the rate of from $2 to $3.50 per thousand. The entire cost of building the mill and dam was $1,500. Large quantities of lumber were prepared at this mill. One day, soon after the erection of the mill, Lyman Brooks attempted to cross the mill-pond on the ice, but on the way he was taken with a fit, and, falling into an air-hole, was swept under the ice by the current and drowned. When his body was recovered, he had been dead an hour. His brother Elnathan came very near sharing the same fate. He and another young man went bathing in the pond, and, when out in the water, he was seized with the cramp and immediately sank. He arose to the surface and called to his companion for help, and immediately sank for the second time. When he arose, his friend seized him, telling him at the same time not to clinch, and started for the shore, which, after a hard struggle, was reached in safety. Hiram Brooks operated the mill until his death, which occurred some three years after its erection. His mother became owner at his death, and Spencer Brooks was intrusted with its management; but, at the expiration of five years, Elnathan Brooks became the owner, and, after operating it about four months, it was burned to the ground. Two years later, it was rebuilt by Spencer Brooks, who made several improvements and additions, and soon afterward sold it to Charles and Henry Warner. This was just before the beginning of the last war. Various parties have owned it since, and much of the time it has remained inoperative. In 1880, it was removed. On the bank of the stream, near the old mill, quite a number of lime bowlders were unearthed in an early day and burned, affording a fair sample of lime, which was used in plastering houses.

Willis Peck built and conducted a tannery about two miles north of the Center, beginning in 1838. He sank five vats, and dressed skins of all kinds for about ten years, at which time the apparatus was removed. In early years, Solomon Demming built a large two-storied frame tread-mill, placing therein a small set of "nigger-head" buhrs for grinding grain. The mill was located about a mile west of the Center, and here the settlers came in early times for an inferior article of coarse flour or meal. Chopped feed for horses and other animals was prepared at the mill, which was patronized mostly in this respect. The majority of the early settlers made it a practice to take advantage of dry times and good roads, and go to Middlebury or some other place equally near and noted, with their wheat to mill. If necessity compelled them to go sooner, or in wet and muddy times, they usually went to the mills on Rocky River. As a last resort, they obtained flour at Mr. Demming's mill. The presence of the mill was often a great convenience, as it obviated the necessity of borrowing, or a journey through bottomless roads. Many were satisfied with the flour furnished, and none were altogether averse to eating it. The early settlers were not so particular in regard to their diet as to be wholly unwilling to eat the flour, even though it was dark and coarse. The mill was continued in operation some ten

years, when it was allowed to run down. It was the only grist-mill ever in the township. One day, Mr. Hulet concluded to send his son Wesley off to some distant mill, where a better article of flour could be obtained. The oxen—two yoke—were hitched to the wagon, the grain loaded in, and away the boy started. The mill was at last reached, and, when there, the boy discovered that he had neglected to bring proper food for his cattle. He at length concluded to feed them bran. They ate so much of this dry food that two or three of them died, and the boy was compelled to leave his wagon and go home after other oxen. A large quantity of dry bran was discovered to be not the best food in the world for oxen. It was about this time that John Chadwick and another boy, while returning from near Medina, came very nearly being devoured by wolves. It was training day, and they had been down to see the troops, or rather militia, march. It was late when they started for home, and the condition of the road was such that night overtook them before they had gone half-way. To add to their alarm, the wolves began to howl around them, and the boys hurried on as fast as they could through the tangled forest. The night-wind swept through the branches of the trees, rustling the leaves here and there, and startling the anxious boys with the apprehension of sudden danger. Finally, one of the boys discovered a wolf near him, and soon afterward several more were discovered, and then it became clear that they were followed by the ravenous creatures. The boys were now thoroughly aroused, and ran forward as fast as they could, keeping a close watch around them. Twelve or fifteen of the animals were close on their heels, and it was at last concluded to ascend trees, much as such a course was dreaded. The boys were barely out of reach when a small pack surrounded the trees, and began snarling with disappointment at having missed the expected repast. The boys began to call for help as loudly as they could, and, after continuing it for some time, saw some one approaching, with a torch of hickory bark. The wolves immediately fell back, and were soon out of sight and sound. The torch-bearer proved to be Ephraim Lindley, who, having heard the calls for help, had come out to ascertain their meaning. The boys were overjoyed to escape a long night of anxiety, perched in the trees, with the unpleasant prospect of death so near them. They were soon at home. Children were often lost in the woods, and sometimes days elapsed before they were found. Information of children lost was sufficient to arouse the entire neighborhood to immediate action, as otherwise the lost ones might be devoured by wolves. Elvira Thayer and Maria Lane were thus lost, and, after wandering all night in the woods, came accidentally and suddenly upon the cabin of a neighbor, where they were cared for. Older persons were often completely bewildered; and even those who had passed a lifetime in the woods sometimes found it extremely difficult to keep their bearings. The sensations on such occasions are described as maddening. The senses, through which a knowledge of things external to one's self is derived, refuse to guide aright, and the mind becomes distressed with doubts as to which course to pursue; and, wild with bewilderment, when every effort results in failure, lost people have been known to pass within a few rods of their own home, and refuse to recognize a single familiar object.

A man named Woodbridge erected a distillery a mile or two north of the Center, in about 1828. The building was a low frame structure, in which was placed a small copper still, having a capacity of about twelve gal-

lons. The settlers evidently regarded the liquor manufactured as too precious an article to ship—at least it was drank as fast as made. An excellent article of rye whisky was manufactured. William Clark had an interest in the distillery. The grain was ground in a trough in which a stone revolved, the power being furnished by horses attached to a sweep. The trough was not a success, and was soon displaced. After continuing in operation for a few years, the enterprise was abandoned. It was the only distillery, so far as now remembered, ever in the township. Horse-thieves carried on their nefarious practice in early years. John Stowe missed one of his best horses one morning, and, for some time, could discover no trace of the missing animal. At last, an animal answering to the description was found to have passed through Cleveland, stopping there overnight at a feed stable. From there, the animal was traced to Tecumseh, Mich., where it was found in a livery stable. It proved to be the horse sought, and the thief was found and arrested by the Constable of Brunswick, whom Mr. Stowe had taken with him. The thief proved to be one of Mr. Stowe's nearest neighbors, and, when taken into custody, boldly acknowledged taking the animal, saying that, instead of intending to steal it, he had merely borrowed the animal for a few weeks, as he was obliged to go to Michigan and had no money nor horse of his own, and that, when he returned, he intended to restore the borrowed animal as secretly as he had taken it. The story was doubted, and arrangements were made to take the thief to Medina County. But he effected his escape, and it was thought best not to pursue him, as his story had many plausible features.

An occurrence took place in early years, at Brunswick Center, which kindled the indignation of the neighborhood at the time, and has been regarded with chagrin ever since. The occurrence, as related, is this: A German, who had just arrived from the old country, stopped for a short time at the Center to make some inquiries about the land that he had seen advertised for sale. While there, he stole an ax at one of the stores, and, after he had been gone a short time, the theft was discovered, whereupon he was pursued by the Constable, who arrested him and took him back to the Center. He was taken before a Justice of the Peace, and, soon after his trial for the theft began, the owner of the ax, and several others, took the case in charge and informed the man that he might take his choice of two punishments—either receive thirty lashes on his bare back and leave the township, or be imprisoned several months with but little to eat. The poor man, seeing there was no help for himself, chose the former punishment, whereupon the lashes were inflicted, ten at a time, with great severity. It is said that the poor man fainted at the conclusion of this unheard-of punishment. He immediately left the township, and what became of him is unknown. The Justice before whom the man was to be tried could do nothing with the men who took the law in their own hands. He left the room when his authority was disregarded. Nothing was ever done with the men who had openly defied the law, to the great regret of the better class of the people. The neighborhood looked upon the affair as an outrage, and this view is taken to-day by all who are familiar with the circumstances.

It is not certainly known who built the first house in the village of Brunswick Center. It is likely, however, that the first was built in 1819 by Thomas Stearns. The building was a round-log structure, and a short time after its erection a few hundred dollars' worth of goods were placed in one apartment. This, so far as now remembered, was the first stock

of goods offered for sale in the township. A short time after the store was opened, Col. John Stearns built the second residence, and soon afterward it was thrown open for the reception of the public. The presence of a tavern at that point was demanded by the large travel on the Cleveland and Columbus Turnpike. An unceasing stream of travel from the central part of the State to Cleveland by way of this turnpike, brought many strangers to the little tavern, and the proprietor soon realized a handsome revenue. Mr. Stearns was also induced to open his store by reason of the calls made for various articles by travelers. However, Archibald Miles opened the first store of any note in the village. In about 1824, he placed in a storeroom, built for the purpose, some $1,500 worth of a general assortment of goods. He began with a flattering patronage, largely afforded by travelers, and continued at the occupation for about eight years, when his goods were removed. Not far from the year 1830, Horace Root opened a small store, nearly a mile north of the Center, on the turnpike. He continued the business for a number of years, and finally closed out his stock. Nathan Clark opened a sort of cabinet-shop in the village at an early day. He manufactured coffins and various other useful articles. He had a small shop where his wares were kept for sale. A few years later, a man whose name has been forgotten, erected a small building, and began the useful occupation of manufacturing Windsor and other chairs. He did a moderate business for several years. No man did more to build up the village than Dr. John Clark. He was a well-educated man and a good physician, receiving the confidence and patronage of the citizens. When he first came to the township, he was not familiar with the general practice of medicine, having made the important subject of cancers a specialty. But the people in the backwoods were not afflicted with the last-named disorder, and the Doctor soon discovered that he must alter his course of studies. He mastered, so far as possible, the general practice of medicine, and soon had all he could do. He acquired a wide reputation for his skill and success in curing the dreaded "Cuyahoga fever," and adopted methods peculiar to himself and unknown to his brethren. At an early day, he built a large storeroom, and placed therein about $4,000 worth of goods, the largest and best stock in the township in early years. He also erected several other buildings, one of which was used as a farm and household implement factory; snaths, ax and hammer handles, cradles, etc., were manufactured, and several assistants were employed to conduct the business, while Mr. Clark devoted much of his time to his store. He manufactured Windsor chairs, tables, stands, cupboards, etc. One of the buildings was used as a foundry, where various useful articles were manufactured. Many workmen were employed to carry on his extensive business. While engaged in these pursuits, he had a large medical practice, which called him from the village a large share of the time. He also conducted an ashery in connection with his store, and made considerable potash, which was mostly conveyed to Cleveland, where it was sold. All these pursuits gave Brunswick Center a stirring business aspect. He continued many years, making a small fortune, and finally retired from business. In about 1845, Horace Root built a large store on the east side, in which was placed a large, fine stock of goods. Mr. Root did an excellent business for many years. Abner Martin also kept a small store for a number of years, about the same time. About fifteen years ago, Horace Root died, whereupon James Root occupied the same building for a few years. Various others have kept goods

for sale in the village, among whom are Pomeroy & Hicks and Hicks & Root. There are several stores at present, and most of them have a fair trade. The Sons of Temperance organized a lodge in the village in about 1854, but after a few years the charter was returned to the Grand Lodge, and the members disbanded. In 1820, the settlers came to the conclusion, that having to go to distant points for their mail was a thing no longer to be endured. A petition was circulated and signed by all, for the location of a post office in the township. The prayer of the petitioners was granted; Dr. Seth Blood was appointed first Postmaster, and the office was located at his residence. He served a short time, when John Freese became his successor. Dr. Seth Blood was the first practicing physician in the township. He was a skillful practitioner, and soon obtained an extensive trade. He was called into the northern counties of the State to prescribe for those afflicted with the "Cuyahoga fever," and for many years enjoyed an envied reputation. He was finally taken with the same fever he had driven from so many, and after a short illness died. Among the early physicians were Ezra Summers, Elijah Summers and B. B. Clark. The little village has seen lively business times in past years. Moses Bennett opened a store in the Center in comparatively late years. He began business with about $1,000 worth of goods, but afterward increased the stock until it invoiced at more than $4,000. He conducted an ashery at the same time, and is said to have made as high as twelve tons of potash per annum. Others have engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits in past years in the Center.

Schools were organized at an early day. The first school was taught on the west line of the township, in 1817, in a small log building that had been intended for a dwelling, but into which no family had yet moved. The first teacher was Sarah Tillotson. Mention of this school is made in the chapter on the history of Liverpool Township. The school was taught on the line, to accommodate families in both townships. The first schoolhouse was built during the fall of 1817, and located a quarter of a mile west of the Center. Col. John Freese was employed to teach the first school in this house, which he did to the satisfaction of the patrons. After that, school was held regularly there until 1824, when a large hewed-log building, intended for a church, schoolhouse and town hall, combined, was erected at the Center. Abram Freese taught several terms in the first schoolhouse. Often, in accordance with the terms of the contract between the teacher and the School Directors, the children were called upon to build the fires, and not infrequently the large boys were required to chop the wood while at school. Barring the teacher out, was a practice not to be avoided on holidays, and such occasions were relished with unbounded delight by the entire school; but they were not always agreeable to the unfortunate pedagogue. Miss Parmelia Freese also taught in the first schoolhouse, and found so much difficulty in managing her large scholars that her father, Judge Abram Freese, often visited the school to impart his advice to the scholars and render any needed assistance to the teacher. The large attendance at the early schools spoke well for the interest in education. The old combined church and schoolhouse was used for school purposes twelve or fifteen years, when a larger and better frame building was erected to take its place. The old house was used by Archibald Miles for a storeroom. This building is yet standing and is used for a stable. Its age and former dignified use are not respected by the present generation; it makes a good stable, however. The present school-

house was built about 1855. The building has two stories, the upper one being used for a town hall. The lower is divided into two apartments, and two teachers are employed during the winter months. In about 1830, two schoolhouses were erected, one a mile and a half north, and the other a mile and a half south, of the village. At that time, the township comprised three or four school districts, but the precise date of their creation is unknown. Both houses were built of logs, with clapboard shingles and furniture, with broad fire-places, and with large stone chimneys on the outside of the building. After being used for some ten years, they were replaced by others, since which time two others have been built at each place. A short time after the erection of the northern house, another was built near the residence of Mr. Goodman. This house was constructed of logs, and was afterward replaced by several others, each being an improvement on the former, and more in harmony with the times. An incident in the school at the Center is related by James Stearns, and should be carefully read by all bad and mischievous boys. The teacher's name was Barnes, and James' conduct had been reprehensible, and he no doubt needed a "trouncing." Accordingly, the teacher, with a frown on his face, called up the wayward boy, and, having tied a strong handkerchief around his neck, suspended him over the door. The boy began to gasp for breath, whereupon the larger scholars (having become alarmed lest the boy should strangle outright) interfered, and he was taken down, a wiser boy. Good order reigned in the school after that event, but the teacher was given to understand that a different mode of correction must be pursued or he would be discharged. This incident should be a warning to all bad and troublesome scholars. A school was taught in 1832, by Newell Cole, in a dwelling near the residence of Moses Sherman. Shortly afterward, a round-log schoolhouse was built, which, after being used some five years, was replaced by a better one. The present house was erected in 1877. The school district in the northeast corner comprises portions of Brunswick and Hinckley Townships and Cuyahoga County. The first schoolhouse was a log structure, erected in 1828, and located at the township corner-stone. Hiram Brooks was the first teacher, receiving $13 per month for his services, and boarding at home. Miss Sarah Bennett taught during the following summer, and received her pay by subscription, each scholar paying 75 cents for the term of three months. In 1833, another log school building was erected back in Brunswick, some distance from the line, and, after being used some six years, it was replaced by a small frame structure. This was used about eighteen years, when the present one was erected at a cost of about $600.

Many of the early settlers had been members of various churches before coming to the township, and, still wishing to continue the worship of God, they immediately began holding meetings at private cabins and afterward at schoolhouses. Rev. Jacob Ward, a Methodist minister of considerable influence and power, organized a society in 1817, and the meetings were held in the old log schoolhouse. About the same time, the Episcopalian society was organized in Liverpool, and, inasmuch as both congregations were small, they adopted the practice of assembling alternately in Brunswick and Liverpool to worship God together. When held in the latter township, the meetings were conducted by Justus Warner, and, when in the former, by Rev. Jacob Ward. The first structure that could be called a church was the old block building, erected and used for a variety of purposes. Here the church people met to worship. In about 1826,

the Methodists built a small church west of the Center. This building was used until 1872, when the present large brick church was erected at a cost of about $8,000. The old church is now owned and used by a small society of Disciples. A Congregational society was instituted in the township in February, 1819, by Revs. Simeon Woodruff and William Hanford, two missionaries then laboring in the Western Reserve to advance the interests of their church. The Congregationalists also met in the old schoolhouse and private residences at first, and grew in strength and grace. Their present church at the Center is the finest religious structure in the county, and is said to have cost nearly $25,000. It is constructed of brick, and is a credit to the religious zeal of the citizens of Brunswick. A society of Free-Will Baptists was organized in the northeast corner as early as 1828. The first church was erected in Cuyahoga County about 1830, and, after continuing in use for many years, was replaced by the present building, located in Hinckley Township. Hiram Brooks, a member of this church, often preached for the society, and on all occasions took an active interest in its welfare and prosperity. A little village sprang up at the corners in early years, and was named "Bennett's Corners," in honor of a prominent man who settled at the place and did much to improve the country. A short distance south of the residence of Mr. Sherman is a small church that was erected a few years ago by the members of several denominations, and, according to the arrangement, church exercises are held at stated times by each. The church is known as a United Brethren Church, perhaps for the reason that more of that denomination than any other belong. Near the church lives an old man named Hiram B. Miller, who became widely known before the last war by his taking an active part in assisting runaway slaves to Canada.

CHAPTER XIX.*

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP--SAVAGE AND CIVILIZED LIFE ON CAMPBELL'S CREEK—TWO FAMOUS TRIALS—OHIO FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

THE township of Westfield, the history of which is narrated here, retains but slight resemblance to the populous community in the Old Bay State, the name of which it bears. Nevertheless, though differing widely from its namesake, it remains, and ever will remain, a worthy testimonial of the affection for the Massachusetts home of him who once owned the greater portion of its wide-reaching forests and its fertile fields. To-day, the township is the same in shape and size as when George Collier, of honored memory, first surveyed it and marked out its metes and bounds. It is one of a long tier of townships that lie just within the limits, and form the southern boundary line of that historic tract—the Western Reserve of Ohio—and its people partake of all those sturdy, sterling qualities and characteristics for which the inhabitants of the Reserve have been ever noted since it was set apart and settled by the whites. Westfield contains twenty-five square miles of tempting territory. Its four equal sides being each five miles long, and so surveyed as to form the figure of a perfect square. To the north of it lies La Fayette; Guilford skirts its eastern border; Harrisville adjoins it on the west, while its southern

*Contributed by R. J. Young.

Oliver Morton

boundary separates it from one of Medina's immediate neighbors among counties—Wayne.

The present inhabitants of Westfield are almost wholly devoted to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and few tracts of land in Ohio are better suited to this purpose than the one which these thrifty farmers till. The configuration of the land, and the character of the soil, unite to form a prospect and possession, of which it may with truth be said, that the one is as pleasing to the eye, as the other is pregnant with the choicest products of the ground. The northern half of the township is pretty level, the gentle undulations of the land being just sufficiently pronounced to relieve the expanse from the semblance of monotony. In the southern half, however, the irregularities of the surface are more strongly marked, some parts being slightly hilly; but nowhere enough so to prevent successful cultivation. Portions of the land, particularly in the northern section, contain a considerable quantity of clay soil; elsewhere, the ground is gravelly and sandy. There is a fine growth of timber still standing in the township, including oak, hickory, black walnut, beech and ash trees. The quality of oak grown here is excellent. The leading crops are wheat, oats and corn, with fair proportions of rye and barley. Those best acquainted with the land say it excels as a wheat-producing tract. The territory of Westfield is well watered, and everywhere throughout its confines the drainage is noticeably good. That placid and picturesque sheet of water, Chippewa Lake, lies partly within the township, and the stream which forms its southern outlet, runs for a little distance through the northeast quarter of the land herein described. A prettily winding stream, called Campbell's Creek, begins its course in the northwestern corner of the township, flows south and east for a few miles, then curves in a southwesterly direction, and finally finds an outlet in Killbuck River, just across the county line.

When this century began, the banks of Campbell Creek were the chosen abode of a large band of Indians belonging to the Wolf tribe, who, having the shores of the stream and the immediate vicinity as the center of their operations, roamed betimes over the surrounding country, threading the dense and otherwise trackless forest with their mysterious trails. A favorite trip with them was a jaunt to Chippewa Lake, and it was usually one in which business and pleasure were combined; "business" and "pleasure" of a different sort, it must be granted, but, nevertheless, as intimately joined as ever happens in the case of modern travelers who now journey by rail from this same locality to the remotest cities on the seaboard. And who dare say, that, in their hunting and trapping expeditions, these nomadic natives felt less anxiety and care than does the man of business now, who extends his trade to distant towns, or that, in their hours of sport and recreation, the wild and wanton fellows found less enjoyment than do our civilized seekers after pleasure at watering-places and other so-called popular resorts?

This meandering stream, around which so many historic recollections cluster, was the dividing line between the possessions of Henry Thorndyke and James Fowler, who were the first individual owners of the land that now lies within the limits of the township. Henry Thorndyke, of Portage County, Ohio, owned to the west of the creek, about one-third of the present township area being included in his tract. James Fowler, of Westfield, Mass., owned the remaining two-thirds, lying east of the creek. Such was the condition of affair up to the year 1817, when the first settlers came in and made their purchases. Let it be remembered, and recorded now, that James Fowler was the man whose prominence as landed proprietor, coupled with his residence in the eastern Westfield, gave name to the new township then forming in the forest.

To collate and give in detail the real facts connected with the first settlement and incipient growth of Westfield, is a task beset with doubts and difficulties. No trustworthy record of the earliest times has heretofore been printed. The historian of to-day is, therefore, dependent for his information on the personal recollections of the older settlers or the traditions transmitted to their children. The present population of the township is largely composed of those who have come in during comparatively recent years, the number of families whose founders shared in the "first beginnings of things" here, being surprisingly small. Not one of the first band of immigrants—the settlers of 1817—is numbered among the people of the township now. Indeed, so long ago as 1868, as it is stated in a sketch prepared by Mr. L. D. Ellis, all of those pioneer pilgrims had passed over to the silent majority, save three. The three then surviving were Hanmer Palmer, aged eighty-nine, living with his son, Sherwood H. Palmer, in the adjoining township of Harrisville; Joseph S. Winston, aged eighty-eight, living with his children in Peru, La Salle Co., Ill.; and Mrs. Mary Nye, aged eighty-one, living with a daughter in Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa. Modern civilization made its first encroachments upon the domain of the aborigines in the neighborhood of Campbell's Creek, in the year 1816, when James Chapman and Warren Brainard entered to view the land, in order to inform themselves, and many waiting friends "down East" as well, about its adaptability to settlement and occupation by the whites. These two men encamped for a night on the spot where, one-half century afterward, stood the residence of D. L. Hart. In the early morning hours of the ensuing day, while Brainard busied himself in the unromantic but necessary work of getting their modest breakfast, Chapman made the forest ring with the rapid blows of his ax, as he felled the first tree ever cut down by Caucasian hands on the territory of the future township. The resounding blows of Chapman's ax were but the bold and peremptory knockings of a new civilization, impatient and eager for admission. A short season of inspection confirmed these two men in their belief that the land they viewed, particularly that portion of it west of Campbell's Creek, was indeed a goodly heritage, and, when they turned their faces to the East again, it was with the purpose of recommending the region to all whom they should find seeking a place for settlement. On their return, they passed through Portage County, where a happy chance threw them into the company of Eber Mallory and Hanmer Palmer, the pair of pioneers for whom fortune had reserved the honor of being the first actual settlers and permanent residents in the territory that soon afterward formed Westfield.

The finger of a kindly destiny guided Palmer and Mallory to their future homes, pointing out to them a new pathway and an abiding-place quite different from their predetermined destination. They had entered Ohio with the desire and purpose of settling near the center of the State. On their way through Portage County, they were persuaded to pause in their journey for a day or two. It was this delay that brought them face to face with Warren Brainard and James Chapman, whose account of the country around Campbell's Creek changed all their previous plans. After conferring together, Messrs. Chapman, Brainard, Mallory, Palmer and Wells, with Mr. Henry Thorndyke, who owned the soil, but never yet had seen it, all went in company to the creek's west bank, and then and there selected their several lots of land. It is said that Brainard was the first to close a bargain. Having made choice of their particular possessions, the members of this interesting party with one accord went home. In the following spring, the first actual occupancy and settlement of the land was made. It was on the 2d day of April, 1817, that Hanmer Palmer and Eber Mallory, returning with their families,

reached their respective plats of ground and became the pioneer inhabitants. At subsequent dates in this same year of 1817, the following persons came to dwell in the new land: Dr. Richard Morton, John J. Morton and wife, Benjamin P. Morton and wife, Timothy Nye and wife, Richard Marshall and wife, Joseph S. Winston and wife and Isaac Ford. Mr. Winston bought the land on which now stands the town of Friendsville, and from him the original settlement at that point was called Winston's Corners. The following persons joined the young colony in the year 1818: Warren Brainard and wife, James Chapman and wife, George Collier and wife, A. Chapman and wife, N. Brainard and wife, James Ross and wife, J. M. Eastman and wife, Isaac Snell and wife, Andrew Lewis and wife, Elihu Hathaway and wife, Wiley Hamilton and wife, Moses Noble and wife and Horace Noble. In the year 1819, these were the additions to the scant population: Selah Beach and wife, Alvah Beach and wife, Sanford Beach and wife, Rufus Vaughn and wife, Joseph Kidder and wife, Joseph Kidder, Jr., and wife, Benjamin Kidder, Francis Kidder, James Kidder and wife, Alvin Cook and wife, Thomas Cook and wife, B. Flannigan, Benjamin Farnum, Shubal Gridley and wife, Thomas Hayes, Daniel Refner, Benjamin Johnson and wife, Amasa Gear and wife, Jonathan Pitcher and wife, Peter Crush and wife, Isaiah Briggs and Benjamin Briggs. Mr. Joseph Kidder is credited with making the first purchase in the Fowler tract, on the east side of Campbell's Creek, his land lying about a half-mile south of the center of the present township. The year 1820 brought new emigrants, as follows: Calvin Phillips and wife, Jonathan Simmons and wife, Isaiah Simmons, Constant Cornell and wife, Deliverance Eastman and wife, John Ross and wife, Miles Norton and wife, John Hosford and wife, Abner Ray and wife, Timothy R. Latimer and Isaac Tyler.

After the year 1820, the accessions to the population of Westfield grew in frequency and extent, bands of several families often coming in together. It was not long ere the settlements extended into all parts of the township, and the work of clearing and tilling the land, building habitations and opening highways, went on throughout the entire territory. The gradual increase in numbers above noted was, of course, wholly from immigration. But within the same period of time there were other accessions of a different and even more interesting sort. In the year 1817, very soon after their arrival in their forest home, there was born to John J. Morton and Jane Morton a daughter, whom they named Fanny. When this first white native of the township grew up to womanhood, she married Mr. Hiram Kellogg, whom she survived, and after whose death she removed to the home of her children in Michigan. The first white male child was born in the month of April, 1818. He was the son of Eber Mallory and Jemima Mallory, and was named by his parents Henry Thorndyke, in honor of the landed proprietor. Mr. Thorndyke repaid the compliment by giving to his young namesake a present of a piece of land on the west bank of Campbell's Creek, in what afterward became Lot No. 15. Henry Thorndyke Mallory grew to man's estate and married a fair maiden of the township. He afterward removed to Illinois, where he died about the year 1867. Mr. Oliver Morton, brother of Fanny Morton, above mentioned, who is now one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Westfield, barely escaped the distinction of being among the first births in the township. As a matter of fact, he was ushered into this world at Pittsburgh, Penn., where his parents had gone for a brief visit, in the year 1819; but his subsequent life spent in Westfield entitles him to all the honor that attaches to a native of the place. The earliest notable society event, as reporters nowadays would say, was the wedding of Mr. B. Flannigan and Miss Polly Cook, which occurred in

the year 1819, and in the "leafy month of June." "To those then living here," says a Westfield man, "this marriage was an event of no small magnitude. Instead of being made the occasion of a 'belling,' as has been the practice in some communities, it was a season of feasting and congratulations. Nor was costly apparel an indispensable accessory on such occasions. A good calico dress for the bride, and a suit of fulled cloth for the groom were considered eminently suitable ingredients of tip-top outfits for the wedding costumes."

The township of Westfield was organized in the year 1820. The first list of officers elected included Rufus Vaughn, Justice of the Peace; Hanmer Palmer, Wiley Hamilton and Ansel Brainard, Jr., Trustees; George Collier, Clerk; James Ross, Constable. The territory, whose affairs these officers administered, and whose peace and prosperity were their chief objects of concern, was thus divided and laid out in lots by the original survey. On each side of a due east-and-west road, passing through the center of the township, lots were laid out one mile in length by one-half mile in width. Furthermore, upon the opposite sides of two other east-and-west roads equidistant from one parallel with the center road, tiers of lots were laid out, each lot being three-quarters of a mile long by half-a mile wide. By this division, sixty lots were formed, having a uniform frontage on the highways—six rows of lots in all, ten lots in each row. The total area of the lots, it will be seen, just equals the twenty-five square miles within the township limits. The first and second elections for local officers were held at Hanmer Palmer's house. Then, for a period of six years, other private houses or buildings used for school purposes did duty as polling-places, until, in 1828, a town house was built at the township center, and dedicated to all proper public uses. In the years that intervened between the first settlement and the date last given, when the business and political interests commenced to crystallize around the geographical center, the good people of Westfield passed through many trials and privations. During all this time, the majority of the settlers who came in were poor. Some men simply owned an ax, while others rejoiced in the possession of only two or three farm or household utensils. The land sold for about $3 per acre, and, in many cases, the purchasers were unable to pay for the property for years after they assumed possession. Those who first arrived found county roads that ran from Wooster to Medina, and from Lodi to Seville. Aside from these, there were few facilities for intercourse with the outer world, or even between the settlers themselves, who were scattered here and there in the depths of the forest. On account of their isolation, the different families, in the matter of providing the necessities of life, put to a practical test the doctrine of the sufficiency of man unto himself. In every household, domestic economy was practiced in its severest form. Money was a curiosity; there was not enough in the township to warrant its use as a medium of exchange. Edibles and commodities were to be had in the towns, in trade for grain, which the farmer had raised in such parts of his woods as he had cleared, having girdled the large trees and cut out the small ones and the underbrush. The labors of the men were not a whit more severe or multifarious than were the different forms of work undertaken by the women. In those days, every wife deserved, and wore with pride, the title of "help-meet" to her husband. Added to the ordinary labors incident to housekeeping, which she performed as a matter of course, she made the clothing for the members of her family, males as well as females. The manufacture of woolen and linen fabrics, and making them up into dresses, shirts, coats and pantaloons, were duties which received strict attention each succeeding year, and as regularly and surely as old clothes wore out. Boots and shoes were luxuries. Even the young men and maidens of

seventeen and eighteen went barefooted to church and school, setting an example which all the children perforce followed. It is safe to say that the young gentlemen and ladies of to-day, who have reached the interesting age of seventeen, would rather remain away from church and school than attend without shoes and stockings on their feet, even in mid-summer! Well, this is not the only indication that education and religion were more highly prized by the youth of 1818–28, than they now are by the youth of 1880. Nor was fine raiment then considered as essential to a presentable appearance at social gatherings as it is to-day. When the daughter of a pioneer purposed to attend a merrymaking or a dance, she took to the store a quantity of linen made by her own fair hands, and exchanged it for calico, from which she cut her dress for the occasion. In such a costume, she was ready to contest her title to the belle-ship of the ball.

During these days, the young community did not lack the benign influence of schools and churches. So early as 1818, a few of the settlers, belonging to the Free-Will Baptist sect, organized a society and held meetings for prayer and praise; but, as they could not secure and support regular preaching, the gatherings were abandoned after a short time. The first Methodist Church was formed in 1819, its leading spirit being Ansel Brainard, Jr. Soon thereafter, the Baptists and Presbyterians began to hold services. The first school was opened in the summer of 1818, the teacher being Miss Jerusha Hosmer. Its daily sessions were held in the house of John J. Morton, who lived about fifty rods east of the present site of Friendsville, the place known in olden times by the name of Winston's and Morse's Corners. The boys and girls who attended this first school as pupils were Alfred, Theron and Melissa Hamilton; Lewis and Alonzo Nye; Clarissa and Charles Mallory; Charlotte, Jane and Sherwood Palmer; Eliza, Lucy and Lorenzo Brainard, and Betsey Stark. The same scholars, with possibly a few additions, were taught in the winter of 1818–19, by Ansel Brainard, Jr., the building used as schoolhouse standing about eighty rods north of Morse's Corners. At the same place, the roster of students being but slightly changed, Miss Betsey Ross conducted the third school in the summer of 1819. Subsequent to the organization of the township, both winter and summer schools were held regularly, in divers log cabins and in rooms of dwelling-houses, the seat of instruction shifting about after the manner of the voting-place, until the town hall was built, in 1828.

Up from the decade that succeeded the settlement of Westfield, and even from the score of years that followed after, there rises a cloud of reminiscences and personal adventures, the narration of which, in detail, would doubtless amuse and interest the reader; but the lapse of time has made it difficult to distinguish facts from fancies in many cases, so that he who writes a sober history is restricted to such incidents as are well authenticated. For one thing, it is on record, that, in the year 1819, Independence Day was observed by the inhabitants with patriotic fervor. The celebration was not marked by any elaborate parade or dazzling exhibition of fantastic fireworks, as has become the fashion for Fourth of July festivities of recent years. But the people, proud of their country and rejoicing in their liberties, assembled at the house of James Chapman, and felicitated one another over various State and national affairs. Finally, to vent their jovial feelings, they indulged in dancing. The music was furnished by Richard Marshal, an expert with the fiddle and the bow, but whose execution on this occasion was somewhat faulty by reason of too liberal potations. Mr. George Collier, who possessed a critic's ear, ventured to suggest certain modifications of the melodies, and, in this connection, said: "Richard, why don't you come down heavier on the

bass?" Whereupon, Mr. Marshall convulsed the company by responding, "I can't do it, Collier; and danged if you can, either, unless you do it with an ax!"

That noted citizen, Mr. Hanmer Palmer, passed through one experience in the first year of his residence, which he never cared to have repeated. It was in the afternoon of an October day, in the year 1817, that he set out for a friendly call at the cabin of Isaac Ford, in the southern part of the township. The "blazes" on the trees, along lot lines, served to direct him on his lonely journey as long as there was light by which to read them. But darkness overtook him before he reached his destination, and he lost his way. Believing himself to be near Ford's habitation, he called out lustily for help. Ford heard him, but, mistaking his pleadings for a panther's cries, shut himself up in his cabin and took measures for defense! Unhappy Palmer passed a dreary night in the forest, surrounded by a circle of blazing fires, which he made haste to build, and kept awake by dread of Indians and wolves. At earliest dawn, he hastened to more hospitable quarters. The mother of Mr. J. A. Latimer, while at home one night, with her infant son as her sole companion, received a terrifying shock from Indians, who came peering in at windows and making hideous noises and scowling darkly. Having got into the house, the copper-colored squaws, as they all proved to be, ate an alarmingly heavy meal, after which they withdrew, with demonstrations similar to those that marked their coming.

Among the adventures of these perilous times, there is one more that merits mention. A bear hunt is referred to, which was participated in by Amasa Gear, Joseph Kidder, Benjamin Kidder, Miles Norton, E. M. Norton, and other men, besides a whole brigade of dogs. The bear, when found, showed fight, and returned the attack of the canines with such vigor and ferocity as to somewhat astonish the assaulting party. At a critical moment, Mr. Gear essayed to shoot bruin, but was deterred by Reuben Gridley, who feared the shot, instead of killing the bear, might take effect in the body of one of the precious dogs. In those days, a good dog was a treasure, and settlers were particularly careful not to kill any of the tribe. Suddenly, the bear beat a retreat toward the creek, all the dogs following close upon its heels, and made good its escape. Not a shot had been fired, and the only issue of the hunt was a small detachment of maimed and wounded curs.

Pleased at the rapidity with which his lands were filling up, Mr. James Fowler determined, in 1826, to found a village at the township center. He therefore selected that most eligible and commanding site on which Le Roy is built, the location being almost within a stone's throw of the exact geographical center of Westfield. At this point, he first set apart four acres for a public square, and then laid off fourteen acres on each side of the square, designing to cut them up into lots with sixty feet frontage. Two years later came the building of the town house, on the north side of the public square. To the erection of this famous old-frame structure, Mr. Fowler made a cash contribution of $100, his desire coinciding fully with the wish of the citizens, namely, that the edifice should be devoted to all praiseworthy uses in which the public felt an interest. It was to be used for elections, week-day schools, Sunday schools, church services, political meetings and all public gatherings not otherwise provided for. Aside from the Fowler gift, the subscriptions to the building "fund" were nearly all in the form of personal labor, pork and produce. This structure stood where it was built, and was used for the various purposes enumerated, until 1846, when it was replaced by the neat and more commodious wooden edifice which thereafter and up to the present time has been used as a town-hall

simply. At the time this new town hall was built, Westfield had already reached a high stage of its development. Indeed, almost from the date of the formation of the township, a promising industrial growth began. In 1826 or 1827, at or soon after the laying-out of the public square, two saw-mills were put in operation on Campbell's Creek, one by the Kidders, three-quarters of a mile southwest of the Center, and another by William Wolcott, one-half mile west of the Center. Ten years later, two tanneries were started; the first by Thomas Hunt, a short distance south of the Center, and a second by Joseph Reynolds, in the southwestern corner of the township. The Government was not long neglectful of the convenience of the inhabitants, for, in 1827, a post office was established at Winston's Corners, the first postmaster being Joseph Winston. This office was removed to the Center in 1836, and ever after that the community around the public square was known by the name Le Roy, by which name the post office had been previously christened. At the Center, D. B. Austin was the first Postmaster. In 1868, the western settlement had its former loss made good to it, and became independent of Le Roy in the matter of a daily mail by the establishment of Friendsville Post Office, and thus the town secured its modern name. The mail route through the township originally ran from Seville to Lodi, but now it has Seville and Friendsville as its termini. Shortly after entering the "postal service," Joseph Winston prepared himself to entertain transient guests, and opened the primitive tavern at his "corners." He also started there the first store in the township, Mr. Wilen being his partner in the latter venture. Thanks to Winston's enterprise, there were stirring times at the Corners in the thirties. The most venerable structure in Le Roy is the old store on the east side of the square, which was built and first owned by Asa Farnum. Messrs. King & Greene came down from Medina in the year 1832 and started a store on Farnum's corner. The post office and hotel building, on the west side of the square, was built by James Whiteside just in season for its official occupancy by the postal service in 1836. Two years after its erection, the house was occupied and kept by Dr. Caleb Stock as a public tavern. Naturally enough, the removal of the only post office in the township to this Whiteside corner on the square had invested the place with a peculiar interest and importance in the eyes of all the citizens, inasmuch as all went there for their mail. But the interest aroused by the establishment of the office was insignificant when compared with the turmoil and excitement which raged around that same building after Stock became landlord of the tavern. On a memorable night in the winter of 1838–39, the Doctor gave a party, to which he invited nearly the entire neighborhood, and many others from all quarters of the township. Certain young men, living in the vicinity of Le Roy, were slighted by the keeper of the caravansary for some reason known only to himself, they receiving no summons to the festive scene. As an offset to the pleasures in which they were denied participation, these youths joined together and sought solace in a coon-hunting expedition, which they planned for the same night on which Stock had his party. Returning from the hunt at a late hour and finding the fun still going on at Stock's, the young Nimrods, standing in the street before the hotel door, fired a salute of five musket shots in the air and then scattered. This was on a Wednesday. The following Monday, an officer of the law, affectionately referred to by Westfield folks as a "basswood" Constable from Medina, appeared at Le Roy at Dr. Stock's instance and arrested eight participants in the shooting performance of the previous week. The double quartette, who, having made music on their muskets, were thus called to account

as inciters of a riot, were Oliver Morton, David King, Henry Collier, Reuben Kinney, Calvin Kidder, N. W. Ellis, T. B. Ellis and Orrin Buckingham. The Constable and his eight prisoners started back to Medina in a wagon; but, when the officer reached the county seat, he had only Morton, Buckingham and Kinney in his keeping. The other five had taken French leave at or near La Fayette Center, running off in the direction of Chippewa Lake. However, in a day or so, all were recaptured and the entire party of eight were lodged in jail. A preliminary hearing before Squire Olcott resulted in his binding all of them over to the Court of Common Pleas, the bond in each individual case being fixed at the snug sum of $1,500! Mr. Joshua Bailey and two other wealthy citizens furnished bail for the appearance of them all. These transactions altogether occupied about a week, and in that week the quiet population of Westfield had lashed itself into a state of indignation and excitement seldom seen in a community of law-abiding people. The prevailing sentiment was intense and bitter against Dr. Stock and all others engaged in the prosecution of the young men. When, after the usual delays, a jury trial was at last had in the spring of 1840, Westfield men and women crowded to Medina to attend the sittings of the court. The indicted parties seemed least interested in the case, for they played ball with the boys of Medina even while the trial was going on. But their defense was ably managed by Mr. Benedict, of Elyria, and so plainly did he make it to appear that the alleged "riot" was merely a piece of innocent and harmless sport that a general verdict of acquittal was returned. This favorable issue, instead of allaying the general excitement, caused it to break out afresh. An indignation meeting was held, attended by a large part of Westfield's population, and a set of resolutions adopted which plainly informed the world, that, in the opinion of the people, the township would be greatly benefited by Dr. Caleb Stock's immediate removal. Stock promptly brought an action for defamation and slander against the persons who had thus plainly expressed their opinions about him. Judge Samuel McClure, now the leading member of the Summit County bar, represented Stock, and Hon. David Tod, afterward Governor of Ohio, appeared for the people, who were made defendants. The trial, in the fall of 1840, resulted in a verdict of $5 for plaintiff, which compelled the wrathy citizens of Westfield to adjust the costs!

The angry passions engendered by this episode were swallowed up or swept away by the Washingtonian movement in 1843–44, which enlisted in the cause of temperance the active services and hearty sympathy of all Westfield people—sympathies and services which again displayed themselves many years afterward in the vigorous conduct of a Sons of Temperance Lodge. Since war times, no organized band of temperance workers have made themselves prominent in the township, but the present feelings of the people in this matter, are evidenced by the fact that no liquor is now sold anywhere in Westfield.

An anti-slavery sentiment first appeared in the summer of 1831, when Mr. Halsey Hulburt, coming from Enfield, Conn., settled on the farm where he now resides, in the extreme eastern part of the township, and about one mile from Seville. At the election of 1840, three anti-slavery votes were cast in Westfield, the electors being Halsey Hulburt, William Hulburt and Dominie Williams, who had come from Oberlin to teach the Center School. The home of Halsey Hulburt has sheltered a few fugitive slaves, and from its friendly doors they have marched on to an enduring freedom. It never was a "regular station" on the underground railway, being a little aside from the customary route followed by seekers of liberty; and yet it had its visitors. In 1843, two fleeing negroes

Rufus Freeman

came to Hulburt's house from Harrisville, and, after a short stop, hastened northward. One of them was remarkably intelligent. Both went armed to the teeth, fully prepared to fight for their liberty against large odds. A colored brother in distress slipped into the house one night in 1850, in the dead of winter, whose feet were frozen and full of gravel, a pair of fine boots stolen from his former master, being too badly cut and worn to be of any service or protection. This man was bound for Detroit, and he got there in good time. In 1859, an entire family of fugitives (father, mother and five children) spent one night at Hulburt's. So fearful of danger were they, and so timid, even in the house of a true friend and a fearless defender, that they all insisted on sleeping in the same room. No amount of persuasion or assurance of security could induce the father to have any member of his family even beyond the reach of his protecting arm.

From the records of the older churches many interesting items of township history can be gleaned. A Baptist Church was regularly chartered in 1835, the original incorporators being Joshua Bailey, Rufus Freeman, Levi Chapman, William Hulburt, John Mead and a few others. William Hulburt was chosen first Clerk, and was continued in the office through almost the entire life of the organization, Mr. L. D. Ellis serving the final term. Rev. Rufus Freeman was the first Pastor, and preached occasionally until the church's death. Other Pastors filled the pulpit as follows: Rev. D. A. Randall, 1840–42—since quite noted as an author; Rev. J. Manning, 1842–45; Rev. Thomas E. Inman, 1846–49; Rev. J. G. Edwards, 1850–51; Rev. J. H. Collins, 1852. After 1852, there was no preaching, except now and then by Rev. Freeman, and, in 1858, the church died, its dismemberment caused by differences on political subjects.

The first Congregational Church and Society was incorporated by an act passed February 21, 1834, and articles were issued to Enoch Stiles, George Collier, Ebenezer Fowler and Noble Stiles. The society was organized April 7, 1834. First officers: Ebenezer Fowler, Moderator; Sylvanus Jones, William Henry and Calvin Chapin, Trustees; William Russell, Secretary; Enoch Stiles, Treasurer; Benjamin Kidder, Collector; Rev. John McCrea, Pastor, up to June, 1834. On June 1, 1834, Rev. Joel Goodell "commenced preaching half of the time for one year." A meeting was held in the town hall at Le Roy, November 19, 1835, at which Noble Stiles offered a donation of land, lying north of the west half of the public square, and it was voted to build a church. Three weeks later Noble Stiles, George Collier and Thomas J. Dewey were appointed a building committee and went to work. April 4, 1836, this committee was instructed to build a basement story, inclose the body of the house, and proceed with the tower as far as the funds on hand would warrant. All these things were done promptly. August 14, 1837, Rev. Asaph Boutelle was offered and accepted $150 for his services as Pastor for the ensuing year. Rev. William B. Ransom preached in 1839, his term ending January 2, 1840. Rev. O. Littlefield preached one year, beginning November 7, 1841. In 1843, on the 1st of June, Rev. J. P. Stuart, a talented and eloquent, but eccentric man, commenced to preach, under an engagement for one year; but, at the end of ten months, he was dismissed at his own request. The spring of 1844 found Stuart at the head of a large company of Westfield enthusiasts, some of them members of his former flock, who went to the banks of the Ohio River, in Belmont County, and started a community on the Fourier system. This colony lived less than one year.

More than ten years passed in which the Congregational Church maintained but a feeble existence. Finally, on the 29th of May, 1859, formal steps were taken to enter the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and the transformation

into a Methodist Church was gradually accomplished. The Methodist believers who, as previously noted, banded themselves together in 1819, maintained an organization for several years in the western part of the township, but deaths and removals broke up their band. In 1850, a new nucleus started at Le Roy, and so rapid was its development, that in 1859 it was ready to absorb the Congregational Church in its entirety. The first minister of the new church, after the consolidation, was Rev. L. F. Ward. The present Pastor is Rev. G. W. Huddleston, and the church is populous and flourishing. The house of worship is a substantial frame edifice, standing on the very site donated by Noble Stiles in 1835.

The Universalist Church was organized in the month of May, 1839, the preliminary meetings being held in the old schoolhouse and the Baptist Church, which stood upon a little eminence just west of the center. Alfred Peck was Moderator of these meetings, and Asa Farnum served as Clerk. Asa Farnum, Alfred Peck, Selah Beach, Simpson Simmons and Joseph Reynolds, Jr., drafted the constitution of the society. The roll of original members contains the names of forty-four men and forty-six women. Rev. Alfred Peck was the first Pastor. In the minutes of the church, under date of January 22, 1847, there is a record of the purchase of a site for a meeting-house from John Clyne, "being eighty-four feet front on the public square, and extending north far enough to include one-half acre, exclusive of the road." Price paid for ground, $60, which was paid by subscription. One year later, the building operations began, and the dedication occurred June 16, 1849. Another quotation from the minutes of historic interest is this: "Brother Eber Mallory was killed by a log rolling on him on the 7th day of August, 1849." With the exception of a slight schism in 1853, involving a very few members, this church has led a life of prosperity and peace, and to-day is in vigorous condition. Mrs. Abbie Danforth now conducts regular services in the comfortable frame building erected on the half-acre bought thirty-three years ago from Clyne.

There are three other church organizations in Westfield—the Dunkard and the German Reformed, at Friendsville, and the United Brethren, in the southwestern section of the township. These were all organized about 1873, and all have prospered and grown strong in the seven intervening years. Rev. Mr. Sponsler was first Pastor for the German Reformed congregation, and Rev. Mr. Bolinger inaugurated services for the Dunkards. The former body of believers worship in a neat and comfortable house built for their own use. This edifice stands on the site of the old Methodist meeting-house, which, in recent years, was occupied by the United Brethren. About the time the German Reformed Church erected its new structure, the United Brethren also put up a good building, which they now occupy, on the road some distance south of Friendsville. The United Brethren may be regarded in part as an outgrowth of the ancient Methodist organization in the western part of Westfield. The Dunkards now worship in the Friendsville Schoolhouse, for the erection of which they subscribed $100.

This schoolhouse, it is claimed, accommodates one of the very best country district schools in the whole county of Medina. Indeed, Westfield has cause for pride in all of the ungraded schools in her six subdistricts. In each, about seven months instruction is given annually, male teachers being generally employed in the winter, and females in the summer, season. The Le Roy special district was created in the year 1872. In the following year, a beautiful building was erected on the south side of the square, which is admirably adapted to the uses of a graded school. There are three departments in the school—high, intermediate and primary—and each has its own room and teacher. A male Principal is the

special instructor of the high school, and two lady assistants attend to the other departments. The school year is of nine months' duration. The building contains a commodious hall, in which to hold public exercises, and the different departments of the school are amply equipped with good apparatus to aid and illustrate instruction. The edifice cost $8,000. Its erection and the organization of the special district are largely due to the earnest efforts of Mr. A. G. Hawley. The present Board of Education of the township is composed of Reuben High, President; and Philip Long, John Hugunin, S. A. Earl, J. R. Stuckey and William Hulburt. Mr. L. D. Ellis acts as Clerk, being the duly elected Township Clerk. The present Trustees of the township are George F. Daniels, J. P. Reynolds and J. F. Flickinger. Two Justices of the Peace attend to the minor matters of litigation that arise. Westfield has three burial-places for its dead. One at Friendsville, an old and small inclosure just east of the center, and the main cemetery, near Le Roy, on the old Baptist Church premises. All these are controlled by the Township Trustee. The disposition among the citizens to have all public improvements well constructed, is attested by the fine iron bridge which spans Campbell's Creek, about three-fourths of a mile west of Le Roy, and the solid stone structure on the road south of and near the Center, beneath which runs a smaller stream. There is no railroad station in Westfield Township, yet three lines infringe upon its territory. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio grazes its southern boundary, the Tuscarawas Valley cuts off its northeastern corner, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie, now building, touches its soil in the southwestern quarter.

To complete this sketch of Westfield, there remains to be described a powerful and progressive institution, which, though mentioned last, is pre-eminent in importance, and incomparably vaster in its scope than all concerns besides combined. He who travels extensively in the States of Indiana and Ohio, journeying, perchance, on horseback along the innumerable highways, will see in every section, aye, on every road, attached to barns and houses in conspicuous places, little tin tags with black background and lettering thereon in gilt. If he attempts to read these oft-appearing plates, he will meet but a repetition, in an unending series, of the words "Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company," the name of the institution whose base of operations is in Westfield, but whose arms stretch out in all directions through the length and breadth of two great States. The Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company was chartered on the 8th day of February, 1848. Its home office was at Le Roy, and, for the first ten years of its existence, the headquarters were in the extension of the frame store building on the east side of the public square. The first Board of Directors was thus composed: Jonathan Simmons, President, and George Collier, Asa Farnum, Isaiah Phillips, Isaac Rogers, Isaac Jones, Calvin Chapin. The first Secretary of the company was D. B. Austin. This company was the pioneer in this State, in this, that it set out to do an insurance business on farm property exclusively. The founders thought this plan would involve less risk and cheaper rates than any other. The original organization was on the plan of mutual insurance, and the taking of premium notes continued as a feature of the business until 1870. The plan of cash insurance was commenced in 1858, and from that time until 1870, business was conducted on both plans, cash and mutual. In 1870, the taking of premium notes was abolished, and, since then, the company has done an exclusively cash business. The men who have acted as the Company's Presidents, and their terms of office are Jonathan Simmons, 1848 to 1852; Calvin Chapin, 1852 to 1858; Rufus Freeman, 1858 to 1870; James C. Johnson, 1870 to present time. In the office of

Secretary and Treasurer, D. B. Austin was succeeded by L. D. Ellis, who served from 1853 to 1858; A. G. Hawley followed, 1858 to 1866, and, from 1866 to this time, the post has been held by A. H. Hawley. The number of Directors was increased from seven to nine in 1878, and three are now elected annually for three-year terms. The members of the present board are James C. Johnson, Oliver Morton, Nelson Harris, S. H. Pomeroy, F. M. Ashley, J. H. Freeman, Samuel Smith, John B. Chase and T. G. Lewis. Regular meetings of the board are held the second Wednesday of each month, and the annual meeting day is the last Wednesday in September. Two adjusters are in the constant employ of the company. In nearly thirty-three years of actual business, the Ohio Farmers' has insured farm property to a total valuation of $500,000,000. Losses amounting to more than $2,000,000 have been paid in the same period. It is claimed that this far exceeds the showing of any other company doing an exclusively farm business. The operations of the Ohio Farmers' were confined strictly to the State of Ohio until 1877, when they were pushed out into Indiana also. In its first ten years, the company issued 16,000 policies; the next eight years, about 50,000; the next fourteen years, about 255,000. In the year ending September 15, 1880, 26,000 policies were issued, covering property worth $35,000,000. Every year the company's income has exceeded its expenditures, giving it a growing surplus. With the increase in business, the facilities and conveniences for its transaction have been multiplied. In 1858, the office was removed from the frame building at the corner, to a neat brick edifice near by. The latter became a part of the present office, which was built in 1866. The chance visitor in Westfield, after strolling through the quiet roads that thread the township, having noted the prevailing repose and peace that rests upon the farms, having viewed those attractive and well-peopled villages, Friendsville and Le Roy, will be surprised, beyond measure, when he happens to enter the office of this great insurance company. The large and well-constructed building, the spacious and finely furnished rooms occupied by the busy Secretary and his force of clerks, the clicking of type-writers and the ring of the telephone—all these cause him to imagine, for a moment, that he has been suddenly transported from the rural village to some great commercial city.

To the student of history, Westfield, when viewed in its various stages of development, presents an interesting illustration of the wholesome growth which has repeatedly attended institutions that have been planted by pioneers from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York, watched and tended by the patient, careful immigrants from Pennsylvania, and finally made to flourish and bear fruit, by men of energy and talent, to the manor born.

CHAPTER XX.*

HINCKLEY TOWNSHIP—A BROKEN SURFACE—THE PARADISE OF HUNTERS—A FARMERS' HUNT—A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS—CHURCHES—SCHOOL STATISTICS.

HINCKLEY forms the extreme northeast township in Medina County. Its surface is broken by rugged and abrupt ledges, and long, high and narrow ridges extend through its territory from north to south, and from south to northwest. The sides of these jutting precipices are curiously worn out, and, in many places, deep caves extend into the rocky ground, whence issue fine springs of never-failing water. The stroller over these extended ledges sees many astonishing passages in the rock, made by the falling away of large masses, consequent upon the undermining of the softer rock below. The soil of the township is loamy, for the most part, affording a growth of chestnut, walnut, hickory and oak timber. Rocky River, known as the East Branch of that stream, enters the township in the northeast corner; it flows southerly, passing into Summit County, skirting the eastern line of Hinckley Township. At the extreme southeast corner, it again enters the township, making a large bend at the southern extremity of the "Ridge," and then flows northwesterly through the township, passing one-half mile east of the center, gathering the water of numberless springs. It passes into Cuyahoga County directly north of Hinckley Center. This river was once a powerful torrent, filling the broad valley, through which it now so quietly flows, with a rushing, seething flood of water.

Hinckley was marked off under the Connecticut Land Company Survey as Township 4, Range 13; its boundaries are Granger on the south, Brunswick on the west, Cuyahoga County on the north, and Summit County on the east. The area of Hinckley exceeds that of any other of the townships of Medina County. Its total acreage is 17,133, this being over 1,000 acres in excess of any one of its sister townships. York Township comprises but 13,436, it being the smallest in the county. This difference in the surface area is partially due to the swellings and elevation of ground, which forms a distinguishing feature in the physical construction of this township.

In the distribution of the lands of the Western Reserve among the original land speculators who bought it of the State of Connecticut, the township of Hinckley fell to the lot of Judge Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Mass. He was known as one of the shrewdest land speculators, and, aside from his Hinckley possessions, he owned numerous tracts of land in Medina and other counties of the Western Reserve. He was sharp and exacting in his dealings with the purchasers of his lands. He had been educated for a lawyer, and during his life-time was known as a prominent member of the bar of Massachusetts. His dealings in Western lands made him a wealthy man. He died in his native town in Northampton, Mass., 1840, greatly respected by all his neighbors and acquaintances. The following anecdote, that has been related of him, illustrates the prevailing idea, in those days, of the future value of Western lands. Gov. Strong, of Massachusetts, was a brother-in-law of Hinckley, and also owner of tracts of land on the Reserve. One day they were discussing the propriety of putting their land into market. Strong thought it best, as the saving in taxes and interest would more than equal the rise in value.

* Contributed by Charles Neil.

Hinckley dissented, "Why," said he "the time will come when the Ohio lands will sell for more than $10 per acre." "Yes," replied Strong, "but, before that time comes, you and I will be in Heaven." "Ah! that's the devil of it," said the Judge.

When the tide of emigration began to flow westward from the Eastern States in the second decade of this century, Judge Hinckley was not slow in placing the most of his lands on sale. He appointed his son-in-law, Joseph Lyman, who had located at Ravenna, in Portage County, as agent of his Western domain. Hinckley being rough and broken in surface, no particular effort was made by the owner to sell the land. He did not even have a survey taken of its area until several years after the adjoining township had been quite generally settled. This territory remained a dense wilderness, and, as a consequence, the wild animals made it a place of refuge, and hid in its dark shades and cavernous recesses. The valley of the Rocky River, from the Big Bend, on the Granger line northward, and the western side of the great Hinckley Ridge, was considered among the settlers the hunter's paradise. A number of the Wyandots and Seneca tribe of Indians made the township a favorite hunting resort when the country east, north and south, had already been well settled by white people. After the year 1812, they pitched their lodge but once or twice in this neighborhood, and since that time have entirely disappeared, moving West. Now and then, a few stray hunters and trappers of the copper-colored nation made their appearance up to the year 1820, but they remained shy of the white settlers.

Two remarkable events that occurred in the early days of the township have been preserved for record. The first was the hanging of an Indian squaw in the summer of 1806. She had been accused of witchcraft in predicting that darkness would come over the earth. Her prophecy caused alarm among the tribe, and a council was called. It was decided that she should suffer death by strangulation by having invoked the powers of the evil one. Accordingly, she was hung in the month of May, 1806, on the limb of a large tree that had fallen across the river bed, on a ledge near the Big Bend, on the Granger line, amidst the chant and howling of the savages. It is said that several white men were instrumental in her execution. The body was left swinging to the tree, and remained there as a warning, and as a carrion for the vultures of the air to feed upon, until it finally dropped into the river below. In the month of June following the tragic death of the Indian prophetess, a total eclipse of the sun took place. It is not known how the squaw got her information of the astronomical phenomenon that was to occur, but it was probably based on premonitions induced by events of a similar kind, which had always been looked upon by the Indians with a sort of mystical terror.

The depredations and annoyances by the wolves and bears whose haunts were in Hinckley, caused the farmers and settlers of Medina, Summit and Cuyahoga Counties to resolve on a war of extermination against these beasts. A meeting was called in Strongsville in the fall of 1818, to make arrangements for the great hunt, and enlist everybody within available distance to help in the slaughter chase. A committee to conduct the hunt was selected, and they soon issued a proclamation to the farmers of the three counties. The day fixed upon was the 24th day of December. The order was that the farmers gather by early daybreak, armed with rifles, guns, pitchforks, flails, clubs, and every available implement of war; form a continuous line on the four sides of the township, and, at a given signal, advance toward its center, killing, shooting and slaughtering all game that came within reach. A half mile square was marked out by blazed trees in the center of the township, and on this

line they were all to stop, and take position, and from there kill and shoot the game within reach. Cleveland, Newburg and Royalton were to form on the north line, Brecksville and Richfield on the east line, Bath and Granger on the south, and Medina, Brunswick and Strongsville on the west. Preparations on an extensive scale at once commenced throughout the entire region, and the excitement for the impending chase began to run high. The 24th day of December came. It was a clear, brisk day. A slight crust of snow covered the ground, and the little streams and the ground were frozen hard. Before the morning sunlight had commenced to steal through the leafless and shivering trees, the noise and laughter of men advancing from every direction toward the line, the bark of dogs and the sharp ring of rifle shots re-echoed through the woods from far and near. Startled and alarmed, the deer started from their lair and bounded in long strides for refuge in the wild confines of the central township. Many of these animals were overhauled in their flight by the swift bullet before the fun of the day had really commenced. The wolves and bears just returning from their night's raids in the settlements, sneak off in precipitous flight before the unusual noise, and hide in the thick swamps and cavernous recesses of Hinckley. Soon the large hunting host is in line on the four sides of the battle-ground. The men take their positions, the companies touching at the four corners, and soon the square is perfect, making a continuous line of twenty miles on the inside. The north line, composed of the settlers of Cuyahoga County, numbers about one hundred and thirty men, many of them from the then infant settlement of Cleveland. It is under command of T. N. Ferris, of Royalton. The east line has about one hundred and twenty-five men, and is under charge of Judge Welton, of Richfield, and Carry Oaks, of Brecksville. The south line, under command of Zenas Hamilton, number about one hundred men, and the west line, under Abraham Freeze, of Brunswick, numbers about one hundred and twenty men. These five Captains form the Board of Managers, and the whole affair is under their immediate control and direction. The hunters stand alert and anxiously wait for the signal to pass. Then a long-drawn blast from a horn comes from the high hills in the north and echoes down the valley. It is answered on the west, and down it passes along its line, then it comes east, and up back it goes to the north. As the last bugle sound dies away, the word "all ready," passes from mouth to mouth, and with it the advance begins. Steadily the columns press on, silently at first, then comes a wild shout and soon the echoing roll of musketry, as the wild game dashes through the woods and the thick underbrush before the advancing host. The north column is the first to close in the square on the center, then follows east and west and south. It was almost a solid phalanx of men, standing close to one another.

Driven into madness and utter despair by the terrible confusion and slaughter, the deer, led by the stags, dash in droves against the lines; many are shot, others are forked and clubbed, and some, the larger and fleeter, escape—bounding over the heads of the hunters. The frightened animals, quivering and foaming, with their large eyeballs protruding, rush back and forth, from side to side, and the massacre continues. The orders are strict, that all firing must be done low and toward the center, to prevent injury to the men. In one of the rushes made by the deer against the north column, Lathrop Seymour accidentally receives a buckshot in his shoulder and one in his left leg. He is disabled, and is conveyed back to the rear to have his wounds dressed. It is now past noon, and the carcasses of several hundred deer lie strewn on the ground through the woods. One or two bears and several wolves

had been killed up to this time. The impossibility soon became apparent to the captains, that all the game enclosed in the square could be killed—and especially the bears and wolves, the extermination of which was really the purpose of the hunt—without another advance being made from the four sides. This could not be done without endangering the life and limbs of the hunters. A council of war was called, and it was decided that the lines should hold their positions, and that no further long-range firing be done, and the killing of deer and small game be prohibited. William Coggswell, of Bath, Ohio, the prince of huntsmen in his day in Ohio, and "Riley the Rover," another famous hunter, who was located at Cleveland, and whose proper name has slipped the memory of the old settlers, were then ordered, with eight more men, to advance toward the center, and "stir up" the wolves and bears, and have them come out. The men on the lines were to keep watch and kill the animals as they came out from their retreats. The men entered the arena, and their experience is best told in the words of Coggswell, who started in in advance of the little squad: * * * "I soon came in contact with plenty of wolves and bears, and shot several of them, when I saw near the center a monstrous bear—I think the largest I ever saw of that species. We wounded him twice, so that he dropped each time, when he retreated toward the south line, and I followed in hot pursuit. About this time, the south line advanced about forty rods; they had become so enthusiastic in the hunt that they could be restrained no longer, and this brought them within a short distance of the bear and myself. My dog, which I had left in the rear, seeing me after the bear, broke away from the young man who had him in charge, and came running to my assistance. We met the bear just as he was crossing a little creek on the ice. I ran up the bank within twenty-five or thirty feet of the bear, and stood several feet above him. About this time, the men on the south line commenced shooting at the bear, apparently regardless of me and my dog. There were probably 100 guns fired within a very short space of time, and the bullets sounded to me very much like a hail-storm. As soon as old Bruin got his head still enough so I dare shoot, I laid him out. While they were firing so many guns, a great many persons hallooed to me to come out or I would be shot; but, as it happened, neither myself nor dog were hurt. The bear soon succumbed to the hot lead that was being poured into his body. When the monster had been killed, the south line broke, regardless of all orders, and they were soon joined by the three other lines." Now a general search commenced in the center and through the haunts and caves on the sides of the hills. Several more bears and wolves were found and killed, the last one being a wounded wolf which had secreted itself in the top of a fallen tree. Firing now closed, darkness was coming on. The men were all called together by a trumpet-call near the spot where the big bear had been killed. They were ordered to discharge their guns and then stack them. Then the labor of dragging the game commenced. First, the wolves were drawn in, and there were just seventeen. It was then decided that the bounty money—then paid by the State for wolf scalps—should be expended in refreshments for the hunting host. Accordingly, two men were dispatched to the settlement of Richfield, several miles on the east, there to procure what they could find, and return with it to the scene of the day's action. Within a few hours, the men returned, bringing a barrel of whisky, drawn in a sled by a yoke of oxen. In the meantime, the other game had been gathered, and it was found that there were over three hundred deer and twenty-one bears. A rousing big fire was built, and the scene which had recently been a vast slaughter-pen, had now turned into one of boisterous jubilation and merriment. A roll-call

was made, and it was found that there were 454 men on the ground. And then, as "Riley, the Rover," of Cleveland, the bard of the occasion, describes it in his lines on this hunt, composed some years after:

"They set the barrel on one end,
And stove the other in;
They used for tapster to attend
A ladle made of tin.

"The whisky, made by honest men,
Was drank by men upright,
And none would deem it hurtful then
To drink on such a night.

"Then every man drank what he chose,
And all were men of spunk;
But not a fighting wrangle rose,
And not a man got drunk."

The word was now passed that the whole squad camp here for the night. A half-dozen men soon had hold of the big bear, drawing him up by the hind legs; jerked off the skin, and the fat, greasy carcass was soon roasting and spitting before the large camp fire. But few of the hunters had brought a little "Johnny cake," and a slice of bacon or venison, and they all evinced a sharp appetite for something to eat. When the roasting had been completed, an onslaught was made with bowie knives on the body. But, as there was no salt in the camp, the food served became nauseating. From this it went to song, then speeches, and finally the night wound up with anecdotes of adventure and pioneer life. As morning came, a division of the game was made. A committee consisting of Henry Hoyt, of Liverpool; John Bigelow, of Richfield, and William Coggswell, of Bath, was elected to make the division. After the proportionate shares had been allotted to the different companies, the journey homeward was commenced, some of the hunters living twenty and thirty miles away. Many of the men who had congregated here on the wonderful occasion had been entire strangers to one another, but, after the night's strange and unusual festivities, they had grown on terms of brotherly friendship. It had been a joy and a pleasure to all of these sturdy pioneers who were the first to unfold the beauties of the beautiful "Reserve," to meet so many of their kind here, isolated and alone as their days had to be spent then in battling with the forest and clearing their farms. The game was tied on sticks, and then away the hunters wandered up the hills and down the valley, north, east, west and south, in twos, with the end of a stick on their shoulders, the trusty rifle under their arms and a deer, wolf or bear hanging between, its bloody head dragging over the frozen, snowy ground.

It was in the year following this hunt, that a survey was made of Hinckley, by Abraham Freeze, of Brunswick. The township was divided into 100 lots, each containing 160 acres. The land was then placed on the market for $3 per acre. In the eastern part of the township, Freeze found a "squatter" named Walton, who was the first settler in the township, and the only one at the time of its first survey. Where Walton had come from, or where he moved, has never been learned. He was an industrious man, and had made considerable improvement on what is considered the best lot in the township. Freeze paid Walton for his improvements, and bought the lot of Judge Hinckley. A few years later, the buyer sold it to Nathan Wilson. In 1820, Frederick Deming bought the lot adjoining the one owned by Abraham Freeze, and made the first permanent settlement in Hinckley Township, in that part which is known as the "Ridge." Here he lived alone for several years. In 1822, James Stillman came with his family from the State of New York, and bought land in this neighborhood, building a cabin in the immediate vicinity of Deming's. Stillman soon died. He was buried on a knoll a little way west of the settlement, where now is located the Ridge burial-ground. His death so discouraged his family that they returned at once to New York. In the spring following, Thomas

N. Easton came alone into Hinckley Township from Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., and commenced to clear a tract of land that he had bought from Hinkley, which was also located in the vicinity of Deming's settlement. He was soon joined by his young wife, who followed him from their native State, where the two had been married only the year previous. Next came the families of Jared Thayer, Joab Loomis, Robbin Stillman, Curtis Bullard and Ingersoll Porter, all locating close together in the eastern part of the township.

A number of squatters took possession of lands in the extreme northwest part of the township, some time during the year 1821. It is not known whence they came, nor at what time they located on these lands. Their names were Joe Brink, John Stow, Bill Pool and Tytus Richardson. When regular transfer sales of the land were made to actual settlers, these "squatters" vacated the grounds and removed to parts unknown. David Babcock was the first permanent settler in this part of Hinckley. He was born in Albany County, N. Y. In 1818, he married the daughter of Isaac Isham, of Syracuse, and, in the spring of 1819, he, with his father-in-law and family, removed to Ohio, traveling in wagons, with three yoke of oxen. They settled in Strongsville. The next year, young Babcock bought 160 acres of land in Hinckley Township, at $3 per acre. He commenced at once making improvements on the new land, by building a log cabin, clearing several acres, and set out an orchard. His wife remained with her parents for several years. In 1826, the old folks moved down from Strongsville and located on a piece of land they had bought, about a mile northeast of David Babcock's farm.

These few settlers continued to be annoyed by wolves, despite the great slaughter of wild game that had taken place only a few years previous. The pioneers were encouraged to trap or kill wolves by a liberal bounty given for their scalps, and paid by the State. To save their flocks, the settlers built high log pens, covered over, and shut up their sheep at night. Woe to the man who neglected that precaution! A farmer in the southern part of the township one day went to mill, and returned late in the evening. As he came home in the night, he saw his flock of forty sheep lie quietly in the open air, close to his house. He felt tired, and everything seemed so quiet, that he thought he would run the risk of the wolves catching his sheep that night. But, in the morning, thirty-nine were found dead, mangled and torn by wolves. Many and various devices were resorted to by the settlers to rid themselves of these pests. In March, 1823, William Coggswell, then living in Granger, came up into Hinckley with parts of a steer that he had lost by disease. He deposited one quarter on the Remson Brook, in the south part of the township, several rods from the stream, on one side, and the other part the same distance on the other side. Then he took large, moss-covered stones, and arranged them in the brook, several feet apart, as stepping-stones for the wolves to cross upon, for he knew that wolves, like sheep, dislike to step into water, and, if they have occasion to cross a stream too wide to jump over, will seek out a log to walk upon, or such a place as this trapper had fixed. In place of one of these stones, he put a large, double-spring wolf-trap, with ponderous jaws, armed with sharp spikes. This trap he covered over with moss, so that it was nicely concealed, and resembled a moss-covered stone. Here Coggswell caught eleven wolves before his bait was all consumed.

There was living at this time in Hinckley, just a little way north of the Granger line, a Mr. Carpenter. His cattle strayed away in search of leeks and other herbage, and failed to come home at night; so the next morning he sent a boy, about twelve years old, who was living with him, in search of the cattle. The boy,

accompanied by a small dog, took his way to the brook bottom, where leeks grew most numerous, hoping there to find the cattle. The dog, in running about, found Coggswell's wolf-bait, and began to eat it. The boy, seeing the dog eating something on the other side of the stream, thought he would go over and see what it was, and, as the water was too wide to jump, he strove to cross on the stepping-stones so nicely arranged, never suspecting a trap was concealed there. The second step he made, snap went the trap, and he yelled out with pain. His outcry so frightened the little dog that he ran home and left the boy alone in his trouble. This was about 10 in the morning. In vain the boy tried to get loose. He tugged and strove with all his might to loosen the jaws, but they, with their cruel spikes, held him fast. Mr. Carpenter, seeing the dog come home without the boy, after a while began to suspect there was something wrong; so he started off for the double purpose of finding the cattle and boy. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he found him, and strove to get him out of the trap by standing on the spring with his feet and using his hands at the same time, but, failing in that, he carried the boy and trap to a log, and, getting a couple of handspikes or levers, by putting the ends under the log and resting them over the springs and bearing down, he loosened the springs and finally got the boy out. The poor fellow could not walk a step. The spikes had pierced the flesh on his foot, and it had been so tightly squeezed for so long a time that it had become swollen and benumbed. Mr. Carpenter took the boy on his back and the trap under his arm, and carried them home. The next day, Coggswell visited his trap and found it gone. From appearances, he rightly judged that it had been carried off by human hands, and not been dragged off by wolves; so he went to Carpenter, who was the person or settler living nearest, to inquire about the trap. Here he found the boy and trap, and learned that Carpenter had gone to Squire Freeze's to see if he could not sue Coggswell for damages, but, as he had received no encouragement, he came back home, and, Coggswell being still there, Carpenter refused to give up the trap, and said the boy ought to keep it. Coggswell contended he had a right to set the trap where he did, and that it was the boy's misfortune that got him into the trap, and not his (Coggswell's) fault. Carpenter finally reluctantly gave up the trap.

Josiah Piper came into Ohio from his home in Massachusetts, in the spring of 1818. He located at first at Bath, working for John Hall, in that township. The young pioneer, before he had come out West to look for a new home, had affianced himself to a young lady of his neighborhood. He worked industriously to get a good start so he might return, marry his lady-love, and, as his wife, bring her back to the settlement in Ohio. He bought a tract in the center of Hinckley, after a few years, and soon accumulated sufficient funds to go back East and marry. Within a few years, he returned to Ohio and settled in Hinckley. He soon became a man quite influential in the public affairs of the township. He was appointed one of the Associate Judges of Medina County, in 1832, and served for a number of years.

In 1824, Daniel L. Conant located with his family of three children, one mile north of the Center. They had come out from the State of New York. After remaining in Hinckley for a number of years, he removed with his family elsewhere, having joined the Methodist Conference of Northern Ohio as a stated minister. Orlando Wilcox, with his wife and one child, settled on a lot adjoining that of Josiah Piper's, near the Center, in the spring of 1831. One-half mile east of this point stood a small log cabin, and on the other side of the road, a little further east, was a log building, put up a few years previous, by one Ball, for a blacksmith-shop. Ball had sickened and returned to

Richfield, where he had formerly lived, to be nursed and doctored, but he soon died, and he never used the building. Dr. Wilcox took possession of this building for a time, keeping his family in it until he could build himself one on his own lands. It had a "puncheon" floor and a roof of "shakes"—no boards overhead. The doctor removed with his family to the southern part of the county in 1838, living for a few years at Friendsville, in Westfield Township. He then returned to Hinckley, and thereafter occupying his old possessions.

Lyman and Hiram Miller, father and son, came out to Hinckley in the spring of 1833, from their nome in Monroe County, N. Y., to view the lands in the township. They purchased 650 acres in the western part of Hinckley, returned to their home in the East, and, within a few months, came back with their families to Ohio, settling on the newly acquired territory. The two settlers had engaged the services of Asahel Welton, to erect a cabin for them on the new lands. But, he being unable to find the exact locality where the owners desired their building, had to defer the construction of it until their coming. These families had come by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence across Lake Erie to Cleveland, whence they moved by wagons to Brunswick. There they engaged Thomas James to pilot them through the woods to their new lands on the line of Hinckley Township.

The accessions to the settlement on the "Ridge," in the eastern part, had become quite numerous by this time; among the new arrivals being Nathan Damon with his family, and Jacob Shaw with his family, both of whom came from Massachusetts in the spring of 1831. The succeeding year Caleb Damon, with his wife and two daughters, Esther and Eliza, and their mother and grandmother, Lucy (who died several years after the arrival in Hinckley, at the remarkable age of one hundred and three years), and also Arad Damon with his family of four children, came together and settled in the neighborhood.

In the fall of 1831, Erastus Waite, who had come out that year from Franklin, Mass., settled on land near the center adjoining Judge Piper's and Dr. Wilcox's land. He bought two acres cleared land of one Benjamin Buck, and moved with his family into the cabin the latter had constructed.

The civil organization of Hinckley Township took place in the year 1825. The first election was held on the 25th day of September of this year, and took place in a little log schoolhouse in the southeastern part of the town. Thomas N. Easton, Jared Thayer and D. M. Conant acted as Judges of Election, and Reuben Ingersol and Abraham Freeze as Clerks. Reuben Ingersol, T. N. Easton and Josiah Piper were elected Trustees; Jared Thayer, Clerk; Joab Loomis and Samuel Porter, Overseers of the Poor; Curtis Bullard and Richard Swift, Fence Viewers; D. M. Conant and Jonathan Fisk, Listers and Appraisers; Fred Deming, Treasurer, and Thomas Stow and D. Babcock, Constables. On a promise made by Judge Hinkley, that, if the settlers of the township would name it after him, in his honor, he would deed them a lot of 160 acres for school purposes, or any use they might choose to put it to. It was therefore voted by the people that it should be named Hinckley. When, a year later, Judge Hinckley made his annual visit to the colony to collect his dues, he was reminded of his promise. The Judge hemmed and hawed, said he had been very unfortunate the past year, had met with heavy losses, had had much sickness in his family, and really did not feel able to make so large a gift. He finally compromised the matter by making out the following deed of tranfer, and giving it to the Township Trustees and their successors:

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: KNOW YE, That I, Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Mass., for and in consideration of one dollar current money of the Commonwealth aforesaid, to me in hand

paid, before the ensealing hereof by Thomas N. Easton, John Jones and Andrew McCreery, Trustees of the township of Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and am fully satisfied, contented and paid, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, conveyed and confirmed; and by these presents do freely, clearly and absolutely grant, give, bargain, sell, alien, release, convey and confirm unto them the said Easton, Jones and McCreery, Trustees as aforesaid, and their successors in office, forever, the following described parcels of land lying in Hinckley aforesaid, to wit:

A parcel of land bounded as follows: Beginning at a point 9 chains and 75 links, bearing south 88° west from the center stake of said township, in the center of the highway; thence running northwest 2 chains and 50 links; thence south 88° west 5 chains; thence south 2° east 5 chains; thence north 88° east 5 chains; thence north 2° west 2 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres and 80 rods, be the same more or less—to be by said Trustees appropriated to such purposes as shall best subserve the interests of the town—it being understood that all roads now established and lying in any of the above-described lands are not hereby conveyed.

To Have and to Hold the before-granted premises, with the appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging to them, the said Easton, Jones and McCreery, Trustees as aforesaid, and their successors in office, to them and their own above-mentioned use, benefit and behoof forevermore: And I, the said Samuel Hinckley, for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, premise and grant unto and with the said Easton, Jones and McCreery, Trustees as aforesaid, and their successors in office forever: That before, and until the ensealing hereof, I am the true, sole, proper and lawful owner and possessor of the before-granted premises, with the appurtenances; I have in myself, good right, full power and lawful authority to give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, convey and confirm the same as aforesaid; and that free and clear, and freely and clearly, executed, acquitted and discharged of and from all former and other gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases, mortgages, wills, entails, jointures, dowries, thirds, executions and incumbrances whatsoever.

And Furthermore, I, the said Samuel Hinckley, for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby covenant, promise and engage, the before-granted premises, with the appurtenances unto them, the said Easton, Jones and McCreery, and their successors in office forever, to warrant, secure and defend against the lawful claims and demands of any person whatsoever. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one. Samuel Hinckley [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
John Randall.
Joseph Lyman.

Personally appeared before me, Samuel Hinckley, signer and sealer of the within instrument, and acknowledged it to be his free act and deed.

Frederick Deming, *J. P.*

Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio, June 23, 1831.

The Hinckley people were for quite a time, during the early days, excited on the temperance question; and on various occasions it produced a state of ill-feelimg and unpleasantness. Whisky was in those days one of the social elements, and no public occasion was thought complete, unless there was a good supply of liquor. One set of citizens finally decided that they would no longer assist at raisings if there was whisky; and another said as determinedly they would not if there was not whisky. Between these two factions, it was often difficult to get enough help to put up a frame without going a great distance to invite hands, or made a compromise. It thus happened, one day, that, while there was a raising on Oviatt's farm, near the Center, there was also another on the "Ridge," and, between these two, help was scarce. Oviatt liked a "drop" now and then, and so did Craig and a few others present, but they could not muster forces enough to raise without the aid of the temperance men, and so reluctantly agreed to dispense with whisky. Craig, a rough, whisky-drinking fellow, but a man of experience in barn-raisings "bossed" the job. After raising the bent, Craig called out, "There, you cold-water cusses, hold that till I tell you to let go." They did hold till they got tired and could hold no longer, and over went the bent. William West was on it, but he jumped off without injury, while a pike-pole fell and

struck Robert McCloud, fracturing his skull. Dr. Wilcox was called; he dressed the wound, and the man got well in a few weeks. This incident rather added to the ranks of the temperance people, and a society was formed which became influential and important, sustaining its organization for a number of years.

Curtis Bullard was the first Justice of the Peace. The first couple he married, and the first couple undoubtedly married in the township, were a Mr. Carr and Miss Harriet Wallace. Among the guests present, were Judge Josiah Piper and wife, Curtis Bullard and wife, and others. They had a right jolly good time; and among other amusing performances they sang;

"Scotland is burning, run, boys, run,
Scotland is burning, fire! fire! fire!
Pour on water," etc.

They were excellent singers, and carried all the parts to perfection. The time and occasion and spirit in which it was sung, rendered it ludicrous in the extreme. Carr stayed with his wife but three or four days, and then left her for parts unknown. The first child born in the township was a daughter to F. Deming. The latter put up the first frame dwelling ever constructed in the township. It burned down in the year 1856. The next erected was by A. Freeze and is still standing. The dwellings of the first settlers were universally built of logs. Though not as commodious as the present dwellings, the dwellers therein enjoyed as much true happiness.

Hinckley has been quite prolific in deaths by accident. F. N. Ferris was killed by the fall of a tree. Richard Swift, Jr., was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in his own hands. J. B. Dake was killed by the kick of a horse. S. Woodruff was killed by lightning. Caleb Damon was shot by A. Shear.

A very common method of hunting turkeys was to use a turkey-bone, with the aid of which the call of a turkey for its mate could be very closely imitated. The hunter would lie in ambush and call until some turkey, unconscious of the fate which awaited him, would approach the hiding-place of the hunter, when he was made an easy victim of the rifle. Caleb Damon had secreted himself in this manner behind a log. Shear, who was hunting in the same locality, heard the "call," answered it, and cautiously advanced in the direction of the sound. Soon a black object was seen to rise slowly above the log, and Shear, thinking it to be a turkey, took deadly aim with his gun and fired. A cry of "My God! I am shot!" from the object at which he had discharged his rifle, apprised Shear what he had done. Instead of killing a turkey, he had sent a rifle bullet crashing through the brain of his friend and neighbor. Mr. Damon died almost instantly. Susan Sutton committed suicide at Burk's Corners by poisoning herself. R. Swift drowned himself in a well. The most remarkable in this category of accidents and incidents, is the "Whipp Case," that created a sensation at the time of its occurrence, perhaps never equaled by any event in Medina County. Robert Whipp is a wealthy land-owner in Hinckley Township. He lost his first wife by death, and was re-married to a young widow, thirty or forty years his junior, in 1876. They lived together on his farm in the central part of Hinckley. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, September 15, 1877, Whipp was awakened from sleep by mysterious movements on the part of his wife. He also discovered a strong and to him peculiar smell about the bed-clothing, which he afterward described as chloroform. In a few minutes he heard footsteps approaching his bed, and his wife, getting off from the bed, asked in a whisper, "Shall I put the light out?" The other voice answered "Yes." The light was then put out, and they walked away from the bed together. Whipp then asked, "Who is there?" No answer. They turned back and went into

the kitchen. Other voices were then heard, all apparently in consultation together. Soon after Whipp, who still remained in bed, heard heavy footsteps approaching, and, in a moment more, he was seized by the throat. A struggle ensued. Whipp, who is a powerfully strong man, finally succeeded in getting off from the bed onto the floor. He then saw another man, of short stature, and thick set, who came to the assistance of the first, with a rope in his hand. At this time he recognized in the first, his young wife's brother, Lon Spensley. The other man, he did not know. The two men soon got him down on the floor and attempted to put a slip-noose rope over his head. It was a matter of life and death now, and the struggle was hard. They got the rope over his head and down as far as his mouth several times, but he desperately shoved it off; and finally, with a desperate effort, he threw the assailants from him and gained his feet. He wrenched the rope from their hands, and they backed out into the kitchen. He then ran out-doors in his night clothes and started for a neighbor's, where he remained until morning. He then had Spensley, and, soon after, his wife and a young man named Taylor, arrested. At the winter term, in 1878, of the Medina County Court of Common Pleas, the prisoners were arraigned on the charge of attempt to kill. After a most exciting trial, of several weeks in duration, they were found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. After a year's servitude, they were released by the Governor's pardon.

The house of Hiram Miller, in the southwestern part of the township, on the Brunswick line, became noted during the Fugitive Slave excitement as a station on the "underground railroad," and its owner was known as one of the most zealous workers and abettors to keep the runaway slave out of the clutches of the pursuing master. The negroes were brought by Festus Ganyard and Ira Ingraham from Granger, where they always found succor at the hands of the two men, to the house of Miller. Here the slaves were detained until after reconnaissance had been made to the north, and, when the coast was found to be clear of slave-hunters, the darkies were transported by Miller and Egbert Ashley, of Strongsville, to the outlet of Rocky River, on Lake Erie, and thence they were shipped to Canada. Miller oftentimes had as many as twenty-five fugitives under his roof, and he supplied them with food and clothing to the best of his means. Aside from giving aid to the slaves in this way, Miller took a very decided and open stand among his neighbors on the great anti-slavery question, and he boldly advocated the cause by lecturing and preaching in its behalf. It created an intense excitement for a time, and on one or two occasions bodily assaults were made upon him by his neighbors, he at one time receiving serious injuries.

The pioneer industry of Hinckley forms a considerable factor in the affairs of the township. The first store was built by A. Miles, of Brunswick, who put into it a young man named Daniel Bradigum, who erected a large ashery near the store. Ashes was then the principal article of manufacture people had to sell. These ashes were converted first into black salts, and then into pearl-ash. This was before the days of saleratus. Corn-cob ashes and pearl-ash were used to raise short-cake, and the cake was baked in an iron kettle. William Comstock established the first blacksmith-shop in the township, in the eastern part. Houghton Packard built a large, three-story carding-mill in the Rocky River Valley, in the southeastern part of the township, in the year 1828. A foundry, grist-mill and distillery were added to it in the course of a few years. Business was done here for some time, until, in later years, the manufacturing and business interests shifted to the center. David Babcock built a saw-mill north of town, on "Big Brook," in 1842. He was followed in this enterprise by Warren

Warren and Lewis Brown, both of whom built mills a little further up the creek. In 1852, F. P. and W. L. Wetmore established a large steam saw-mill, which was afterward, in 1857, sold to Mortimer Old, who added a grist-mill. Immediately after the war, Abram Dunham erected a foundry at the Center. This was destroyed by fire on the 1st of April, 1867, but was immediately rebuilt on a larger scale. Two years later, on May 6, 1869, the fire-fiend again reduced the establishment to ashes, involving a great loss to the proprietors and the business interests of Hinckley. The workmen had just cleared out the shop, throwing the shavings, chips and refuse pieces into the engine-room to be used for kindlings and fuel, preparatory to taking off a "heat." The fire was kindled, the engine put in motion to propel the fan to increase the heat in the cuppola, and they were busy in filling the molds, when suddenly they were startled by the cry of "fire," raised without. A spark had fallen among the shavings in the engine-room, and, before they were aware, it was filled with a blaze. It burst outward, ran up the siding, and soon the roof was on fire. There was a stiff breeze from the south, which blew the fire directly into the upper room, where the wood-shop was located. The workmen could save nothing; their coats and vests, hanging up on pegs, were burned. About two rods to the east stood the warehouse, filled with plows, cultivators, etc. Soon the west side of that building and the roof were on fire. The roofs of Waite's and Riley's barns and house caught fire about the same time. It seemed as if everything was about to be consumed by the devouring element. It was a time of wild excitement, when suddenly the wind changed, blowing the flames from the buildings. Men mounted the buildings and poured water on the parts of the roof on fire. Old carpets were got, saturated with water and spread on the roofs. Men and women worked like beavers, and they finally succeeded in their heroic efforts to stay the flames. Even the warehouse, which had at one time been abandoned to the flames, was partially, with all its contents, saved. Within a few years, the establishment was again resurrected, and it is to-day one of the most successful and extensive foundries in Medina County.

The Hinckley Lodge, of I. O. O. F., which is "hailed" as Lodge 304, was organized in 1856. The charter was given by the Ohio Grand Lodge, on the 3d of June, 1856. The petitioners for the grant were S. C. Oviatt, Wesley Pope, W. S. Wetmore, William Crooks, William S. Salisbury and A. Severance. The first regular meeting was held on the 4th of July, 1856, and the following board of officers was elected: W. S. Wetmore, N. G.; L. Parker, V. G.; A. Severance, Secretary; G. B. Simmons, Treasurer; M. W. Dunham, Conductor; and William Frost, Warden. After a few years, the society purchased one of the store buildings in the village, and arranged the upper story as a lodge-room. The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Saturday of each week.

A small Methodist society was organized on the "Ridge" as early as 1822. Meetings were then held at private houses, until a few years later, when the people met at the little log schoolhouse that had been erected in the vicinity. Services were conducted by missionaries from the East, and circuit-riders, who came at different times through the settlement. On preaching days, four devoted sisters, Letitia Swift, Mrs. McCreary, Mrs. Chester Conant, and Mrs. David Taman, would come through the woods together, singing hymns, and making them ring with their bright and clear voices. They came dressed in all the simplicity of the times; a plain sunbonnet or a bandana handkerchief answered the purpose of the fashionable bonnet of to-day. During 1826, a Methodist society was organized by D. L. Conant, near the center, which the "Ridge" people soon joined, and the two together formed one society. Mr. Conant

Orpha Van Deusen

was the first preacher of the society, and he was quite frequently assisted by circuit-riders. The meetings were at first held in a little log house that had been erected for a blacksmith-shop, but had been abandoned by the builder. In 1844, a church edifice was constructed a little distance west of the Center, on a piece of land deeded to the society by David Babcock. The church now belongs to the Richfield charge, and contains about sixty active members.

A Congregational church was organized May 5, 1828. According to previous announcement, a number of persons met at the log schoolhouse near the Center, the usual place of holding religious meetings on this date, for the purpose of organizing into a church. There were present the Rev. Simon Woodruff and Israel Shaler, missionaries from Connecticut, and the Rev. Joseph A. Pepoon, of the Grand River Presbytery. After prayer, the following persons presented themselves for examination, viz.: James and Mary Porter, Cornelius and Mary Northrop, John and Myra Jones, Bordena Thayer, Temperance Easton, Harriet Carr (by letter), Curtis and Sarah Ball, Thomas Easton, Zilpah Loomis, Jonathan Fish and Samantha Loomis. "These persons having been examined with regard to their experimental acquaintance with religion, and having agreed to the confession of faith and covenant adopted by our churches in the country, and having expressed a willingness to hold fellowship with each other, it was concluded that they be organized into a church. A sermon was then preached by the Rev. Mr. Pepoon, after which the above-named persons, having given their public assent to the confession of faith, were declared to be a church, and charged to be faithful. James Porter was appointed Deacon, and Curtis Bullard, Clerk. The meetings were held every other Sunday, in the little blacksmith-shop, already referred to, until in 1838, when a separate church building was erected on a piece of ground deeded to them by Judge Piper. The meetings of this society were discontinued in 1878, for want of proper support.

A Free-Will Baptist society was organized on the "Ridge" in 1835, by Edward Waldo, Arad Damon and Russell Putman. It remained in effect for a number of years, holding meetings in schoolhouses and private dwellings, but, at the present day, has gone out of existence.

The Hinckley Disciples' Church was organized on the 20th of February, 1870, by Elders Robert Moffet, of Cleveland, a noted evangelist, and H. N. Allen, of Royalton. The Trustees of this society, after its first organization, were George E. Webber, Lewis Finch and John Musser. A large church edifice was erected in 1871, and dedicated in December of the same year by Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, of Hiram. H. N. Allen was Pastor of the church until in 1874, when he was succeeded by H. B. Cox, for one year, and George Musson, for two years. The present officiating Pastor of the church is E. S. Bower, of Hiram. One hundred and nineteen persons have joined the church since its organization.

The first school teacher in Hinckley was Miss Alsina Brooks, of Strongsville Township. She used to walk from Bennett's Corners to the center of Hinckley and teach all day. In one of her walks through the woods, she came across a raccoon, which she killed and brought to the schoolhouse to exhibit to the scholars. The pioneer children came two or three miles through the woods and sat all day on hard slab benches, and then their parents had to scrimp and save to pay the teacher. But the education they received was of the most practical kind, and our humble log schoolhouses turned out men of the best stamp. The following table, on school statistics in Hinckley Township, was prepared by Dr. Wilcox. It will illustrate, in a striking degree, the different phases in the school history, and also the population of the township at different times. The

enumeration of the youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, for the years from 1852 to 1880, is as follows: 1852, 620; 1853, 537; 1854, 493; 1855, 494; 1856, 479; 1857, 467; 1858, 491; 1859, 466; 1860, 463; 1861, 455; 1862, 427; 1863, 410; 1864, 394; 1865, 398; 1866, 387; 1867, 353; 1868, 333; 1880, 250. Beginning with 620 in 1852, it ends in 1880 with 250, a decrease of nearly 70 per cent. Again, twice 620 is 1,240, about the actual general population of the township in 1852—twice 250 is 500, which is very nearly one-half of our general population in 1880—in other words, the children have sunk from half of the whole population to a little more than one-fourth. The 370 children, lost in Hinckley in the years mentioned, this being the difference in the school population between 1852 and 1880, would form eight school districts larger than our average districts. Districts that twenty years ago enumerated eighty scholars, have now got down to twenty or less, with an average daily attendance of seven or eight scholars; and the expense of supporting the small school is as great as the larger one. To enlarge the school districts, necessitates removing the old schoolhouses or building new ones, and sacrificing the old ones, and then many children will be so far from them that they cannot or will not attend, and ignorance will be again on the increase, with all of its inseparable evils. Medina County is capable of supporting, with ease, three times its population. Hinckley is, to-day, divided into eight subdistricts. The following abstract shows the financial condition of the township schools for 1880:

Balance on hand	$1,298 86
State tax	351 00
Township tax	2,428 46
Irreducible tax school fund	22 50
Fines, licenses, etc	252 56
Total	$4,353 38
Whole amount paid township	$1,452 75
Amount for sites, buildings, etc	506 45
Amount for fuel	420 09
Balance on hand	$1,974 09

CHAPTER XXI.*

SHARON TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—GROWTH OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—PERSONAL SKETCHES.

THIS township is situated on the east line of the county. Until 1840, it was an interior township, but at that time four townships were taken from Medina County to help form the county of Summit, which rendered Sharon a border township. It is bounded on the north by Granger, east by Copley, south by Wadsworth, and west by Montville. The center of the township is eight miles southeast of Medina, twelve miles west of Akron, and thirty miles south of Cleveland.

The surface of the township is undulating. Taking the eastern line for a base, where it is crossed by Wolf Creek, the greatest elevation would be near the south line, west of the Center road, as well as the north part of the town near the same road, and reaching the altitude of 150 feet. The township furnishes as many springs as any on the Western Reserve. Its computed number is 127. The streams that go to make up Wolf Creek, the principal stream in the township, are, first, Spruce Run, which rises on Lot No. 32, runs one mile, fed by springs, and forms a junction with the creek fifty rods west of the town line. Minor streams feed the west

*Contributed by George A. Root.

side until it receives the waters of Stone Brook, which rises on Lot No. 15, and runs one mile southwest and empties in the East Branch of Wolf Creek. This East Branch receives a slight start from a swamp in Granger Township, but gets its constant flow from springs south of the north line. Starting from the junction of the two streams called the East and West Branches of Wolf Creek, which occurs on Lot 52, we find the West Branch receives its largest feeder from Jones' Brook, which rises in Wadsworth, runs three miles north to the main stream. The next is the Young or Case Brook, rising on Lot 66 and running northeast. The third is a small stream starting at the paint mines. Another feeder to the West Branch is the Warner Brook, which rises on Lot 78, runs two miles north and empties. This main or West Branch, like its eastern brother, takes its rise in Granger. Yellow Creek rises in Sharon, runs one and a half miles southeast to the township of Copley, thence to the Cuyahoga River. On the west town line there is a tributary of Rocky River, which rises on Lot 21. This, with Yellow Creek, contributes to the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The other streams mentioned, together with Paint Creek, in the southwest part of the town, flow into the Tuscarawas River, which helps to swell the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. Thus there are several buildings in Sharon, whose roofs contribute to both of the great gulfs of North America. Sharon is drained by its natural formation, in the immediate rise of the land from the numerous creeks to the different table lands. Drainage was provided when the waters receded from this continent.

Sharon shares with Montville in a swamp of seventy-five acres, which was called by the early settlers the Bear Swamp.

She soil of Sharon is varied. The western half is blue clay mixed with small particles of shale, which changes as we go eastward to sand and gravel, mixed with petrified shell of ancient deposit. As we approach the east line of the township, there is a greater proportion of sand, with occasional gravelly knolls. The valleys are a compound, sand prevailing. Vegetable decomposition is about 33 per cent of its composition. The valleys embrace one-fourth of the tillable land. The timber is variable; principally beech in the northwest quarter. The middle tier of lots, north and south, were once celebrated for choice sawing timber. Yellow white-wood, black-walnut, white ash, hard and soft maple, beech and white-oak abounded. The few noble oaks that yet remain are mostly in the east part of the township, and indicate that from four to six feet in diameter was not an uncommon size.

Sharon remains as first surveyed, it being in accordance with the rules adopted at the commencement of the survey of the Western Reserve, unless natural objects prevented. It is five miles square, divided into eighty lots varying in size from one hundred and ninety-eight to two hundred and thirty-six acres, rendering in the aggregate 17,200 acres of land. The center is in 41° 6′ north latitude. The pursuits of the inhabitants are almost entirely agricultural. The soil is adapted to grain and grazing. From 1835 to 1845, it produced a great quantity of wheat. The fields were then visited by destructive insects to such an extent that farmers turned their attention to sheep-raising. This was continued until 1868, when the produce of sheep fell to nominal prices, and this industry gave place to cheese-factories and dairying, and also to wheat-raising, which latter has proved successful for a number of years past.

The principal village of the township is Sharon Center, located, according to the fashion of the times, at the geographical center. It contains about forty dwellings, two dry goods, grocery and hardware stores, post office, two blacksmith and wagon shops, two shoe shops, grist and saw mill, two churches, hotel, town-hall and

schoolhouse combined, harness-shop, etc. The population numbers 150; the whole township about 1,200. On the north line of the township, near the northeast corner, is the village of Coddingville. This contains a hotel, a grocery, a few dwelling-houses on the Sharon side, and a blacksmith and wagon shop, dwellings, schoolhouse, etc., on the Granger side. Half a mile west is Troy Corners, which contains a store, hotel, dwellings, and the post office known as Smith's Road.

The principal part of Sharon was owned first by the minor heirs of Hart & Mathers, by which name the township was first designated. This was changed, at the suggestion of Peter A. More, to Gask, the name of his native city in Scotland, and was thus known until 1830, when the name was again changed, by act of the Legislature, to that by which it is now known. The name was suggested by the wife of Samuel Hayden, an early settler, in honor of her native town, Sharon, Conn. The formal organization of the township took place in April, 1831. Seventy-five votes were cast, which resulted in the election of Peter A. More, Samuel Hayden and Charles McFarlin, Trustees; Jacob Rudesill, Clerk; Col. Luther Fitch, Treasurer; Jonathan Smith, Justice of the Peace; Mark Smith, Constable. Of the above number, but one survives—Jacob Rudesill. At the election in April, 1832, Amos Ritter, Charles McFarlin and John Boydston were chosen Trustees; David Boydston, Clerk; Luther Fitch, Treasurer.

The lands in Sharon came into market in March, 1829, but there were several squatters as early as 1815. Among these first settlers was one Parmeter, Bridgeman, McConkey, Point, Valland and Green, and, it is supposed, that, as early as 1810, a hunter was living at the forks of Wolf Creek. When the lands were surveyed, in 1827, these squatters, with the exception of David Point and McFarlin, took their departure. They left no available

"Footprints on the sands of time."

David Point was a native of Orange County, N. Y.; came to Portage County, Ohio, in 1810, where he married a daughter of John Dunbar, and moved to what was then called "Hart & Mather," now Sharon, in 1816. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and the settlers found him a valuable acquisition. As cattle were scarce, deer were slain for their hides as well as their meat, and Mr. Point proved a good tanner. One old settler declares he had a pair of boots made from deerskin of his tanning that had worn for twenty years, and thought that they would yet outlast several pairs of modern tanning and manufacture. Mr. Point lived to the age of eighty-four years. His widow still survives, aged eighty-six years, in full possession of all her faculties. Strictly adhering to the injunction of the Bible, there were born to them fourteen children. Uncle David looked with disdain upon modern families, with a few children "whining for sweet-cake and candy." Instead of this, he would say, "Mother, give them children a supper of roasted potatoes and milk; put some leeks on the table so the milk won't taste leeky!"

As the actual settlement of the township did not take place until several years after that of the neighboring townships, the settlers were spared much of the privation usually endured by the pioneers of civilization. They were enabled to obtain supplies from earlier settled neighbors in adjoining towns, and their social customs and domestic manners partook of the character of older communities from the first.

The first child born in the township was a son to Stephen Green and wife, who lived on Lot No. 13, in 1819. The first female was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Point, born in 1818. The first marriage was that of Joseph Willey to Malinda McFarlin, in 1829. They moved to Porter County, Ind., where Willey died in 1856. The first death was that of a child of David Point, in 1822. As there was

no graveyard in Sharon at that time, the burial took place in Granger, near Coddingville. A few settlers assembled to console the afflicted parents. The ceremony consisted of a hymn sung and a short petition to God for consolation to those called to mourn.

The necessity of education was recognized by the early settlers in a school meeting held early in the fall of 1822. Among those who thus met were David Point, Abram Valland, Lyman Green and Charles McFarlin. At this meeting, it was resolved to build a schoolhouse, and the site selected was that upon which Link's Tavern now stands. An objection was made to this, however, from the fact that an Indian squaw had been buried there a few years before, and that her spirit had been seen and heard, and the following is what she is supposed to have said: "Brothers, I do not want the place where my bones lie disturbed. My braves tell me this is theirs by inheritance. There was a time when our forefathers owned all this land; now you envy me one small spot. Your forefathers came across the great plains and the Cuyahoga and landed on this our hunting-ground. When they came across the great waters, their number was small. They found friends and not enemies. They told us they had fled from their own country for fear of wicked men, and had come here to enjoy their religion. They asked for a small seat. We took pity on them and gave them corn and meat. They gave us poison (whisky) in return.

"'Why is my sleep disturbed?
Who is it calls the dead?'"

The old squaw's grave did not prevent them from building on the place. Tradition says it was better than the majority of schoolhouses at that time. It had a floor made of split chestnut logs, and benches of the same material, similar to extended milking-stools. Here sat the juvenile lords and ladies of the past, some of whom were endowed with faculties to do honor to the farmer's station, while others stood at the head of their profession, and, in the halls of their native State, stood foremost to beat back the inroads of class legislation. The pedagogue who had the honor of teaching the first school in Sharon was David Holmes. His throne was an elm-bottomed chair. Perched therein, and equipped with a good ferule and plenty of blue-beech "gads," the monarch reigned. The roll of scholars thus assembled in the first school taught in Sharon, in 1822, reached the number of twenty-four. A few of these lived in Granger, but this township furnished the great majority. Their names were William, Polly, Rhoda and Sally Valland, John Orville, Esther, Moses, Reuben, Mervina, Almina and Wilson McFarlin, Jane, Betsy and Marilla Point, Lyman, Orpha, Dexter and Asenath Green, Myron C., Chester and Tracy Hills. Mr. Holmes married a Miss Codding, of Granger, and removed to Michigan. He died in Concord, Jackson County, in that State, in 1837.

No other schools were commenced in the township until 1832. In the meantime, the town had become well settled, nearly all of the lots having been sold. This gave rise to the establishment of the second school, which was located at the center, in a building recently erected for the double purpose of a school and town house. The people could find no authority in law for levying a tax to build a house of that character, and so the enterprise had been carried out by subscription. This building was a small wooden structure, ceiled within, and supplied with a desk and seat extending along three sides. The scholars were thus seated with their faces to the wall, and their backs to the teacher. The first school taught in this house was in the summer of 1832, Elizabeth Hayden, teacher. The winter term of that year was presided over by Dr. Ormsby, followed, the next summer, by Julia Hayden. The other school districts of the township, were formed

during the next five years, and were speedily supplied with scholars, one in 1840, enumerating 117.

The ruling spirits at the center of the town were generally New Englanders, fully alive to the importance of education, and early conceived the idea of a higher school. To this end, a charter was obtained in 1836, for the erection of an academy, which was accomplished during that year. This building also served a double purpose, the first floor being used for school purposes, while the upper room was occupied by the Universalist Society as a church. The first seven years of the existence of the academy, was mainly under the direction of John McGregor, a very successful teacher, and under whose supervision the school acquired a widespread reputation. Mr. McGregor was a native of Scotland, and had there become quite a prominent politician, but for the expression of some radical sentiment, he had left old Scotia, and came to Vermont in 1829. Through the intervention of Mrs. Caroline Gibbs, he came with his family to Sharon, and took charge of the academy during the winter of 1836–37. In the spring, he was induced to go to Wadsworth to start a school there. Under his directions, the octagonal building in that village was erected and used by him for two years, when he returned to Sharon and taught five years. His first residence in Sharon was in a log house near the residence of the late Mrs. Graves, one mile north of the Center. He bought a farm on Lot 39, two miles west of the Center, on which he lived a short time. He moved to Wadsworth finally, in 1842, settling on a farm on the diagonal road, near Wilson's Corners. His death took place in 1847, from the bursting of a blood-vessel. He was of an eccentric turn of mind, and zealous in any subject he took hold of.

Rev. Alvin Dinsmore, Universalist, succeeded McGregor as teacher in the academy. He also served as Pastor of the society that assembled to worship in the same building. He was a very studious man, and under his administration, the school flourished greatly. Many students from abroad were in attendance, and classes were formed in the higher mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, languages, etc. His favorite method of punishment of the smaller scholars, was by ducking in the spring at the bottom of the hill, near the academy. He was an extensive reader of history, and appeared to live more in the society of past ages than in the present. This made him seem to be absent-minded, but he was never neglectful of duty. He removed from here to Naperville, Ill., in 1856, but now resides in DeWitt, Iowa.

E. W. Reynolds, a graduate of Western Reserve College, and, perhaps, the most accomplished scholar that ever taught in Sharon, was the next Principal of the academy. The previous interest in this school was fully sustained under him, and many students from abroad came here for instruction. Mr. Reynolds married, while living in Sharon, a daughter of Abel Dickenson, of Wadsworth. His courtship and marriage had been conducted so secretly that the family in which he boarded (Col. Barron's) had no suspicion of the true state of affairs until one morning, while they were at the breakfast table, Mr. Dickenson suddenly came into the room somewhat intoxicated, exclaiming, "Mr Reynolds, you can have my horse and buggy to take your wife to Akron to-day." A thunderclap would not have produced more astonishment in the family than thus to have learned so suddenly that their supposed bachelor boarder was really a Benedick. Mr. Reynolds removed to Cassopolis, Mich., from which place he was elected to the Legislature of that State. An accidental fall from a wagon terminated his life about the year 1860.

The affairs of the academy thus ebbed and flowed until 1851, when the old building was sold to make room for a church the Universalists had resolved to build Another building

was fitted up for a high school, just east of the new church, and in this labored for two years, as teachers, Mr. Aldrich and George Rudesill, respectively. The Presbyterian Church had by this time become disused, and was purchased and fitted up for a high school by Isaac R. Henry, and by him used for a few terms. He was succeeded by others, among whom may be mentioned H. H. Mack, W. H. Williams and A. L. Barnard. The number of scholars under the latter's tuition rose as high as one hundred and twelve. After this, the school declined, and the old house was finally sold, and went to help build up a neighboring village.

After the old house went away, there was a lull in high-school interests, but a few embers were still alive, and the townspeople were persuaded to build a house on a plan to serve in a three-fold capacity, so, with school tax, township tax and private subscription, the present house was erected for township, high and common school purposes. The character of the schools throughout the township, however, is not as good as it was in the early days.

The Methodist Church in Sharon was organized in 1832, with James Wilson, Pastor, in charge. The persons that composed the first class in that church were Valentine Waltman (Class-leader), Achsah Waltman, Keziah Waltman, Charles, Irena and Almira McFarlin, George, Susan and Polly Lowerman, Rebecca Smith, Harriet Skinner and Martha More. The church increased in numbers, so that, in 1842, they were enabled to build their present house of worship. The building committee was composed of William Graves and Valentine Waltman. Like the schools, this society has ebbed and flowed until the present year, when their number is double what it was at its first organization.

A Presbyterian Church was started in 1833, and served by occasional preachers of that school, until Rev. William Johnson was sent as a permanent Pastor, by an Eastern society in Connecticut. He was paid $100 a year by the society, the rest of his salary being made up by his scattered parishioners. The church was continued until 1846, when it commenced to decline in numbers, by deaths, removals, and, perhaps, a type of theology better suited to the tastes of the people.

As early as 1830 or 1831, there were elements at work among the people, that indicated that a more liberal association might be collected. Those of such views, compared notes, and found enough strength to put up a building for church and school purposes. This was the formation of the Universalist Society of Sharon. The building was erected in 1836. The first preacher was a Mr. Hull, of New England extraction. He continued their speaker for three years, and was succeeded by occasional preachers, until the arrival of Rev. Alvin Dinsmore, about the year 1840, who continued to sojourn in Sharon for nearly twenty-five years, preaching and teaching. In 1869, this society sold a half-interest in their church building, to the Lutherans, who now occupy it alternately with them. There are two other churches in the township, one of which, Lutheran, is situated two miles southwest of the Center, and the other in the southeast part of the township. The latter belongs to the United Brethren, and is known as Mount Zwingli Church. Both of these churches have cemeteries attached.

The first mercantile establishment was started at the Center in 1833. It was situated on the southeast corner of the public square. It was soon bought out by W. Woolley, and sold by him to Jehial Jaquith. Amos Ritter, from Pennsylvania, started a store on the present site of the Universalist Church, in 1836. He formed a partnership with Isaac and Israel Beach, but the firm soon broke up, and Ritter removed to Brunswick. The next store opened was by the firm of Patchen & Bentley, which was of short continuance. Allen Howes then

entered on a mercantile career, and was, perhaps, the most successful trader that ever operated in town. He ran an ashery, operated by Jacob Fulmer, had an interest in the harness shop, dealt in lumber and building, and did more than any other man in town, to enliven business generally. He was the subject of very serious domestic difficulties, brought about by the inconstancy of his first wife, who finally left him. He afterward married Miss Abby Warner, and removed to Chicago, to engage in trade. He has been succeeded in the mercantile line in Sharon, by a long line of merchants, among whom may be mentioned Farr, Chandler, Phinney, Chatfield, Rudesill, Barron and many others.

The first mechanical business started in Sharon was a tannery, by James Hall, just south of the Center, in 1831. He worked a year, and left, and was succeeded by John H. Rice, who started a tannery on the present site of Bowes' mill, in 1835. He did considerable business at tanning, and also, at one time, carrying on the business of shoemaking, Col. Barron working for him in that capacity. Mr. Rice removed to Wisconsin in 1857, in which State his son, Dr. Rice, had achieved distinction as a doctor and politician.

In 1835, James Hazen had a blacksmith-shop at Troy Corners. His shop was built of hickory logs, and, although it had a door, the logs were so far apart that all of the smaller animals were permitted to enter, children included. He was one of the best workmen of that time. Thomas Bender was the blacksmith at the Center in 1846. His insane wife for a long time was the terror of the older people, but a great favorite with the children. They emigrated to Iowa.

Among the early carpenters and joiners were John Burge (also botanical physician), Isaac Beach, Thomas King, Barton Green and William Chapman. Some of their wooden monuments are still standing, in the form of the old academy building, now a wagon-shop; the old hotel, so long the residence of Mrs. Gibbs; and a few other buildings throughout the township. All of the above are passed away. Mr. Green died in Cleveland, and King in Washington County, Wis.

Until 1833, the people in the south part of town received their mail at Wadsworth Post Office, and those north of the Center, at Granger. In July of that year, a route was established between those points for a weekly mail. This was done on condition that the mail should be carried for what the Sharon Center office would bring in. C. McFarlin took the job for 45 cents per trip—a distance of eighteen miles. The office did not pay the first quarter, but did afterward. Luther Fitch, who enjoyed the two apparently contradictory titles of Colonel and Deacon, was appointed the first Postmaster, in 1833.

Horace Gibbs was Sharon's first cabinet-maker. He made chairs, tables and coffins—the latter at "$1 a foot." He had a turning-lathe, on a spring brook, near the residence of Valentine Waltman, where he got out his round stuff. He afterward located his shop at the Center. He was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for many years. He married a daughter of John McGregor; moved from Sharon to Medina, where he kept a grocery for a year or two, then moved to Michigan. He afterward went to Kansas, where he died in 1874.

A. B. Root came to Sharon and started a harness-shop in 1842. He has worked continuously at this business over since. For many years, Mr. Root devoted the evenings to teaching vocal music in the different parts of Sharon and neighboring townships. He was the pioneer organist for the churches, and owned the first instrument of that kind ever brought to town. He has raised a family of eight children, no death having occurred in the family except that of Mrs. Root, in 1872. He came to Ohio from Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y.

The first hotel in Sharon was erected by Milo and Horace Gibbs, in 1835, and kept by them until 1845.

Oliver Ingham came to Sharon in 1834, and put up a shop in which to build fanning-mills. He, together with his father, Judge Oliver Ingham, lived in a dwelling that now forms a part of the Sharon Hotel. Judge Ingham resided in Sharon until 1852, when he went to Montville to pass the remainder of his days with his son, who had preceded him to that township. He died in 1869, aged eighty-five years. He represented his native district in Vermont, in her legislative halls, for a number of years. He was of the old-school politicians; believed in the infallibility of the Democratic party, and heartily hated the Abolitionists.

There have been erected nine water, saw and grist mills in the township. The first was by J. A. Davis, on Lot 26. This was continued in operation twelve years. The next mill was built by Col. Fitch, near the present residence of William Hopkins, in 1836. The Colonel soon tired of milling, owing to the trouble of keeping his dam in order, and sold out to Myron C. Hills. The mill afterward passed successively into the possession of Joseph Brittain and William Hopkins. The third was built by Millard Wadsworth, on the south branch of Wolf Creek, but did not do much business, and soon left town. He had a log house on the present site of the cemetery. Edward Chandler built a mill on the creek, one mile south of the Center, in 1837. He refused to saw for the usual price, viz., half the lumber, but only for cash, $2.50 to $3 per thousand. The fifth mill was erected on Lot No. 67. The sixth, on the falls, near the residence of Philip Young. Another mill was erected at Spruce Run, about 1850, and one on the East Branch of Wolf Creek, in 1833, by Thomas Smith. Jacob Wade built a grist-mill in 1832, on Spruce Run, two miles east of the center, with an 18-foot overshot wheel. He soon sold out to David Andrews, who ran it for many years. It is still in operation, with steam water and power, as a grist and saw mill. The first steam-mill in town was erected in 1839, by Joseph and Andrew Brown, who afterward sold it to W. Woolley. The next steam-mill was built by Richard Warner in 1852. Other steam-mills have been put up by D. Grill and the Bowes Brothers. The reason of so many mills having been erected in Sharon is from the fact of its excellent early water-power, and its having contained within its borders at least 10,000 acres of sawing timber. Probably half of this timber was destroyed by fire simply to get rid of it. Some of the old settlers bewail the labor they once underwent to burn up immense black walnut trees, which now would be worth more than the present value of their farms. However much credit they were entitled to for clearing up the land, the reflection comes that they rather overdid the matter.

A distillery was started in September, 1830, on a small scale, in the east part of town, by Samuel Arnold. His grinding was done at Wellhouse's mill, in Copley, and in Wadsworth.

The early settlers had very indifferent farming tools. The "bull plow" was made from a twisting beech or oak stick for a mold-board, with strips of band-iron to keep it from wearing. The handle was straight, and terminated with an inserted pin or a cow's horn. A rough triangular drag, furnished with nine one-and-a-half-inch-square iron teeth, was used. Corn-planting was done by striking the corner of the hoe, or sometimes an old ax, in between the roots of the trees and dropping the seed into the incision. After the corn was up, the cultivation consisted of hacking up the fire-weeds with a hoe.

The Cleveland road, running north and south through the township, a mile east of the Center, was cut through in 1829. This work was enlivened by quite a number of adventures with bears, a large one being killed with an ax,

by some of the Wadsworth company, on the present site of the residence of George A. Shook. The north-and-south center road was cut through, and partially cleared, from 1829 to 1832. The east-and-west center road was chopped through west of the Center in 1832, but was found to be impassable on account of swamps, and the old style of log-and-rail roads had to be resorted to. The bridges were made by using the largest logs for abutments, with stringers long enough to span the chasm, covered with poles or puncheons.

In 1834, Jehiel Squire, John Nesmith, Sr., Leavitt Weeks and William Eyles laid out the road running from the Center east. They commenced to angle just east of the Center, on account of natural obstructions on the center line, and formed a junction with the Copley west-center road one and a half miles west of Copley Center. The survey was continued to that place, the distance being found to be five miles and thirty-nine rods. The other roads were laid out later, as the needs of the settlers required.

The winter of 1832–33 was very severe, snow remaining on the ground until the last of March. Great numbers of wild hogs perished in the rocks. Some two hundred were counted in two places. These animals, about the year 1829, were the most dangerous enemy the early settler had to contend with, and many stories of personal encounter are related. John Clermont, working for Amos Ritter, was treed near where Charles Wall now lives. He was surrounded by scores of these ferocious beasts, and had to remain on his perch nearly half a day. He had a gun, but the hogs were too numerous to destroy, or be driven away, by shooting. Mr. Andrews, the elder, while hunting near Spruce Run, was driven into a tree-top to save himself from wild hogs. The great hunter of Sharon was William Douglas. He came to the township in 1830, with the Joneses, from Sugar Creek, Stark Co., and the stories of his exploits in hunting bears, deer and bees, have been favorite themes in the township ever since. Half the farms in this region have been scenes of his encounters with wild animals, or of thrilling adventures in climbing large trees for bees and honey. He was the acknowledged champion in all athletic games, especially jumping, even after he had become an old man. He reared a large family, and, in 1850, moved to Wood County. His last visit to Sharon was in the spring of 1880, when he related the following story: After he was seventy-five years old, he climbed a bee-tree in Wood County, and, at the height of sixty-five feet, stood on a limb to cut it off. He lost his balance in this operation, and, to save himself from falling, had to jump for the top of a neighboring elm-tree, which he reached in safety. He used to wonder who would raise bread for the next "generation," as mankind were getting "wiser and weaker;" but that was before the age of reaping machines.

Some remains of the Mound Builders are found on Lot 47. One, quite prominent, was evidently a receptacle for the dead, long prior to the Indians that were here when the continent was discovered by white men.

On Lot 32, is a gorge in the rocks, through which Spruce Creek runs. The west side is sixty-five feet in height. About sixty feet below the gorge, on the right bank, is "Table Rock." This has been detached from the main rock, and is 40x60 feet in area, and thirty feet thick. It is reached by means of a rude bridge, and has always been a favorite resort for picnic and pleasure parties.

The township has afforded a great quantity of bog ore. It is in great abundance on Lots 75 and 76. Coal has been mined to a considerable extent in this township, although the main fields extend beyond the township lines, southeast, into Norton and Wadsworth. The nearest coal to Cleveland, geographically, is in Sharon.

There is an inexhaustible bed of mineral

paint in the south part of the township, on Lots 65 and 71. Its value as a paint was first discovered by William Blake, in 1844, since which time hundreds of tons have been shipped to the seaboard. Mr. Blake realized a large fortune in this article.

The only secret societies ever organized in the township were the Sons of Temperance, in 1847, and the Good Templars, in 1853.

Col. Norman Curtis came from Wadsworth, and settled in Sharon in 1833. He occupied a farm adjoining the Center on the south, and was one of the most influential and respected men of the township. He was Clerk of the township for many years, and a leader in all educational and moral movements. His son, Loyal Curtis, died while serving as Warden of the insane asylum at Columbus, and George Curtis, another son, a prominent druggist of Janesville, Wis., died a few years ago in the latter city. The Colonel left Sharon in 1858, for Rockford, Ill., where he still lives (1880), at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Mrs. Caroline Gibbs was a prominent personage in the settlement of Sharon. She came from Vermont in 1833, with her husband, Milo Gibbs. In consequence of some domestic trouble, he left her, and she carried on the battle of life alone; she was a leader in all matters of a political or public nature, and did her full share in developing the township; she personally helped to clear off the public square; doffing the dress of the parlor and putting on garments suited to the work, she grappled with the logs and stumps of the new clearing; she was a great reader and well versed in history and politics; she was a Democrat in her proclivities; she removed to Michigan in 1873, and died there in June, 1880, aged ninety-eight years. Her native State was Connecticut.

The north mile-and-a-quarter road was settled by English people who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1832 and 1833. Their names were William Woodward and son John, John and Metcalf Bell, William Waters, George Cottingham and Brunskell, and James Pratt. Coming from a mining country, they were unaccustomed to farming, but soon adapted themselves to the necessities of their surroundings. Hard work was the lot for thirty years, of all, except two, who were killed by falling timber. They left fine farms and a goodly number of children.

Jacob and Adam Kuder came from Lancaster County, Penn., in 1834, and bought farms on Lots 23 and 14. They were men celebrated for fair dealing, and did much in the settlement of the township.

Among the earliest settlers on the Cleveland road was a family of four brothers, Wilson, John, Joseph and —— Lytle. They came from Huntington, Luzerne Co., Penn. Of the four, but one, Wilson Lytle, long survived. He cleared up a farm, and reared a family of sixteen children, a large part of whom are yet residents of Sharon. He died in 1873.

James Reed came to Medina County in 1819; settled in Sharon in 1831, on the farm more lately owned by the late R. W. Mills. He also reared a large family of children, some of whom are still resident here. Mr. Reed is yet living.

Capt. Barnabas Crane came to Sharon in 1833. His children consisted of five sons and three daughters. He bought land on the North Center road that had been settled by the Smith brothers. Four of his sons took farms along that road. Their names were Barnabas, Jr., Joseph, George W. and William A. These men have been among the most influential citizens of Sharon. None are now living except George W. Crane. The fate of Joseph Crane and his wife, who were both drowned in Skaneateles Lake, N. Y., at the same time, marked the most tragical and painful incident in the history of the township. William A. Crane removed to Minnesota, where he died. Capt. Crane died in 1856, aged eighty-three years.

Jehiel Squire, the oldest person now living in Sharon, was born in Litchfield, Conn.,

May 1, 1793. When a young man, he removed to New Jersey, remaining there four years. He came to Ohio in 1820; moved into Wadsworth in 1827, where he taught school and worked at farming until he came to Sharon in 1832. He took an active part in the development of this township, assisting in the surveys, laying out roads, building schoolhouses and churches, and was one of the originators of the Sharon Library and Academy. He moved to Akron in 1842, and returned in 1867.

Samuel Hayden, a true pioneer, was from Litchfield, and his wife from Sharon, Conn. They came to Canfield, Ohio, in 1801, where they were married in 1802. During the war of 1812, they moved to Springfield, Summit Co., and back again to Canfield. From there they came to Wadsworth in 1816, being among the earliest settlers of that township. They came to Sharon in 1830, and bought 200 acres of land one mile south of the Center, for $3.25 per acre. He sold it four years afterward for $10 per acre, and purchased the land now owned by his son Hiram Hayden. His family consisted of his wife and seven children, three of whom are yet living in Sharon.

Among the other pioneers and early settlers to whom Sharon is indebted for much of her prosperity and development as a township, may be mentioned the names of Chatfield, father and sons, Edward and M. A. Chandler, Peter and Richard Amerman, S. W. Beech, Cyrus E. French, David Dyer, E. B. Bentley, David Loutzenhizer, Jacob Fulmer, Daniel and Abiel Briggs, Charles and Isaac Wall, Joshua Hartman, Samuel Carr, John Turner and sons, and many others. They came into a wilderness to make for themselves homes, and by hard work and deprivations they succeeded. And what a glorious heritage they have left for succeeding generations! Truly, "they builded better than they knew."

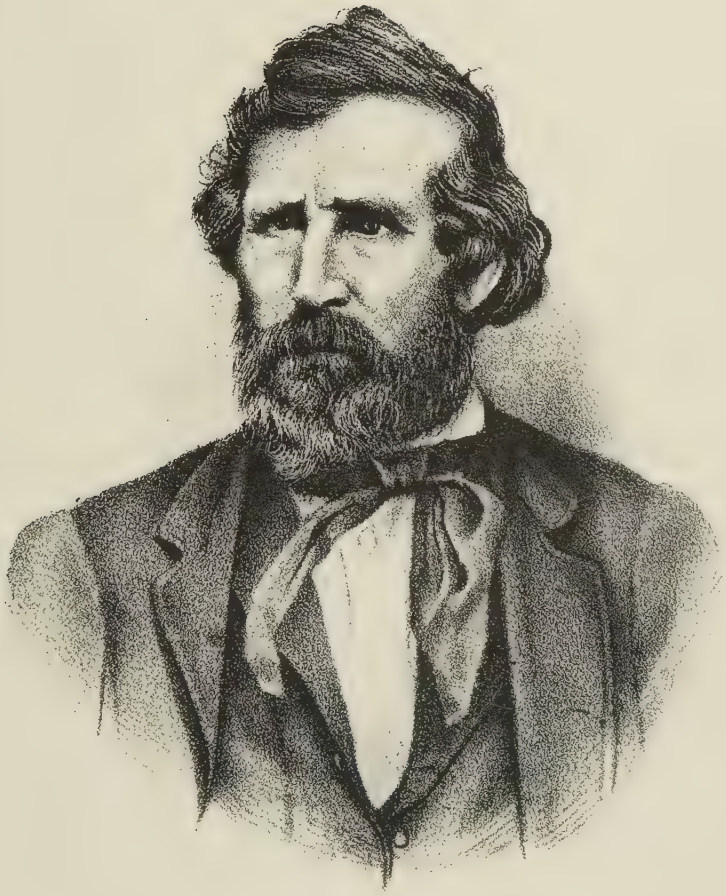
CHAPTER XXII.*

GRANGER TOWNSHIP—ITS CONFIGURATION—A LAND PURCHASE—HUNTING ADVENTURES—THE "BABES IN THE WOODS"—THE REMSON TRACT—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

GRANGER is one of the first settled townships in Medina County. Its territory, for several years previous to the first permanent settlements that were made in this region, formed part of the "stamping" ground of adventurous hunters who roamed through Northern Ohio in the beginning of the century. Several squatters located in Granger Township prior to the year 1815, but they did not remain long, and their names have escaped the memory of the people who came into this country soon after.

Under the Land Company's survey, Granger was set apart as Township 3, Range 13. For several years, it was attached to Bath Township, which now belongs to Summit County, until it became a distinct and separate civil organization in 1820. In natural beauty, Granger surpasses any of its sister townships by the variety of its surface. At the spring seasons of the year, the scenic effects of the hills and mountain knolls in the eastern part of the township are exceedingly attractive and pleasant to the eye. Several of the knolls attain an elevation of over a hundred feet. On one of the elevations, a half-mile east of Grangerburg, formerly stood an ancient fort. It is now almost entirely obliterated, and only an indistinct remnant of the original fortification. It once consisted of a circular trench, with embankment, and was perhaps ten rods across, the northern extremity being now cut off by

*Contributed by Charles Nell.



Yoel Hatch

a public road. A perpetual spring fed a small stream which flowed along the base of the wall. The origin of the fort is entirely shrouded in mystery, and there is nothing to indicate who were its builders and for what purpose it served. It was probably constructed by some aboriginal tribes, as its location and construction do not contain the military advantages that are sought after in modern warfare.

The conglomerate underlies nearly all of the township, as it lies in the easterly range of Medina County. There are several abrupt ledges in the central part of the township, and several quarries have been opened in these parts. Along the western line of the township, on the farm of Hoel Hatch, is a layer of sand rock, which comes near the surface, and is doubtless referable to the upper layers of Cuyahoga shale.

The surface of the township is divided by a stretch of marsh or swamp land, extending from east to northwest for about five miles, varying in width from fifty rods to three-quarters of a mile. Its composition is mostly what is known as "muck" and peat. The waters of several springs gather into these low lands. An artificial ditch extends for some length through the "swamp," and the surplus water is carried into the little stream known as Remson's Brook, which courses through the northwest corner of the township and empties into Rocky River, near Weymouth, in Medina Township. A complete, oval-shaped mound, measuring over three hundred feet in circumference and attaining a height of over fifteen feet, is found near the center of a meadow on the farm of Franklin Sylvester, one mile north of Grangerburg. The owner has put a solid stone wall in its sides, and inclosed the elevated surface with an iron fence, and set the mound apart as a family burial ground. A shaft of blue Quincy granite, twenty feet in height, stands in the center of this remarkable elevation of ground. The knoll was probably thrown up by a tribe of Indians, for burial purposes, according to their custom, at some remote day. The geographical boundaries of Granger Township are marked on the east by Summit County, on the south by Sharon, on the west by Medina, and on the north by Hinckley Townships. Its area, like that of all the townships of Medina County, embraces twenty-five square miles.

William Coggswell and his uncle, Gibson Gates, were perhaps the first white men who trod upon the soil of Granger Township. The former has become famous in the pioneer history of Medina County; and, in these early years, he, being then quite a young man, was known as one of the most intrepid and successful hunters in all the regions about. The two hunters, who were then living in Bath, put up a little cabin on a spot known as Porter's Pinnacle, in the eastern part of Granger, in the winter of 1810, and, in their hunting excursions through the regions west, would stop here for days at a time. From the memoirs prepared by Mr. William Coggswell, who died in Granger on the 28th of February, 1872, we take the following sketches relating to the early settlements. The first is a history of his ancestors:

"William Coggswell, my great-great-grandfather, was born in Ipswich, England, sixty-two miles northeast of London. He was well educated in navigation. In 1666, he became the owner of a vessel, and, taking in a company, he sailed for America, landing at Boston Harbor. He remained for a number of weeks, and accompanied part of his passengers into the interior to look for a location. When the ground had been selected, it was named Ipswich, after the ship Captain's native place and the name of his vessel. After making several voyages to and from England, he finally settled in Ipswich, in Massachusetts. Edward, his son, was born April 17, 1685, and died April 17, 1773. Samuel, son of Edward, was born March 1, 1710, and died April 11, 1775. William, son of Sam-

uel, and my father, was born November 2, 1748, he died in Granger May 12, 1838. Although my father had been deprived of a regular school education, he made mathematics his choice study, and, by continued application in that branch, became quite famous as an almanac compiler in early life. When near life's close, he gave directions as to his burial, requesting Jehial Porter to preach his funeral sermon from the text 'Blessed are they who die in the Lord,' selected the hymn that he wished to be sung, and uttered the following words: 'I am nearly eighty years old, was never at 50 cents' expense for a doctor bill, never lost by sickness a meal in sixty years, but lost a great many meals on account of having nothing to eat.' My mother was a daughter of Lieutenant Gibson Gates, who served during the Revolutionary war. She was born in Canterbury, Conn., in 1772, and, during life, passed through many trying scenes and privations. Among these scenes was the bloody massacre at Fort Wyoming, of which she was one of the survivors. She there witnessed the barbaric spectacle of prisoners sacrificed at the stake. One poor fellow had his body and limbs filled with dry splinters, was then fastened to a tree and burned to death. Another had a portion of his bowels, after his body had been opened with a knife, fastened to a sapling and was then forced to pass around the tree until his bowels had been torn out, and he fell exhausted and dead on the ground. My mother, in fearful anxiety for the lives of her two young children, and to keep them from the gaze of the red devils, was crouching on the ground praying and weeping. An Indian approached her brandishing his bloody tomahawk. To divert his attention from his bloody purpose, she offered him some bread and beef. The offer had the desired effect. The savage asked where her papooses were; she pointed to where they were hid. The Indian ordered her to take them to a certain corner in the fort and sit down. She did so, and while there thanked God for her deliverance, and of those with her, and devoutly prayed that God would be a protector to her and her children. The prayer was heard and answered. She lived long and happily after witnessing that cruel massacre. She died in Bath at the age of seventy-two, and is there buried. Four of the survivors who witnessed the Wyoming Massacre, after being long separated during life, are buried within four miles of each other, in Bath and Granger.

"I was born February 20, 1794, at the great bend of the Susquehanna, N. Y. In 1797, my father, William, sold and removed from New York to Alleghany County, Penn., near Redstone Fort. In 1801, he became the owner of 200 acres of land in Beaver County, Penn., by virtue of a soldier's right. In April, 1802, he moved there. Provisions were then scarce and costly. Often he was forced to leave home and work for means to supply his family. Once, when leaving, my mother made the inquiry, what she should do if provisions were exhausted before his return? He said: 'There is a half-barrel of bran, sift it and make bread of it; when that is gone, go to the potato patch, and dig out the old potatoes, without disturbing the roots, boil them and use them with milk; when they are gone, follow the cows in the woods, see what herbs they eat, pick of the same, boil them and eat that with milk.' Having gone forty miles, secured employment, and received his pay in corn, he joyfully returned with his earnings. A tree was cut down, a hole burned in the stump, a spring pole erected, by means of which the corn was pounded and made ready for use, and in that way fed seven in the family. When ten years old, I was, in the absence of my father, compelled to chop and prepare fuel. I had no shoes to wear in the winter season. To keep my feet from freezing, I heated a board at the fire, carried it out, and then stood on it when chopping. When it became cold, I brought it in and heated it again, and in that way made

it answer for shoes and stockings. In progress of time, rights to land were often in dispute. It was discovered that my father was one of the unlucky, and had settled on the wrong piece of land. Though he had made an opening, erected his cabin and settled down, as he supposed, for life, he was forced to give up possession, as another soldier's right claimed the land. Becoming acquainted with Judge Oliver Phelps, then the owner of Granger Township, my father visited that township in 1807, and found it wholly unsettled. Being pleased with the appearance of soil, timber and its other natural advantages, he made a selection of 370 acres in the central part of the township. After he had looked at the land, he returned to Warren, Trumbull County, and contracted with Calvin Austin, agent of Judge Phelps, for the land, and paid the sum asked. Some time thereafter, Phelps became insolvent, his title to lands was seized by creditors and sold. My father, having purchased on contract, was forced to lose what he had paid, and was, for the second time, prevented, through force of circumstances, from being a land-holder. He had not yet removed his family to Ohio, and therefore, after losing his purchase, he continued to reside in Pennsylvania until 1815, when he removed to Columbiana County, Ohio. In 1818, he again came to Granger, bought by article, the lot now owned by J. L. Green, and settled thereon, and for six years struggled through the many hardships incident to first settlers. About the time his article expired, he found himself unable to make payment, owing to want of price for produce. He sold his claim to his sons, William, Samuel and Nathaniel, who continued to reside there and make improvements. In 1824, I became by purchase sole owner; but soon concluded to select another locality, sold my right to land in Granger Township, and moved into Bath.

"I must now make a break in my history, otherwise the pioneer community will cast me out of their synagogue. In 1810, in company with my uncle Gibson Gates, and Hezekiah Burdick (two of the first settlers in Bath), I left the home of my father, in Pennsylvania, traveled by way of Vannatt's Ford, on the Mahoning River, to the house of Gates, in Bath. I remained there until the August of that year, when, in company with Gates and John Manning, I started for Granger Township. Our course was through Richfield, by way of L. May's place, thence westwardly to Panther Cave, in Hinckley. We visited that cave in search of game, but saw no panthers. From there, we traveled to where an Indian gallows was standing, in the big bend of Rocky River.

"In 1806, a squaw had been hung there, charged with witchcraft. The squaw had said that there would be darkness on the face of the earth in June, which the Indians decided to be undoubted proof of witchcraft. She was hung in May, and on the 13th of June there was an eclipse of the sun. After viewing the gallows, we traveled on southerly, and, at night, encamped under a ledge of rocks in the northern part of Granger. I at that time carved my name on a beech-tree, which can be seen to-day. After feasting on wild turkey for breakfast, we pursued our course and came on to the Smith road, in the neighborhood where the Squaw Tavern now stands. This was my first visit into and through Granger. It was then truly a wilderness; the marks of the pioneers were few. We shortly after returned to Bath.

"In January, 1813, the War Department found it necessary to build three small gunboats to be used in annoying the larger vessels of the enemy. It had been discovered by Commodore Perry, that small vessels, being more easily and rapidly managed, could do effective service in close contest. The contract for building the boats was awarded to Brimel Robins, of Allegheny, Penn., who selected 'Old Portage,' on the Cuyahoga River, as the place where to build them. The timber and lumber were

furnished by Capts. Rice and Stowe, and sawed in the mill of Francis and Zenas Kelsey, at 'Old Cuyahoga Village.' Stewart Gaylord was Superintendent of the boat-yard. In June, the three boats were launched, and were respectively named Tripp, Tigress and Portage. I was employed with others to float them down to the lake, with instructions that when we got them to the 'pinery' we should furnish each boat with masts and spars. While floating down the river toward our destination, we descried a tree that had fallen in the river, and, unless removed, would stop the boats. Being then young and full of life, I attacked the log with an ax, and, when nearly ready to float, I lost my balance and fell into the water. It was about fifteen feet deep. With vigorous efforts, my ax in hand, I swam ashore. At the 'pinery,' we were detained several days in procuring the necessary rigging for the boats. At that place, I killed a porcupine, which was looked upon as an animal of great curiosity by our crew. When we got to Cleveland, the gunboats were examined by many, and the general opinion was that they were the kind needed. When at Cleveland, I became very patriotic, and wished to enlist under Commodore Perry; but I decided to go home first, and; after making proper arrangements, to return and become a sailor. My mother, having tested in part the scenes and privations of the Revolutionary war, was opposed to my enlistment, and, with pleadings and rehearsals of war incidents she had witnessed, dampened my ardor, and I finally consented to remain on shore, and not brave the storms of Lake Erie on a small gunboat. In the summer of 1814, I was employed in the salt works at Liverpool, working there until December. When winter had fairly set in, I started for Granger, in company with Daniel Mallet, intending to make hunting our main business for some weeks. We killed large quantities of small game. After some days, we found a long-legged bear in an alder swamp. When he discovered us, he commenced a retreat. As he passed near me, I fired, but without effect. The two dogs next attacked him, which he seized, and commenced hugging and biting. I reloaded and fired a second time, the ball disabling his foreleg, when he immediately let go of the dogs, and commenced biting his maimed limb. After venting his spleen upon the maimed limb, in despite of dogs, he came toward me in a very menacing manner. I retreated rapidly, but reloaded as I ran, and, when fully prepared, wheeled about and fired. The ball took lodgment in the bear's jaw, causing it to hang downward. At this juncture, Mallet came up to the chase from the opposite side of the swamp, and, taking deliberate aim, put a ball in his brain, and ended the race. The next day, we procured a horse, on which we carried to Liverpool the game we had shot during our hunting excursion. In those days, an ax and rifle constituted my chattel property, and it then seemed to me that I had all that was necessary. After staying at Liverpool for some time to complete a chopping contract, I again started for the residence of my Uncle Gates, near the Cuyahoga. At this early date, there were no lot-lines in Brunswick or Hinckley; therefore, I traveled a course by guess. I had got into the northwest part of Bath when night came on. Wearied and hungry I halted, struck up a fire, peeled some bark with which to make a bed, arranged it in hunter's style, and, drawing my slouch hat over my face, fell into a pleasant sleep. I slept untroubled until morning. When I awoke, I found my bark coverlet beautifully adorned with a covering of snow about three inches in depth. I arose early and left my bed for the accommodation of any one who might need it. I had designed to reach the cabin of Elijah Hale when I left Liverpool; still I was not there. On my way in the morning, I killed two deer. Upon arriving at Mr. Hale's, I informed his wife that I stood in much need of dinner, supper, breakfast and dinner, as

Saloma Hatch.

I had not eaten anything since I left Liverpool. She furnished me with eatables to replenish my empty stomach. In going from this cabin to that belonging to his brother Jonathan, a little w:. further east, I killed a big buck, which I sold to Jonathan for $2. After remaining with the Hales a short time, I again commenced to ramble from place to place, in search of work and game. In 1815, I had an interview with a bear that to this day causes me to shudder when I think of the hazardous adventure. Isaac Sippey, Dan Willey, William Ben and myself were felling a tree for 'coons,' when the barking of our dogs at a distance signalized that they had found game. When we reached the dogs, we found that they were in close combat with a bear, in the hollow of a large tree. I crawled in the length of my body, caught the hind legs of two dogs, and succeeded in dragging them out. I then crawled in a second time, got hold of the leg of the remaining dog, and, by hard pulling, succeeded in rescuing him from the tight grasp of the bear. The dog died soon after being brought out. Soon, the infuriated bear showed his head at the opening, when a blow from an ax, given by Sippey, nearly severed the snout from the head. The bear drew back, but in a very few minutes again poked out his mutilated head, for which Sippey had been watching. A second stroke buried the ax in bruin's head, who then ceased to draw back. We drew him out, and estimated his weight, after being dressed, at 400 pounds. During this hunting excursion, we killed twenty-nine raccoons, one 'wooly nig,' and this bear.

"In 1816, in company with Sippey, I roamed over portions of Granger, Bath and Hinckley in order to get a supply of honey, hops and cranberries, on which to trade. During our wandering from place to place, we often shot wild game and occasionally a bear. In the fall, the bears were accustomed to visit wild groves where acorns or chestnuts grew, and very often a bullet from the well-aimed rifle of the hunter caused the bear to fall from oak or chestnut tree on which he had perched himself to feed upon his favorite food.

"In 1818, I became a permanent citizen of Granger. My brother-in-law, Isaac Sippey, and myself, purchased by article the land where C. R. Spencer now lives, on which we paid $160. That summer, we cleared and planted six acres of corn, and a large patch with potatoes. In the fall of that year, I visited the home of my father, and, after a short stay, he and family removed with me to Granger. My father, Sippey and I cut the first opened road from Cuyahoga to Granger at our own expense, and, while thus employed, we camped out many nights. Our only vegetable food was potatoes, roasted, and eaten with the meat of wild game that we occasionally shot.

"Having lost some of our cattle, Sippey and I concluded to make search for the strayed animals. While passing through the woods, the bark of the old dog gave notice that he had found some kind of game. When we came to the spot, we descried an animal perched high in a tree, that looked to be of the panther tribe. We had no guns with us, and, to dislodge the animal, we must have recourse to a different mode of attack. Upon a nearer approach, we discovered our supposed panther to be a wild-cat of no common size. I proposed to climb the tree and shake the animal off, but was reminded by Sippey that 'pussy's claws were not to be easily shaken off the limb.' I determined to make battle and kill the cat. I cut a club of proper weight, and ascended the tree. When within ten feet of the limb on which 'pussy' squatted, I stopped to take a look at the 'critter.' The green, glaring eyes made me feel uncomfortable, but my position required that I should be courageous. With my left hand, I took firm hold of a limb, and with my right hand I wielded my bludgeon. As I stood watching, the wild-cat made first a few quick shakes with her tail, and instantly bounded

for my face. Instantly I parried off its descent with the club, and sent the animal to the ground. The dog was on hand, and made 'jaw love' to 'pussy.' A hard fight of scratching and biting ensued, until Sippey, with a blow of a club, ended the cat's life.

"During the early settlement, there was a she bear that annoyed the settlement by frequently carrying off hogs, calves and other domestic animals. She was often threatened, and as often pursued. In the winter of 1822, I was hunting in the northwest part of Granger, when I came on her trail, which was known to all hunters by the unusual length of the strides. She was followed by two cubs. I called on Sippey and told him of my discovery, and proposed that we should go in search, and, if possible, bring the lady to terms. The next morning we were early on the trail, intending, if possible, to rid the neighborhood of the old pest. We followed the trail all day, through Hinckley, and, toward evening, discovered dead bees on the snow. We soon found the tree, which we chopped down, and found over a hundred pounds of honey. We scooped out a trough with the ax, and filled it with choice honeycomb, and, night coming on, we encamped there, faring sumptuously on bread (which we always carried with us) and honey. Next morning, we breakfasted early on honey and bread, and then pursued the trail. After pursuing the zigzag tracks for some miles, we came to a large basswood, in which was the bear and her two cubs. Marks about the tree seemed to say that it had been tenanted by the old depredator for years. We concluded we had the 'old gal' in close quarters, and commenced, by sturdy blows, to fell the tree. The tree fell slowly, being impeded by limbs of other trees, of which occurrence the bear took advantage, and made a leap from the tree before it struck the ground. We supposed the 'old sinner' would at least tarry till the tree fell, but she was off at full speed. I fired, but the ball took no effect. Sippey soon dispatched the two cubs with his ax. The next day, with horses and sled, we hauled home cubs and honey. The next winter, I was hunting in the north part of Granger, and I had killed two turkeys and a deer, and, after traveling about a mile from where I had hung them up, I came across the same thieving old bear. It seemed as though she knew me, but she did not tarry long. I raised my gun and fired. The ball lodged in her hip, and she made off through the woods. As I pursued, I reloaded, and fired a second time, and broke her fore-leg. When the leg was broken, the bear stopped, sat up and bit the maimed limb, and then was off again. I started in pursuit through the southwest part of Hinckley, into Brunswick, then across Plum Creek, then down the creek, then east into Hinckley, and lastly into an alder swamp. She secreted in the mud and water of that swamp, keeping her head up. I went within proper distance, fired and killed her. This chase was about the hardest and longest I ever ran.

"Uncle Gates and I started one day with the intention of taking a little look for game through the woods. When we were near the north line of Bath, we separated, with the understanding that we would meet at another certain point. I had not gone far when I discovered where a 'coon' had come off a large oak-tree, and had turned back and gone up the tree again. I knew if there was an Indian there, he would contrive some way to get the game without the trouble of cutting the tree. I looked about to see how this could be done. There was a large limb on the oak, about sixty feet from the ground, and not far from the tree was a small hickory, which, if felled, would lodge in the limb. I chopped the hickory, it lodged and made, as I supposed, a safe bridge by which I could reach Mr. 'Coon.' But I was mistaken, for, when within ten feet of the limb, I discovered that there was very little of the top of the hickory that was above the limb,

and that it was sliding down further every move I made. This was a perilous situation indeed, and I saw that something decisive must be done. I first thought of retreating, but I soon found that this would be as bad as advancing, as every move I made, brought the hickory farther off the limb. I, therefore, resolved to reach the tree if possible, and, with several desperate grabs, I did so. I now thought I would make things safe, and I took the top twigs that still held the hickory against the oak, and whipped and tied them around the limb of the oak. I soon discovered the retreat of the 'coon,' and, chopping in, I pulled him out and threw him down to my dog. I descended safely, and, by the time I had reached the ground, my uncle Gates came up. I showed him what I had done, and he declared that he would not have undertaken it for all the land on the Cuyahoga River, from Old Portage to Cleveland. I did not undertake it for the value of the 'coon,' but because I thought I would not be outdone by the Indians."

Job Isbell, while passing through the woods one day, in the northern part of the township, with his gun looking for game, caught sight of a bear. He crept cautiously near, and, at some distance, fired at Mr. Bruin. He merely inflicted a wound, and the bear, enraged and growling, advanced toward the hunter. With all the agility at his command, Job reloaded his rifle, but, in his haste, throwing in perhaps treble the amount of powder usually needed. He had his charge made safe and was ready to fire, when the bear was but a few feet from him. He pointed the muzzle of the gun directly at the head of the beast and fired. There was a terrific explosion. He found himself thrown back, and sprawling on the ground. The gun had exploded. When he recovered, he found the bear dead before him, weltering in his own blood. He picked up the pieces of his gun and departed for his home to get help and haul the carcass into the settlement.

In the month of October, 1817, James Ganyard, Elizur Hills, Anthony Lowe and Burt Codding, four farmers, then located near Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., came out to Ohio, in a carriage drawn by two horses, to view the lands of Township 3, Range 13, in the Western Reserve, and, if satisfied with the condition of soil and locality, they would then make a purchase. They remained for several days in the locality, viewing the land and inspecting its natural advantages. They stopped at the cabin of one Ezekiel Mott, who had squatted here several years previous, on the southern line of the township. After being well satisfied of the richness of the land and its adaptability for farming purposes, the four prospectors returned to their homes in New York, and purchased, of Gideon Granger, who was the proprietor, three-fourths of the township, at $4 per acre. They sold their farms in Ontario County to Mr. Granger, in part payment, and together gave a mortgage bond, amounting to over $14,000, on the new lands in Ohio. After the agreement had been made, and before the written contract was signed, James Ganyard transferred his right of proprietorship to John Codding, reserving only to himself so much land as he had paid for. The mortgage given by the purchasers proved of serious difficulty to them in after years. Soon after they had taken possession of the Granger lands, and had commenced making improvements, Congress placed large areas of Government lands, in the counties south of the Reserve, on the market, at less than half the price paid by the Granger settlers. The consequence was that immigration was attracted to these lands, and the Granger people were unable to sell their surplus lands, at even a less price than they had originally paid. In the course of a few years, the mortgages became due. The owners were unable to meet the obligations, and their lands and possessions reverted to the former proprietor. This produced quite a seri-

ous obstacle to the first purchasers in the way of gaining unincumbered farms and securing for themselves the reward that they had so well merited, by their toilsome labor in clearing and opening up these lands.

In the beginning of the month of February, 1818, the first train of emigrants started in ox sleds from Ontario County, N. Y. The party consisted of Elizur L. Hills, with his sisters, Abigail and Marilla; Elizur Wolcott, John Codding and wife, and one child; Festus and James Ganyard, Seth Dye and wife, Richard Paull and wife, and Seth Paull, with his family of two children. They arrived on the new lands in the middle of March. For the first few days after their arrival, they availed themselves of the proffered hospitalities of the cabin of the "Squatter" Mott, and part of them found quarters at the cabin-home of John Turner, over in Copley Township. The men at once set to work, after having placed the stakes for their new possessions, to build cabins for their own use and commenced clearing land. Several cabins were soon erected, and the work for a new and vigorous colony had commenced.

Another party, consisting of Elizur Hills and wife, with seven children; Anthony Low and family, and Burt Codding, left their homes in Ontario, N. Y., and joined their friends and children who had preceded them, in the following fall. All these families settled close together, on lands along the Smith road, in the southeast part of the township, in the vicinity of what is now known as Coddingville. John and Daniel Burt, and James and Festus, all of them young men, came out from Ontario and located in the township, in the southern and central part. The increase in the number of settlers in the township now continued. Nathan Hatch came with his family of five children and settled on the west line of the township, on the 24th day of October, 1818. The month of February following this date brougnt Benjamin Burt and his mother, who settled with their sons and brothers, John and Daniel, who had preceded them the fall before. At the same time came Belia Spencer, with his family; the Widow Amanda Isbell, with her child, and James and Amos Isbell, two single young men; James Ganyard, with his wife and two children—two of his sons had already located here the year before—and Mrs. John McCloud, who lived in the Ganyard family, and Hoel Hatch, whose parents had removed into this settlement the year before. He had remained at the old home in Ontario, N. Y., whence all these emigrants had come, on account of breaking his leg a few days previous to the time his parents had started for Ohio.

The young colony now began vigorous efforts to hew out a home in the woods. Cabins were built, land was cleared on every hand, and the same difficulties that settlers in other regions have met, were confronted and overcome. Immense trees covered nearly all of the land—certainly all of what was first opened—and, though this timber was convenient for building their houses and barns, and making rails for their fences, it had to be cleared from the ground to make way for cultivation. First, when upon the ground, a house was made of logs, and covered with thin boards, riven out of oak blocks, and next floored with thick slabs of split oak; this was called a "puncheon" floor. Then came the clearing, which was done by grubbing out the bushes, and cutting off the smaller trees. The trees were deadened, by chopping a girdle of notches through the bark. The ground was then ready to be plowed, as well as the rough state of it would allow, and planted with Indian corn, potatoes and pumpkins. In the fall, the corn was gathered, and wheat sown where it had stood. The next year, more land was cleared and treated in like manner. But, as the cattle and pigs lived in the forest, and boarded themselves there the greater part of the year, substantial fences—the zigzag rail fence—had to be built around each field;

and this fencing cost nearly as much labor as the clearing. Had they not adopted the plan of deadening the trees, it would have been more than the poor pioneer could have compassed to cut the trees down and remove them from the ground. As it was, the trees stood till they dried up, and the branches dropped off and the trunks fell. The rubbish was cleared up and burned each spring, till it was gone. A man and his wife and daughters would gather and burn brush and build fences on a spring clearing, and they would do it with far better spirits than the ladies of to-day often do their shopping. This was part of the life that befell the Granger settlers. But they bravely encountered all the difficulties that came in their way, as the smiling fields and handsome homes of to-day attest.

From a paper prepared by the Hon. Myron A. Hills, one of the first settlers of Medina County, read before the Granger Pioneer Society, we take the following few sketches which relate to the history of the township :

" Believing that a biography, however short, of the first settlers of Granger, with an incident here and there of early times, cannot but be of interest to the present as well as future generations of the men and women who redeemed from a wilderness the Granger of to-day. I shall confine myself in my sketches to those of the pioneers with whom I have been acquainted. * * * I will first speak of my father, Elizur Hills. He was born in East Windsor, Conn., March 22, 1768. My mother, Abigail Codding, was born October 2, 1772. Of my father's early history, I know but little, save that at nine years of age he lost his father, and in the employ of others he fared hard, and was hard worked. He always loved books and read much. I have heard him say, that, at the age of fourteen, during the war of the Revolution, he was very anxious to stand a draft for the army in place of his brother Norman, who, though older, was not as large, and, thinking that size rather than age might determine the issue, he stretched himself to his utmost height, but he failed and became very much chagrined. He came at an early day, among the first there, to Ontario County, N. Y., and bought land at 50 cents an acre. He married there in 1792. * * * To show how men become attached to one another, let me state an incident : In the summer of 1824, my father and mother made a visit from here to Bristol, N. Y., and among those whom they went to see was Capt. David Doolittle, who had served in the war of 1812, on the frontier, as a Lieutenant in the Bristol Light Infantry, of which my father had been Commandant. They called at his house, but he had gone out in the woods for a load of wood. A messenger was sent out with the information that Capt. Hills and wife had called to see him. He had partially loaded his wagon, but, not knowing what he was doing, he threw out what wood he had loaded, and hastened back to embrace an old friend. * * * I would like, had I time, to give a description of our first journey from Bristol, N. Y., to Granger. After we had journeyed to Buffalo, which was then a small village, we remained there a week, waiting for the new Walk in the Water, the first steamboat that ever plowed the waters of Lake Erie. We embarked at Black Rock, and, after passing up the lake, we landed at Cleveland, which was then not as large as Grangerburg. The boat anchored a mile from shore, and we were taken on land in a small row-boat. Job R. Isbell, one of our neighbors here now, assisted in the landing. This was the first time that I saw him. He was always cheerful and social, and quite at home where others were afraid and timid. My mother had become sick on the voyage, and she had to be carried ashore on a bed. On the next day after our landing, in the afternoon, my brother Chester, ten years old, Grant Low, nine years and myself eight years, started with Job and Lyman Isbell on foot for the settlement in Granger. After going through the woods for five or

six miles, we boys became very much tired. To cheer us up, Job Isbell proposed that we boys shoot at a mark. We did so, and I think it was the first time we boys had ever fired a gun. It set us up some and gave us new courage. We remained that night near Brecksville, at the house of a Mr. Meach, a little way east of what is now known as Coat's Corners. The next morning we struck through the woods. The first place we came to was the house of old Uncle Farnam, just north of Richfield Center. From there, we passed to Hoadly's Mill, which is now Ghent, and thence across to the Smith road, where Isaac Morse then lived, and from there on to the old homestead in Granger, arriving in the middle of October, 1818. And we were three as tired chaps as ever came into Ohio. I remember well Job Isbell had to keep his brother Lyman in check, that we boys might keep up with them, telling him that we boys were not full-grown Indians, as he was. As we came in sight of Morse's clearing, Grant Low cried. Job told him he must stop, and not go into town bawling. My brother Chester was barefooted."

The new territory was now in a fair way toward colonization. Rapid advances were made in the clearing and cultivation of lands. There were now a dozen or more farms started through the southern and central part of the township, and life among the settlers became quite communal. The manner of life among these people was quite simple, and their habits, socially, as well as their political notions, were exceedingly democratic. From necessity, they supplied themselves with clothing, of all the coarser kind. It was the custom of each farmer to clear a small patch every year for flax, which grew best on the virgin soil. From this, he would obtain all the flax fiber that his family could work up. It was prepared in winter time, and made nearly ready for the spinning by the men and boys, but the women spun and wove it. The linen thus made, furnished comfortable shirting, sheeting and outward clothing. The furniture used by these people also was very plain, and a very little sufficed to furnish their cabins. They had nothing to look at; all was used, and used every day; and they were all civilized and pretty fairly cultivated people.

It was a very constant practice with the early settlers to unite their labor for various purposes, and thereby lighten the labor by united strength. Quite generally this was made the occasion of social enjoyment. If a house or a barn was to be raised, there was a gathering of the forces, such as the Yankees call a *bee*, or, as the Pennsylvanians termed it, a *frolic*. One of these barn-raising *bees*, in Granger Township, was attended with very serious consequences and was the cause of death to one of its citizens. The farmers had congregated to help raise a barn on a farm which is occupied by David Sheldon. Among the number was Lyman Isbell. The work progressed finely until it came to lifting up the upper rafters. A heavy log, forty feet in length, was in progress of being pushed on the building. Through want of necessary precaution, one end of the log slipped the pikes used for pushing, and the log rolled down with great force upon the body of Lyman Isbell, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly. It caused great consternation among the people, but nothing could be done for the injured man. He was placed upon a sled and conveyed to his home, where his sudden and calamitous death brought grief and desolation. A messenger was sent to the Rev. Henry Hudson, who resided in Bath, to come and preach the funeral sermon on the next day. The messenger returned with the minister the next day, and the obsequies took place late in the afternoon. The fatal event cast a gloom over the colony for several days, as Mr. Isbell had been a man highly respected by all.

To keep the record of the township complete,

the personal adventure of three of her fair daughters, at a very early day of the settlement, must be related. They are two adventures of a similar kind, and occurred at a time not very far apart. The first was that of Sally T. Hills and Polly Low. The two young ladies had left the house of Elizur Hills to go to Anthony Low's, about a mile distant. There was then no roadway, nor even a beaten foot-path to show them the way to go; "blazed" trees alone would indicate the direction toward a settlement. Darkness grew upon them, and they finally lost their way. The night was dark; with bewildered minds they walked on irresolutely, and wandered further away from habitation. Their courage did not entirely fail them, and they walked on the whole night, until almost utterly exhausted. When daylight came, they found themselves as completely "at sea" in the wild woods as they had been in the darkness. Fatigued and hungry by their long march, they sank down on the ground and fell to sleep. When they awoke, the sun stood high in the heavens. They started again, but whither, they knew not. They gave out notes of alarm until their voices failed them, but no responsive greeting reached their anxious ears. On they wandered, until the twilight was again gathering. Knowing well that they could not pass another night on foot walking through the woods, they looked about for a lodging-place. A large, hollow tree soon met their eyes. They cleared the vacant space in the bottom of the trunk, of the refuse that had accumulated, and filled it with dry leaves, gathered on the ground, and then took several large sheets of bark and covered the opening in the tree. Into this they crawled to pass the oncoming night. Their hearts had now almost failed them, and they were losing courage. In hapless despair, they endeavored to sleep, but no sleep would quiet their agitated minds. About this time, they heard the report of a gun not far away, and soon another, still nearer. The girls rushed out and shrieked with all their might. A long-drawn shout came back. The shouting was kept up, a waving light came toward them through the woods, and soon two young pioneers, with guns and a flickering torch, stood by their side. The girls were refreshed with the provisions the pioneer lads had brought with them, and then the homeward journey was commenced. It was midnight before they reached home, as it was about four miles from the nearest settlement where the girls had been found. Great anxiety had been caused in the settlement by the disappearance of the girls. On the second night, all the men and boys had turned out in every direction, with guns and torches and lanterns, to find the missing girls.

A similar event happened to Anna Wolcott (now the wife of Uncle John McCloud) in the summer of 1820. She was then a young girl of eighteen, and served as a domestic in the family of Samuel McCloud. On a Sunday afternoon she started alone through the woods to visit the family of Belia Spencer, several of whose children were sick. The two families lived about two miles apart. The girl lost the direction and wandered off to the north. Night overtook her alone in the woods, not knowing where she was and whither she was going. After wandering about nearly all night, she sank down exhausted by the side of a hill, giving up in despair. The screech of an owl and the rustle of leaves would start her every little while, intensifying the keen anxiety of her mind. Soon daylight brought encouragement, and she started to find her way out of the wilderness. Soon the tingle of bells attached to cattle, which then ran at large through the woods, arrested her ear. She was soon near them, and, with her approach, the cattle leisurely started off. Following close behind them, she soon reached a place of habitation. The cattle had led her home. Her absence had not caused any excitement, as McCloud sup-

posed that she had stopped at Spencer's, and the latter did not know of her intended visit.

Jesse Perkins, a worthy young man, came into the settlement in the fall of 1818, and was taken sick when living at the house of Mr. John Turner, then in Copley, dying there in April, 1819. His remains were taken back to Granger, and were interred on the farm of Anthony Low, near the "Smith road." His was the first grave dug in the township.

Nathaniel and David Goodwin moved with their families into Granger a few years after the first colonization of the township had been made. They had been living near Strongsville, in Cuyahoga County, for some years, when they purchased tracts in the central part of the new township—lands which are now owned by Franklin Sylvester and J. L. Green—and made permanent locations on them. The two young men soon became conspicuous in the affairs of the settlement by their industry and perseverance in cultivating their land and the interest they displayed in all public matters.

Stephen Woodward, who, with his brother, was located at Old Portage, in Portage County, where they together worked a farm, came into the Granger settlement in 1819, and sought the hand of Abigail, oldest daughter of Elizur Hills, in marriage. He gained the consent of the girl and her parents, and the ceremonies took place in November of that year. The young husband took his wife to his home in Portage County. In September of the following year, he died, leaving his young wife a widow. On the 24th of October, just a month after her husband's death, she gave birth to a child, now S. B. Woodward, a prominent lawyer of Medina. The following year she returned to her parents in Granger, and continued to live with them until she died.

The 2d day of August, 1818, proved a very eventful day in the Granger colony. In the forenoon of that day a son was born in the family of Hiram Low, and he was named Hamilton. In the afternoon of the same day, a daughter was born to Nathaniel Goodwin. These were the first births that occurred in the township.

A resort that became quite famous in its way in the early days of the colony was the Burt house or "lodge," which stood on the spot now covered by the attractive residence of Mr. Ozro Burt, in the little hamlet of Grangerburg. It affords a picturesque illustration of the life that was led by our forefathers, who had come out here from their homes in the East with noble purposes, intent to rear new homes and transform the wood-covered regions of the West into fruitful and productive fields. Some of the pioneers are still in our midst, and they recall, with vivid and joyful recollection, that which to us to-day must seem like a life of toil and hardship.

But a few years after their arrival and location in Granger Township, the wife of John Burt died and left him a widower. His brother Benjamin, then being still a young man and unmarried, they two together left their first settlement, near the southeast line of the township, and moved into the locality where now stands the village of Grangerburg. They erected a double log cabin, quite pretentious in its way in those days, being somewhat in advance in its architectural make-up of the few cabins that were scattered about the township. The two together kept bachelor's hall, but not just in the sense that we understand it to-day—a life of indolence and laziness. They followed their occupation of clearing and cultivating the land with industry and perseverance. They were both trim good housekeepers, and, being of a sociable and hospitable turn of mind, their little cabin home soon became the rendezvous of the settlers in the township. There was always cheer and entertainment for man and beast at the Burt cabin. The hunter and trapper, and the journeying emigrant who was looking for lands still further West, stopped here to find

comfort and food. And still nobler purposes than giving mere comfort and social entertainment did this little open cabin serve for several years. The building was used for a private day school during the winter of 1821, and Mr. John Burt, an intelligent and enterprising young farmer, taught the young "ideas" of the colony how to shoot. During the same time, Calvin Putnam organized a singing class, which held its session twice a week in the Burt house in the winter months. Itinerant ministers, who were then passing to and fro between the different settlements in Eastern and Southern Ohio, frequently stopped here, and religious services were held, at which most of the settlers attended. A foot-path, known in the early days of the Ohio settlements as the "Preachers' Path," from the fact that it was used by the ministers in passing from colony to colony, and had been cut through the woods for that purpose, ran a little distance west of the Burt cabin, in Granger Township. It was soon made, after it had become known, a regular stopping-place by the traveling ministers of various denominations who passed through Northeastern Ohio in the pioneer days and dispensed the word of God to all who were willing to listen.

After a few years of bachelor's life with his brother Ben, John Burt remarried, and he brought into the Granger household, to manage and preside over its domestic affairs, his newly acquired wife, whose maiden name had been Lucinda Hammond, and whose home had been in Copley. The good cheer of the household continued, and, if anything, it rather increased with the coming of the pleasant and sweet-tempered young wife. In 1825, the brother Benjamin returned to the old home in New York, where he remained for several years, and, in 1829, was married to Nancy P. Hatch, of Ontario County. The following year the young couple removed to Ohio, and took up their permanent abode in Granger, among their friends and relatives.

Francis Young, with a family of three children, and Robert Green, with a family of eight, left their home in Columbia County, Penn., in the spring of 1820, and moved into Ohio. They moved in a train of three wagons, drawn by horses. They first stopped at Springfield, which was then in Portage County, where they left their families with their wagons and household goods, and pressed on westward on horseback to prospect the land and find good locations for homes. The two prospectors passed through the southern part of Medina County into Huron and Seneca and Sandusky, but did not find any land suitable to their desires. On their return journey, they stopped overnight at the Burt house, in Granger. They related their travels, and told of their mission in trying to find suitable and well-watered land, on which to locate. Mr. Burt told them that he could, perhaps, accommodate them with just the kind of land they were looking after. He took them out the next morning to show them the tracts of land in the township that were for sale. On the same day the two together made a purchase of 240 acres of land in the eastern part of the township. They then proceeded to Springfield, and, in a few days, returned with their families and goods, and at once set to work to build homesteads on the newly acquired lands.

Harris Reed is another of the settlers, who came with his family into the township at an early day. Like most of the Granger people, he came from Ontario County, N. Y. He had first moved with his family to Sandusky County, further west, and had settled there for several years. In 1825, he bought a tract of land in Granger Township, and settled permanently in a locality in the eastern part of the township, which is now distinguished as Reed's Hill.

During the winter of 1836, a religious revival was in progress at the church near the center of the township, where now stands the town-

hall. It was conducted by the Rev. Francis Green, a Close Communion Baptist Minister, from Geauga County. He was a peculiar character, a sort of Peter Cartwright, crude, direct and forcible in his arguments and exhortations, and he soon wrought public excitement up to a high pitch. People flocked in from every direction, and the church was crowded daily. During the services on a Sunday afternoon, the floor of the church suddenly gave way, and the people that crowded the church were hurled in a mass into the basement below. A scene of confusion and wild excitement followed. There was at first a vast scramble to get from out of the debris, and when all had got out and the interior had been cleared, it was found that there were a number more or less seriously injured. Chester Ambler, a young man, had one of his legs broken, and an old lady named Elsa Wilder had an arm broken, and received a contusion on the head. No deaths resulted from this accident. The catastrophe took place while the revivalist minister was in the midst of his "fire and brimstone" exhortations. The pulpit was not carried away with the floor, and remained intact. Viewing the mass of scrambling beings below him in the pit, the minister, at first amazed and horrified, shouted out in the might of his voice, "The great day of His wrath is come, and who will be able to stand it?" and "Such is a fair sample of the burning pit of hell!" These remarks, and the manner in which he treated the accident, caused an intense feeling against the preacher. The meetings were at once discontinued. Several years later, the church was destroyed by fire.

Eliza Young, a young lady whose parents were residing in Sharon, was teaching school in the fall of 1842, on the Smith road, in Granger. After school-hours on a Friday afternoon, she rode home with Isaac Van Orman. A heavy storm was blowing. Passing along the road, one of the heavy oak trees that had been girdled a number of years previously, suddenly fell before the wind, striking the carriage, killing Mr. Van Orman instantly, and injuring Miss Young so that she died a few days later.

Under virtue of the military provisions of the Ohio State laws, a militia company was organized in Granger in 1819. At first, the townships of Sharon, Copley, Bath and Granger, joined together and formed one company, forming part of the regiment allotted to Medina County. Annual drills were held, the place of holding them alternating between the different townships. A few years later, the Granger people formed a company of their own. John Burt was elected Captain; Daniel Burt, Lieutenant, and Nathaniel Goodwin Ensign. The annual drills of these home soldiers formed an event of great interest to all the inhabitants. The exercises generally continued for a number of days, and furnished frolic and excitement for young and old.

The Fourth of July, 1826, the semi-centennial anniversary day of American Independence, forms a red-letter day in the history of Granger Township, on account of the observance of this national fete day by its people. The people congregated from far and near; from Medina, Hinckley, Sharon and Bath. Several military companies from these townships came in full force, and they, together with the Granger company, went through the different military evolutions, making a grand and very impressive display. The housewives had brought provisions along, and a grand banquet was held in the open woods. The Declaration of Independence was read, and a Fourth of July oration delivered by Mr. Moses Bissell.

Remson's tract forms the northwest corner of the township, and contains an exact quarter of its area, being two miles in width and three miles in length, on the northern boundary of the township. This tract had come in possession of one Remson, of New York, shortly after the division of the "Reserve" lands by the

Connecticut Land Company. He deeded it to the children of one of his daughters, with the proviso that the land was not to be sold until they had attained age. So the lands of this tract remained in a complete state of wilderness, save that now and then a few "squatters" located on it, and endeavored to make an unsettled and precarious living by hunting and raising small patches of corn and potatoes, until the year 1845, when the entire tract was placed on the market, and, within a few years, the whole area was sold. William Canfield, of Medina, was appointed agent by the owners, and he disposed of the land at an average price of $10 per acre. The first settlers on these lands were Bushnell Seymour and Lucian Perry. A little hamlet had sprung up near the center of the tract. There are several small industrial establishments located here, and it contains a post office.

The political organization of the township took place in February, 1820; and the first election for civil officers occurred at the house of Seth Paull, on the first Monday of April, in the same year. The Board of Trustees elected at this time consisted of N. A. Goodwin, S. Paull and Festus Ganyard; John Codding was elected as Clerk, and Burt Codding as Justice of the Peace. In January of 1822, the Trustees appointed Ira Ingraham as Township Constable. The first money paid into the township treasury was a fine of 25 cents, imposed upon one of its inhabitants for swearing. Of that money, one-half was paid out for paper on which to record the township proceedings; the other half was to William Paull, for bringing the State laws and journals from the county seat. The selection of a name for the new township caused a little strife among the people. The names of Berlin, Ontario, Codding and Granger were suggested. It was finally decided, by vote, that the township should be known as Granger, in honor of the former proprietor, who had become noted and distinguished as a Legislator in the State of Connecticut, and as one of the Postmaster Generals in Washington's administration. In the political affairs of the county and State, Granger occupies a conspicuous place. A number of its citizens have held positions of public honor, as county and State officers.

Two years after the organization of the township, a public town hall was erected a short distance west of Grangerburg. It was a log house, and, aside from the public purposes for which it was used, it also served for a number of years as a meeting-house for the society of Presbyterians that had been started in the colony. On the 10th day of October, 1860, Franklin Sylvester deeded a tract of land near the geographical center of the township to the Board of Trustees and their successors, and, the following spring, the present town hall was erected there.

In commercial and industrial interests, Granger does not compare with some of its neighbor townships. The first mercantile goods were imported by John Burt, and he continued to keep a small country store for a number of years at the locality which is known as Grangerburg. Alva Stimson opened up a store at the cross roads, a few rods north of where the town hall is now located, in the year 1828. Squire Lee, who lived diagonally opposite from him, brought in a limited supply of country merchandise a few years later. Marvin Hopkins was also one of the early storekeepers at the "Burg."

A post office was established at Grangerburg in 1825, John Burt receiving the commission as Postmaster. He officiated as such for a number of years. The town was supplied with a weekly mail for many years. A Frenchman by the name of Pierre Dubeau carried the mail, passing from Elyria to Ravenna. He traveled on horseback, arriving and departing at no definite or particular time of the week, and always blowing his horn with great gusto

to signalize his coming. The town now is supplied with a tri-weekly mail, passing from Sharon to Cleveland and return.

The religious sentiment of the pioneers of this township manifested itself in an outward form as soon as the first cabins had been covered with roofs. Missionaries from Connecticut came among them and preached the word of God. The Rev. Israel was one of the earnest laborers in this field, and he came quite often, passing from settlement to settlement through the Reserve counties. A church society, on the united plan of the Congregational and Presbyterian faith, was organized in the fall of 1819, by the Rev. W. Hanford and Caleb Pilkins. There were ten members at the first organization, and their names are Elizur Hills, Abigail Hills, James and Phebe Ganyard, Ira and Lydia Ingraham, John and Dolly Turner, Lawrence and Mary Moore, Wealthy Dye and Charity and Hannah Turner. Part of these members were residents of Bath Township.

Meetings were, at first, held in private houses, and thereafter in the town hall, near the "Burg," until, in after years, through outward influence, caused by dissensions that had broken out among the United Presbyterians and Congregationalists throughout the county, the Granger society disbanded, and has never been re-organized.

The Methodist Episcopal society was organized by Elder Nunn in the year 1820. The first members were Belia and Amanda Spencer, Jane Griffin, Hannah McCloud, Samuel McCloud, John McCloud, Samuel Griffin and Lydia Spencer. William Peats, of Bath, was the Class-leader of the church for a few years, when he was succeeded by John McCloud. James McMahon, Russell Bigelow, Adam Poe, Benjamim Christy and U. S. Yocum were the ministers of this denomination who preached to the Granger people in the early days. A hewed-log house for religious services was erected by the society—within a few years after organization. Within recent years, a large church edifice has been erected at Grangerburg, where worship is held every Sunday. The church now numbers about one hundred members. A split was caused in the society in the year 1844, and a new class, called the Wesleyan Methodists, was formed by the dissenters. A small church edifice was built by John McCloud on "Liberty Hill," and religious meetings held there for nearly ten years, when this society again disbanded, and most of its members returned to the mother church. Elder Webber and Rev. George McCloud were the officiating ministers in this branch society, during its existence.

The first Baptist Church was formed by the Rev. Henry Hudson, of Royalton, in the fall of 1821, near the east line of the township, and their first meetings were held at Reed's Schoolhouse. The incorporators of this society were Whiting Freeman, Jesse H. Smith and Hoel Hatch. This was in the year 1837, and there were then twenty regular members in the church. A Baptist meeting-house was erected near the center of the township, a few years after the civil incorporation of the society, which, in 1865, was removed to Remson's Corners.

The society of the "Disciples of Christ," of Granger, was organized in 1838, with Seth Paull, Clarinda Paull, Harris Reed and wife, William Comstock and wife, Barlow Baker, Conrad Turner and Rebecca Low, as the first members. The Rev. William Hayden was the first officiating minister of this society. Their place of worship for quite a number of years was the Reed Schoolhouse, two and a half miles northeast from the "Burg." In 1862, a church edifice was built by the society. It numbers now over 150 members.

The matter of public instruction kept well apace, from the beginning of the colony, with its moral and material progress. William Paull

taught a class of seventeen scholars in a little log schoolhouse, in the eastern part of the township, in the fall and winter of 1819 and 1820. This is yet to-day known as Reed's Schoolhouse. John Codding taught a school at Copley's Corners, for several years in the early days of the colony. John Burt taught at Grangerburg in 1820 and 1821. In 1848, a special schoolhouse was erected near the Burg, and a special and select school taught in it for several years. But it was discontinued until in the winter of 1880, when a select class was taught by C. A. Dustin.

The following abstracts taken from the Public Education Records for 1880, will exhibit the condition of the public schools in Granger Township. The total enumeration of school children is 247. Of this, 139 are male and 108 female; the number of school districts in the township is eight. This statement is for the year ending September 1, 1880:

Balance on hand	$1,691 53
State tax	378 00
Township tax for schools and school purposes	1,516 65
Irreducible tax	59 75
Fines, licenses, etc.	21 22
Total	$3,670 15
Whole amount paid teachers	$1,134 00
Amount paid for sites and buildings	944 37
Amount paid for fuel, etc.	173 08
Total expenses	$2,251 45

CHAPTER XXIII.

MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—GROWTH OF TOWNSHIP—THE BEGINNINGS OF CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

HAD the new world adopted the "pomp of power" known in the old, *cui bono* must have been the legend emblazoned upon the banners of the "Western Reserve." Peopled by a class of emigrants whose native State furnished little more than the bare necessities of life, utility became to them the rigid standard of excellence, and the secret source of their laborious success. Though the transplanting of this stock, and the progress of succeeding years have wrought many changes, and modified the Puritanic strictness of this rule, its influence is yet to be traced in the social economy of the "Reserve." This is undoubtedly more marked in sections remote from railroads, where the bustling activities of younger enterprises have less effect upon this intrenched conservatism; and it is here that the historian, dependent upon the active interest of those who form the connecting link between the pioneer days and these, finds the greatest difficulty in securing the data for his work. Recognizing no value in the tradition of the early days, they have "let the dead past bury its dead," and made no sign. But to the rising generation, these early days, so full of toil and privation, which have passed beyond the reach of their hopes and fears, command an interest that is akin to the romantic, and it is for such interests that history is written. But a higher motive for perpetuating the history of those who subdued the wilderness and made the desert places to "blossom as the rose," is that we are thus able approximately to measure the value of what has been wrought for succeeding generations. It was a noble spirit of self-sacrifice that animated the pioneers of this land, and "bowed their strong manhood to the humble plow." Forgetful of their own ease at a time of life when years of toil could reasonably have demanded repose for their declining days, they

braved the untried difficulties of the wilderness, that their children might achieve that greatness which their patriotic faith pictured in the future. The rapidly increasing population in a country devoid of manufactories left to the pioneer but one alternative, ease at the expense of their children's future, or a wider scope of cheaper lands, bought with a life of toil that found rest only beyond the grave. The broad lands pregnant with the promise of the coming harvest, the thousand homes adorned with the comforts and luxuries of an advanced civilization, the vast resources that command a nation's homage, are the grand memorials that set forth the virtue and wisdom of their choice.

The land which invited immigration to Montville was all that nature, in her pleasantest mood, could offer. A dense forest of elm, beech, oak, maple, black walnut, butternut, and, in the bottoms, a mixture of sycamore, covered every acre. Rocky River, taking its source in the high ground in the southeast part of the township, and flowing in a northwesterly course, with ifs tributaries, furnished an ample drainage, and, at the same time, supplied the motive power for those pioneer industries so essential to the success and comfort of the pioneer community. As its name suggests, this township was formed of high, rolling land, which, in many places, assumes a billowy character. Along Rocky River, the valley varies from upward of a mile in width, to a few rods, from which the land rises in easy undulations, to the height of some hundred feet, and gradually rising from this point to the higher portions in the western part of the township. This water-divide in the southern part of the township, is worthy of mention. Here Rocky River and the river Styx are seperated only by a distance of about a mile, flowing in opposite directions, the water falling on the northern slope finding its way, ultimately, into the St. Lawrence River, and thence to the ocean; and that on the southern slope, flowing off to the Ohio, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. The soil in the high lands is of a clayey mixture, though not of that heavy, tough texture found in some parts of adjoining counties. Along the valleys of the streams in the eastern part of the township are rich bottom lands, that are remarkably productive. These lands are devoted to corn, largely; wheat and other grains find a better soil on the uplands. The ordinary system of mixed husbandry prevails here, though sheep-grazing and dairying received a large share of attention from the farmers. Montville is situated near the center of the county, and is bounded on the north by Medina, on the east by Sharon, south by Guilford, and on the west by La Fayette. No village has found a location in this township, save the extension of Medina Village, the southern part of which passes beyond the Smith road, which is the northern boundary of this township.

This territory, known in the Connecticut Company's survey as Township 6, Range 14, was early sold by the Connecticut Land Company to Gen. Aristarchus Champion, who, in 1818, caused it to be surveyed in sections, preparatory to settlement. In the early part of this year, Austin Badger, in company with Alonzo Hickox, started from Genesee County, N. Y., for the New Connecticut. Both were young, unmarried men, Badger being twenty-four years of age, and, packing their worldly effects into a knapsack, shouldered their burden and set out on foot for their destination. On reaching Buffalo, they took an open row-boat, hoping to accomplish their journey in a less tedious way. But prevailing head winds disappointed these anticipations, and they were glad to land at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek. From this point, they traveled on foot to Erie, then known as Presque Isle. Here

they took a schooner to Ashtabula, when they resumed their journey on foot. Hickox had a brother living at Wooster, a fact that determined their destination. Following the old State road, they arrived at Weymouth on the 10th of May, and, proceeding the next morning, came to the residence of R. Ferris, who lived then near the present site of Medina Village, and took breakfast. Mr. Ferris was agent for the sale of the lands in that vicinity, and, learning the business of the young men, was very solicitous that they should return after their visit to Wooster and locate lands there. Without making any promises, the young men went on to Wooster, when, after spending several days without finding any advantageous opening, Mr. Badger returned to Medina. Mr. Ferris at once interested himself in his case, and, finding him with little money and anxious to secure something to do while examining the country, offered him a position with Abram Frieze, who was then surveying Montville. Taking the directions to find the surveying party, Mr. Badger started out, following the line of blazed trees until he came up with them. Here a young man who had been assisting the surveyor, sick of his job, proposed that Badger should take his place, which the latter was only too glad to accept. Continuing until July, they finished the survey, earning small wages and receiving the stipulated privilege of first choice of lands. After locating several lots in the southeastern part of the township, which were secured by article without any payment for two years, he returned to Medina and took a contract to clear what is now the square in Medina Village, boarding in the meanwhile with Mr. Ferris. Though unmarried, he did not neglect to prepare for future events, and, in 1819, put up a small log cabin, and, after clearing a small piece, planted a patch of corn. In the following year, he went to Euclid, secured a wife, and, in the fall, took possession of his new home.

The year 1819 brought quite an influx of new-comers to the county seat, and many located lands in Montville Township. First of these was Samuel Brown, who took up 160 acres in the southern middle part of the township. Mr. Brown had come, originally, from New York, to Euclid, but, attracted by the reports from the new county then coming into the market, sought a home here. He had but a small family, and was in rather straitened circumstances. Neighbors were few, and situated at some distance apart, and it was found difficult to secure enough to raise a log cabin. Mr. Brown, in soliciting help, asked the neighbors to come directly after dinner, as, "the fact is," said he, "we have not got much to eat, and you may prefer to get home for supper." When the neighbors gathered, they found that Brown and his wife, with the aid of his team had succeeded in placing the logs so far, that one tier had to be removed to place the joist. There is a slight discrepancy as to authorities upon the fact whether Brown was really the first settler. The evidence seems rather to favor the right of Parker Pelton, Sr., to that title. At all events, they both came in about the same time. Pelton was originally from Connecticut to Euclid, whence he followed in the wake of the general movement to Medina. He took up a lot in the southeastern part of the township, just south of Badger's property. He bought one of the lots located by Mr. Badger, buying his contract for $1 an acre, and occupying a deserted cabin until he could erect one of his own. About this same time Philo Welton came in, located land, and, leaving persons to make a clearing, returned to New York to bring on his family. On his return, his family found a home with Mr. Pelton until a cabin could be erected. Of Mrs. Welton, it is

said, that on one occasion she rode on horseback through the woods to Euclid and back, alone, carrying her young babe before her on the saddle. She was intimately acquainted with James Buchanan when he was a clerk in the store near her native place. Thomas Currier, a native of New York, and a resident of Euclid, was another of the earlier settlers. He came into the township, took up land in the northeast part, and set to clearing his land, keeping "bachelor's hall" in the meanwhile. Following him, came Amasa Smith, from New York, and bought land just south of Currier. He was followed by his father and three brothers, but they stayed only a few years, when they all went farther west. Seth Hoyt came in from Summit County, locating west of Mr. Badger, and John Lawrence, about the same time, locating in the same neighborhood. Joseph Pimlot, who came in 1819, was an Englishman. He came to the country with the English army about 1812, but, taking a fancy to the new country, and desiring to leave the army and secure a home, accomplished both designs by deserting his company in Canada, and came to Cleveland. Here he laid hidden in a hogshead, covered with tow, until after the final removal of the army. After marrying, he came from Cleveland in 1819, to Montville, purchasing land near the southern boundary of the township. This included the families that made up the little community of Montville Township, in 1820, with the exception of G. F. Atherton, of whom little is remembered.

Most of these families were of Connecticut extraction, and brought with them the habits and customs of "the land of steady habits." They were, for the time, sober, industrious people, and the wilderness soon gave way before their sturdy strokes. The land they came to was, in fact, what is known by the indiscriminate term of "a howling wilderness." The natives had long before abandoned this country as a place of residence, and, though the surveyors found here and there evidences of their abandoned camps, none were seen in this section. To the westward, on Chippewa River, was located a considerable camp of Indians, who supported themselves by hunting and fishing, but their stay was of short duration, and few of the children of the pioneers of this township ever saw one of them. Game was found here in abundance, and formed a large share of the support of the first few years. What little stock was brought in was needed for other purposes than to supply meat, and were carefully cared for. Parker Pelton was one of the most successful hunters in this community, and frequently supplied the less fortunate with game. William Warner, though among the later emigrants, was noted as a hunter. Everybody in the township was in straitened circumstances, and the gift of a quarter of venison was always acceptable, and was for years the only meat that could be afforded. Mr. Warner, it is said, killed the last deer that were found in this county, one of them being shot just north of the swamp land in La Fayette Township. Mr. Warner was a native of New York, and came with an ox team from his Eastern home. It is said that his children had never seen a hickory-nut, and they were greatly delighted with some given them on their journey West. The woods continued, as late as 1832, to be a terror to new settlers. John Clark, the father of William P. Clark, Esq., who arrived in Montville that year, got lost while on a hunting expedition, and did not return until the whole neighborhood had organized to hunt for him. He fortunately struck a cabin, where he was directed to his home. Bears were found occasionally, and wolves, for the first few years, were a great drawback to stock raising, though they never

were bold enough to attack persons. Snakes, though not generally considered under the head of game, were frequently hunted in this locality. The earlier settlers found them in large numbers, consisting chiefly of rattlesnakes, and were obliged to exercise the most vigorous scrutiny to keep them out of the house. It is related that Mrs. Albro—wife of J. H. Albro—when a child, was observed to carry a cup of milk, regularly, out of the house. It excited no special attention, until one day she was found holding the cup for a large snake to drink the milk, in the meanwhile patting the head of the reptile. Such favoritism was at once broken up; but it was a number of years before they were exterminated from this country.

Supplies were got only at a considerable distance. A "store" was early established at Medina Village, but little more than powder and lead could be procured there, and most settlers in this vicinity went to Cleveland for their store goods. Here the difficulty of getting currency was deeply felt. But few of the pioneers had ready money, and most of the products of the frontier farm were a drug in the market. At home a system of barter prevailed and money was to be secured only from newcomers, or a chance traveler, who paid for his accommodation. Most of the cabins had glass for their windows, but iron goods of any sort, even as household utensils, were limited to the few indispensable articles needed for constant use. Wooden pegs and pins were substituted for nails, and wooden latches and hinges answered very well the purposes of the better ones made of iron. Some had doors, in the construction of which there was no iron at all. Salt was at an inconceivable price, and it is said that a team could not draw wheat enough to buy a barrel of salt. Flour and meal were procured at Middlebury, now a part of the city of Akron, where a log mill was erected, about 1815. The journey was made through an unmarked wilderness, through marshes and over unbridged streams, making the twenty miles' journey a five days' undertaking. About 1830, a mill was built at Weymouth, in Medina Township. This was located upon a poor stream, and furnished a very unreliable dependence for the pioneers of this section. Another, which gained considerable reputation for fine work, was a mill established at Wadsworth. The motive power was supplied by two springs that brought the water to an overshot wheel, about twenty-two feet in diameter. The power was entirely inadequate to the work demanded, and it is said that the wheel hardly made a revolution without stopping on its round. This drawback was overcome by the excellent flour which was manufactured, and the pioneers would take a quantity of wheat there and wait until it could be ground rather than take the inferior flour at other mills. In later years, it was the custom of the farmers to take some sixty bushels of wheat at a time, which would furnish flour for nearly a year. A saw-mill was early erected in Montville. The first lumber brought into the township was by Mr. Badger, who hauled enough for his chamber floor from Bagdad, in about 1820. Three years later, he built a mill on Rocky River, on land owned by John Morris. The latter furnished the capital to build it, and hired Mr. Badger to build and run it. This stood about two years, when it burned down by accident. A settler, desiring some lumber at once, was allowed to run the mill at night, so as not to inconvenience those whose orders preceded, and, failing to properly dispose of the fire, the building caught fire and was destroyed. It was only a log structure, but it was a severe loss to the little community at that time. Mr. Badger had, fortunately, just finished sawing lumber enough to build a barn. The first frame build-

ings, however, were erected previous to this time, the lumber being hauled from Bagdad. These were a house erected by Mr. Welton, and a barn erected by George F. Atherton. What is remarkable about this pioneer mill in Montville, and characteristic of the class of emigrants in this part of the State, is, that the dam was substantially built of stone. It is the experience of those who have had occasion to investigate the earlier customs of the first settlers, that enterprises of this character are generally of less permanence. A brush dam, frequently renewed, is the average attempt in this matter, and such constructions generally suffice for the first two decades of a settlement. Here, aided by the proprietors of the large tracts of land, most of the improvements were of a more substantial character.

A later enterprise, but one that flourishes best only in a new country, was established in Montville about 1844. This was an ashery, by a Mr. Van Gelder, who bought some five hundred acres, which is known as the old King farm. In addition to the ashes he could purchase of the settlers, he carried on an extensive clearing on his own place, clearing off about one hundred acres per year. He manufactured "black salts," and traded his product for ashes, and, soon after beginning the business, laid in a small stock of groceries and dry goods, to sell and exchange for ashes. He continued the business for a few years and then left, the business dying out.

In the matter of stock, there was little else than cattle. Most of the pioneers came with ox teams, and most of them, but not all, brought in one or two cows. In 1820, there were only two horses, Mr. Badger and Parker Pelton each owning one. Two years later, the assessment made by Mr. Welton showed only three horses and forty-one cattle. Hogs were introduced at the same time, but, contrary to the almost universal practice in new countries, these were not allowed to run wild in the woods to feed on the nuts that were to be found in abundance. Mr. Welton, it is said, lost some in the woods, that forgot their domestic habits and ranged at will for a time, but his sense of propriety overcame any desire for profit he might have had, and he, one day, taking his gun, killed the pigs and crippled the sow so that she could be restored to the pen. About 1820, Parker Pelton bought about forty head of sheep at Euclid and brought them to Montville. They were, however, a constant care. The wolves made sad havoc among them, in spite of all the watchfulness that the family could bestow; and, what was worse, the dogs, many of which were of wolf blood, were more mischievous than the wild animals. By winter, he had lost twenty, and, for several successive years, he found it impossible to pass the winter with more than twenty head, no matter how many additions he made to the flock. He finally erected a high, light fence about the field, which made a large fold of the inclosure, and succeeded in raising wool enough for his own use.

The early attempt at farming in a country covered with timber admits of but little variation in the methods employed. A small clearing was made, a part of the timber utilized in the erection of a cabin, 18x20 feet in size, and the balance burned. This much was accomplished in the fall, or early in the spring, and a crop of corn put in with the hoe alone. Plowing was out of the question, and frequently the crop did not get planted until June, but the length of the season and the strength of the soil made ample amends for such delay. While the crop was growing, the pioneer busied himself with girdling a wider area, extending in all directions from his cabin. The next season they were ready to chop down, log and burn, and the space was prepared

for the inevitable crop of corn. The corn ground of the previous year was turned over to wheat, and was more or less tilled for its reception. Sometimes a rude attempt at plowing was made, but frequently a heavily weighted triangular harrow sufficed for tearing the surface enough to receive the seed. With such cultivation, the land yielded an abundant return. Parker Pelton raised the first three acres of wheat ever cut in the township, and Capt. Badger threshed it out with a flail, taking the seventh bushel as his wages. The only demand was for home consumption, save now and then a bushel or two to some new-comer who has not had time to put in a crop. The land, enriched by the accumulated leaves of years, seemed well-nigh exhaustless. One field was planted with alternate crops of corn and wheat for sixteen years, when it was sown to clover. This was fed down by pasturing it, and then turned under. On this, a crop of wheat was sown, which sprang up into so rank a growth as to prove worthless. Straw was found sixteen feet long, where the stalk would grow beyond its strength and lodge, and springing up with new growth only to lodge again. Only about five bushels of grain was got to the acre. Corn planted upon this field in the succeeding year yielded 130 bushels to the acre. This exceeding fertility, however, was, to a great degree, lost upon the pioneer. The lack of transportation made every sort of produce of little avail as a source of income. Stills for the converting of corn into whisky, which elsewhere often made a market for this cereal, were not often found here. In Montville, only one ever found place, and that but for a short time. A young man by the name of Case, while working for a farmer in Copley, in Summit County, was engaged in making whisky. At the expiration of his term of service, there being no demand for his services elsewhere, in company with his brother, he established a still on his father's farm in the northern part of the township, some two miles and a half east of Medina Village. It continued only about six months, when it was discontinued.

Montville seemed to be off the line of all travel, as hardly an Indian trail was to be found anywhere within its limits. Besides the surveyor's blaze there was no guide, and Samuel Brown, one of the first to come to the township, was obliged to "bush" his road out to his land. In all the traffic with Medina Village and elsewhere, each man made his own road, as the condition of the soil did not admit of its being used often, it soon becoming impassable on account of the mud. The first regularly cut-out road that touched the township was the Smith road, which forms the boundary between Montville and Medina townships. This road was cut out by Gen. Smith, during the war of 1812, as an army thoroughfare, and formed the only outlet for travel east and west. An old State road from Cleveland to Wooster was the thoroughfare in this direction, and was the trail by which most of the immigration found its way here. In 1823, an enterprise was set on foot which had for its object to convert this into a regular turnpike. The large land-owners along the proposed route, appreciating the benefit it would confer upon their interests, subscribed liberally to its cost, and among others, Gen. Champion. This brought the road through the western side of Montville. The first half-mile from the southern line was contracted and built by Capt. Badger, the rest of the road within this township being built by Lawrence, Pelton and Welton, all residents of this township. The road was completed in two or three years, at a cost of about $500 per mile, through Montville, and stages were regularly run between the terminal points.

Montville was named after a Vermont town by the original proprietor. It was organized in 1820, the first Township Trustees being T. M. Currier, Aaron Smith and Austin Badger. G. F. Atherton was Township Clerk. No Constable was elected, because, it is said, the people supposed there would be no necessity for such an officer, and the event justified this good opinion of themselves. A Justice of the Peace, however, was elected, Philo Welton receiving every vote but one in the township, and thus began a judicial career that ended as Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the County. Austin Badger succeeded Mr. Welton as Justice two years later. At the first election, there were but ten votes polled; two years later, the vote had increased to fifteen, a marked evidence of growth. The social customs in this community were much the same as found in other early settlements. Husking-bees, loggings, raisings, and the various entertainments which combined work and play, arranged by the women, gave opportunity for the merry romp that was all the more enjoyable for the severe labors that gave rise to the occasion. Whisky played an important part in all the social affairs of the community, though not to the extent found in some of the earlier settlements. On the Fourth of July, in 1820, a patriotic celebration of the day was had at the county seat, in which the whole population of Montville participated. Mr. Badger, in his contribution to Northrop's history, says: "All the inhabitants of Montville attended that celebration, and let it be recorded as a part of history, that on the Fourth of July, 1820, no human being could be found in Montville Township, for the reason that patriotism fired every inhabitant to be at the celebration. Three ox-teams hauled to Medina, on that day, every living soul in Montville Township, together with a young fat hog, a fat sheep and a few chickens, intended to be eaten in common at this great celebration. From every inhabited township in the county the people came with their ox-teams, and by noon there was a large gathering and a cordial greeting. The dinner was of the best that the country afforded, and all fared plentifully. Sweetened liquor was made in a tub, which was refilled often during the day. From that tub every person dipped in a tin and drank when inclination prompted. Many of the more sturdy men took the whisky raw, saying that the sugar took away its flavor." Some of the important early social events are thus noted in the same work by Capt. Badger: "The first marriage in the township was W. R. Williams to Nancy Monroe. Henry Pelton was the first child born in the township. The first death and burial was that of Mrs. Catharine Badger."

A prominent feature of Montville, and a very striking one to a stranger going over the township, is the pioneer monument erected to the memory of Fairfax Smith. Mr. Smith was one of the second line of immigration that contributed to the population of this township. He was a native of Massachusetts, whence he early moved to Vermont, and in later years to Madison County, N. Y. He was here when the popular rage seemed to be to emigrate to Ohio, and, feeling the need of more room for his growing family of seven children, he came to Montville in June, 1832. The journey was made by the family in a three-horse wagon, while the household goods came by way of the canal and Lake Erie to Ohio. Once here, Mr. Smith bought several improvements, amounting in all to some three hundred and fifty acres, right in the midst of a complete wilderness, with no other clearing near, save the opening made by Samuel Brown. The monument was erected in 1879, by his son Linus Smith, and stands upon a knoll just west of his residence. It consists

of a base of Berea sandstone, six feet two inches square and two feet thick; a sub-base of the same material five feet two inches square and twenty-two inches thick; a second sub-base of Quincy granite, four feet four inches square and two feet thick. Upon this is placed the die, of Quincy granite, three feet eight inches square and five feet two inches high; a cap of the same material, three feet eight inches square and two feet thick, finishes the pedestal. A statue of Mr. Smith, in the finest Carrara marble, six feet eight inches in height, crowns the pile. Inscriptions on the die record the death of Fairfax Smith and Abigail, his wife, as well as a child of Linus Smith. The figure represents the subject in the garb of a frontiersman, such as the prints usually represent as the typical pioneer of the West. The figure stands uncovered, with hat in hand, as though greeting the passer by, and rests with the other on an ax, which is supported upon a stump by his side. The whole cost was $2,000, and forms a fitting memorial of not only the particular life which it commemorates, but also of the whole class of those who wrought that others might enjoy the fruit of their labor.

The people who came to the Reserve were eminently a religious people, and early sought to bring about them in this new home the influence of the church. For the first few years, owing to the smallness of their number and the scattered character of the settlement, it was impossible for the community in Montville to organize any church movement, though they early embraced such opportunities of attending worship as were offered. The first services in the township were held by Rev. Roger Searle, of Medina Village, as early as 1820 or 1821. The services were conducted at first in the cabins, and, a very little later, in the schoolhouses that were erected. In 1829, Rev. Alva Sanford organized a parish of the Episcopal order, which comprised nine members. This organization, although it never erected a place of worship, continued its existence separately for awhile, when it was merged into the church at Medina. A few years after Mr. Searle, Rev. Steven Barnes came into the township to reside. Mr. Champion, the original owner of the township, desirous of securing his services for the new community, gave him one hundred acres to settle here. He labored here, with more less results, for several years. In 1830, the Methodist Church constituted a class, and, for years, held services in the schoolhouses, or, more often, in private houses. In 1844, they erected a place of worship, which still stands, near the center of the township. The building of the church was effected through the aid of Mr. Champion, who seemed to have not so much a special creed as the moral welfare of the community at heart. He promised those desiring a church for the Methodist organization to contribute $300, which was quite a help in those days. With this encouragement, they set to work and soon had a comfortable building. Mr. John I. Wheeler was appointed a committee of one to secure the building, and he spent a year in this undertaking. The first class was composed of John I. Wheeler, Asa Bradley, Washington Nichols, John Nichols, John Fritz, Daniel Wheeler, Asa House and their wives, Lucy, Lucinda and Friend Morse, Mary Bradley, Mrs. Betsy Nichols, Miss Bunker and Zenas Beach. Services are held there every Sabbath, with a sermon in the afternoon, once in two weeks, by Rev. W. B. Farrar, of Medina.

The establishment of schools preceded the organization of the churches. As early as 1820, a log schoolhouse was begun in the southeast part of the township, but finally abandoned before it was completed, because it was found there were no scholars to attend a school if established. Two years later, a log school-

house was established upon Mr. Badger's farm, where Caroline Babbit taught the first summer school, consisting of eight scholars, receiving 75 cents per week. The following winter, school was taught by Mrs. Badger. In 1824, taking advantage of the situation, the settlement of Montville set off one-half of the township into one school district, and levied a tax for the erection of a substantial brick schoolhouse. In this way, Gen. Champion was forced to bear the larger part of the expense. He resisted this action until convinced that there no successful resistance for him, when he yielded as gracefully as possible in the nature of the case. This building was located on Pelton's land, and was first occupied by Samuel McClure, as teacher, whose father was then a resident of the township. Mr. McClure is now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Summit County. The status of the schools, as shown by the reports to the County Auditor, is as follows:

Balance on hand, September 1, 1879	$744 78
Amount of State tax received	421 50
Local taxes for school purposes	264 15
Total receipts from all sources	$1,457 50
Whole amount paid teachers	$1,071 25
Contingent expenses	191 95
Total expenses	$1,263 20
Balance on hand, September 1, 1880	$194 30

There were eight school districts; value of school property, not given; number of teachers employed—gentlemen, 8; ladies, 9; average pay per month—gentlemen, $25; ladies, $10; number of pupils enrolled—boys, 133; girls, 100; average daily attendance—boys, 77; girls, 67.

CHAPTER XXIV.*

HOMER TOWNSHIP—ITS PHYSICAL CONTOUR—THE FIRST SETTLER—A GERMAN COLONY—ITS POLITICAL ORGANIZATION—A MINING COMPANY—RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS—ITS CHURCHES AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

THE pioneer histories of the different townships in the western part of Medina County are in many respects the same. What were the interests and pursuits of the first members of one settlement were very much the same in the neighboring colony. Many of the incidents of the earlier pioneer days of Harrisville Township belong to territory which is now included in the township of Homer. The two together formed a kind of domestic brotherhood, and their home affiliations were, in many respects, the same. Shortly after the colonization of the Harrisville people in the "Swamp basin" of that township some of its members penetrated further west; a few, at first, as hunters in quest of game which abounded in this entire region, others to open the wilderness, and to establish new homes and settlements. A few rude log huts had been put up in several parts of the township as early as 1817, by migrating Nimrods. The stay of these hunters and trappers was generally of but very short duration, and the extent of their usefulness consisted, in the main, in depleting the number of wolves and bears that overran the country.

What is now Homer was formerly a part of Lorain County, being named Richmond Township, and was attached to Sullivan Township of that county. With the formation of Summit County, the eastern tier of townships of Medina County were set off with the new county organization, and Spencer and Homer were taken from Lorain County and added to Medina.

In the political and geographical divisions of

*Contributed by Charles Neil, Medina, Ohio.

Medina County, Homer forms the southwestern township. It is bounded on the east by Harrisville, on the north by Spencer, on the west by Ashland County, and on the south by Ashland and Wayne Counties. Its area and extent are the same as that of the other townships of Medina County, embracing twenty-five square miles. The surface of land is not so diversified as that of some of the other townships of the county. It is slightly undulating, with the ground here and there broken by "spring runs." From west to east the gently rolling surface of the southern part of the township is cut through by one of the fountain streams of Black River, meandering in its course, and affording, at various points, some fine exposures of Cuyahoga shale. In some places, the bluffs are thirty feet high, and the opportunity of tracing out the succession of layers is very good. The rock is soft, gray shale, with interspersed layers of hard, sandy shale, of a lighter color. The latter is occasionally worked out of the river-bed, and used for foundation stone for bridges, buildings, etc.; but it is too hard to be cut well, and long weathering will cause it to disintegrate or split into thin slabs. Concretions of iron are found in the shale of this township, as in others, but the live concretions are infrequent. No good fossil specimens are to be found here, the shale being too soft to hold the forms.

It was a dozen or more years after Harrisville had been colonized that the first permanent settlement was made in Homer. John Park, who had moved into Ohio with his family from his home, near Hookstown, Beaver Co., Penn., in 1818, had, after living two years near Wooster, Wayne County, located in the southwestern part of Harrisville Township. He removed in the spring of 1831, into the territory which is now included in Homer Township, and there made the first permanent settlement. With the assistance of two or three of his sons, who were then growing into manhood, he erected a cabin and a few rude structures for the shelter of his domestic animals, consisting of several yoke of oxen and a horse. The wilderness was broken, and, in the course of the coming winter, they had several acres of land cleared, a small part put into wheat, and in the spring they planted their crops of corn, potatoes and oats. About this time Batchelder Wing moved into the neighborhood with his family. These settlers could not be considered isolated in this settlement. It was only a few miles to the center of the Harrisville settlement, which was at this time blooming out into a full-grown civic town, with its attendant pleasures and comforts of life, and, at this time, formed one of the most important localities of the new county of Medina. It was little more than a mile from the new Parks settlement to their nearest neighbors, a half dozen families or more who were located in the western part of Harrisville Township, in and about that part which is now known as Crawford Corners.

Within a few years, several more families immigrated into the new territory and settled on its fertile soil, and underwent the toilsome and laborious drudgery of clearing the land. Among these new arrivals were Duncan Williams, Elijah Wing, Henry Laughman, Asa, Baird, Samuel and Isaac Vanderhoof, Webster Holcomb, Charles and Daniel Perkins, James Stevenson, David Snively, John Douglas, William Finley, George Durk, Solomon Smith, James and Joseph Crawford, Solomon and John Miller and William Jeffreys. All of these pioneers settled permanently with their families in close proximity to each other, in the southeastern part of the township. Several more families moved into the neighborhood in 1834; among them being Joseph Faulk and Skene Low, who, with his young wife, had come all the way from Scotland to find a new home in the Far West. They came by the Hudson River and Erie Canal to Buffalo, and then by way of Lake Erie to Cleveland, making a set-

tlement among the Homer people. In the meantime, and while yet the part of the township which to-day forms the Center, and where the village of Homerville is now located, was an unbroken forest, settlements had been made in the northeastern part of the township by a new class of people, and of different race affiliations from their neighbors a little way south. There were several families of German Pennsylvanians, who had come from their home State and had made settlements in this new country. Among the first of these were Eli Garman, Jonathan Holburn and John Miller, who bought tracts of land of Samuel Neal, an Eastern land speculator. This was in the year 1833. The first of these settlers, Eli Garman, after having located his land and built a log cabin with other accessory buildings, returned to Pennsylvania and soon after returned with his young wife, whom he had left at the home in his native State. Many of their people from the German districts in old Pennsylvania, soon followed these first pioneers in the new settlement. A large area of forest lands was soon transformed into fruitful fields, and this German colony in a short time became one of the most populous districts in the township. Industrious, frugal and thrifty, these Germans have wrested wealth and riches from the soil, and have grown into one of the most important elements in the agricultural life of Homer Township.

In the year 1833, an effort was made for a separate township organization by some of the settlers of Homer. After the grant had been given by the County Commissioners for a distinct township organization with the regular political powers, the work was at once completed with a special election of civil officers for the new corporation. The election was held in a little log schoolhouse in the Vanderhoof District in June, 1834. There were nineteen voters, and, as near as can be learned, their names were William Duncan, James Stevenson, Daniel Snively, John Park, John Tanner, John Douglas, George Durk, Elijah Wing, Batchelder Wing, Samuel and Isaac Vanderhoof, John and William Jeffrey, Charles and Daniel Perkins, Asa Baird, Webster Holcomb, Solomon Miller and William Jeffrey. The Judges of Election were Batchelder Wing, John Tanner and Asa Baird. The board of township officers elected at this first "town meeting" were John Tanner, John Park and Batchelder Wing, as Trustees; Webster Holcomb as Constable, and Isaac Vanderhoof as Clerk. Asa Baird was elected a Justice of the Peace, and he served in this capacity for a number of years. Several minor offices were also brought at once into operation. There was an Overseer of the Poor, an "Ear-mark" Recorder, a Fence Overseer, a half-dozen or more Road Supervisorships, and last, but by no means least, the Tax-Lister. The good people of the infant township managed it with such tact that about every one of its citizens filled some sort of a township office. But this was all a matter of honorable distinction, as there was no money in any one of these offices. In the spring election of the next year, the total vote had increased to twenty-seven.

It was about this time that the first settlements at the center of the township, where now stands the little hamlet of Homerville, were made. Asa and Osias Baird, the latter of whom had moved up from Big Prairie, in Wayne County, were the first settlers at this point. Another settlement had also been made in the northwest part of the township. Hence, it was deemed necessary that the seat of government should be centrally located, so the next election was held at the Center settlement, in a little log school-building that had been erected the year before. This was the Presidential election, in which Martin Van Buren was chosen Chief Magistrate of the Union; and, if all reports are true, the people of Homer did not take any unusual interest in the national contest. There were but seventeen voters recorded on the poll-list. At the next spring election for township

officers, forty-two voters cast their ballots. From thence forward, more interest seems to have been manifested by the citizens of the town in political affairs. The township now also, from year to year, became more thickly populated. Immigrants came in from every direction. The first tax-list of personal property, made out by the Township Assessor in 1835, recorded seven horses and forty-two cattle, and the value of personal property was estimated at $1,735. The Medina County Tax Duplicates for 1840 show that the value of lands and buildings in Homer Township was $42,812; the value of personal property, $4,440; and the taxes assessed for that year, $693.51. In 1845, the value of lands and buildings had decreased to $33,710, and the personal property had increased to $11,140 and the total amount of taxes levied for this year was $673.45. In 1850, the value of the real estate in the township had advanced to $127,340, and the personal property to $24,208. The taxes amounted to $947.64. In the next decade, the value of real and personal property in the township had more than doubled itself, the former being assessed at $287,700, and the latter at $84,722, and the taxes collected for that year show a total of $3,042.13. To show the gradual development of the township from its infancy up to the present date, we need but look at the increase in population from its earliest days. In 1833, there were seventy-two souls in the little colony; in 1840, it had reached 653, and in 1850, it had reached a total of 1,102. From that date forward, the township, strange and singular as it may seem in a new and growing country, has decreased in population. In 1860, there were 993 persons enumerated, and in 1870, no more than 886. The census returns of 1880, show a population of 865 souls. The number of voters, or such of them as practiced their rights of American citizenship, which, from nineteen at the township organization in 1833, had gone to forty-two in 1837; and, in 1840, to 132; in 1850, reached 273. Ten years later, the vote of the township stood 231; and, in 1870, it was 215. At the Presidential election, held on the 2d of November, 1880, there were 227 votes cast.

An early event of some importance in the young settlement was the birth of a daughter to John Park and wife. This occurred in August, 1833. The young child was named Harriet. Another event of note, which occurred several years later—notable from the fact that it was the first of the kind in the township—was the marriage of Charles Atkins and Elizabeth Campbell. Many social affairs of a similar kind came in quick succession in the following years as the township had been quite extensively settled by this time. There was plenty of "giving in marriage." Each one of these matrimonial occurrences caused a ripple of excitement in the settlement, as is the usual wont in all localities of the civilized world. Numerous attentions were bestowed upon the young people who had just launched on the sea of wedlock—just as much so then as it is to-day. Generally, these attentions were often of a more forcible than elegant nature. One of the greatest commotions that ever disturbed the equanimity of the Homer people, and one which threatened to create serious disturbances in the colony, was caused by a jubilee indulged in by a number of young people, in honor of a wedding. A young couple had been united in marriage in the summer of 1856. The young men of the neighborhood decided to give them the customary *charivari*, or "belling." On the night appointed, the "boys" gathered, twenty or thirty strong, arrayed in fantastic dress, and equipped with tin pans, bells, "horse-fiddles," and various other instruments, to make hideous noises. The house of the father of the bride, in which the young couple were staying, was surrounded by the "bellers" in the evening. After darkness had set in, and the tumult commenced, shot-guns were fired, and a live goose

was thrown into the bridal chamber. The "belling" was done up in "grand and good old style," as one of the participants related. The event would have been forgotten in a short time, and nothing serious would have come of it, if the irate father-in-law of the young husband had not sworn vengeance upon the gay and troublesome disturbers. On the next day, the old gentleman had State warrants of arrest issued for all the young men whose names he had learned. Fifteen or twenty of the "bellers," some of them mere boys, were arrested under a charge of riot and destruction of property. Preliminary hearings were had, and the boys were bound over in bonds of $1,000 each, all of which was promptly furnished by resident property-holders. The affair now assumed serious proportions to the people who had become entangled, and there were very few people who did not take sides one way or another, though by far the larger part stood by the boys, and were bound, cost what it might, to see them safely through. Eminent counsel were employed on either side, and, at the coming session of the Common Pleas Court at Medina, the people of Homer moved in a long caravan, by four-horse teams, with streaming banners, in vehicles of all kinds, and on horseback, toward the county seat. The trial continued for several days, amidst the greatest excitement, and ended up with the acquittal of the young men. In long line of procession, the young men, with their hosts of friends, who had accompanied them to the trial, returned to their homes in Homer, singing and shouting. For many days, this affair remained the chief topic of conversation of the Homer people. The plaintiff in this singular case was finally compelled to sell out his estate on account of the expenses of the case. The cost of proceedings and attorneys' fees amounted to several thousand dollars. He quitted the neighborhood and moved out West.

It is not definitely known at what time or by whose suggestion the town was named. It is surmised that one of the itinerant ministers who visited the colony in its earlier days, proposed to the people to name it after the poet Homer, of whom he was a warm admirer. This suggestion was probably accepted by the organizers of the township. It was not many years after the township had been organized and the Center had been quite well colonized, that a petition was sent to the United States Post Office Department, to have the village set apart as a post office. The petition was granted, and an office was established at the Center. By order of the Department at Washington, a bi-weekly mail route was run from Harrisville to the new post office. Milan Beaman was the first mail-carrier between the two points, and he continued in the service for several years, until the mail route was changed, and Homerville became one of the stations on the line running from Wooster to Wellington. Henry P. Camp was the first Postmaster in the village. He was succeeded by A. G. Newton.

The first mercantile business was opened by Asa Baird. He brought a small stock of goods, consisting of a small line of dry goods, linen, thread, twine, a few boots, shoes, hats and caps, and a small variety of sugars, teas, coffees and spices. He also established an ashery. In 1845, Henry P. Camp opened a small country store, in a little, new frame dwelling at the center of the village. The next firm in the business world of Homerville was that of Ainsworth & Newton; this was a branch establishment of the business conducted by this firm at Lodi. In recent years, A. G. Newton has been the leading, and, during different years, the sole, merchant in the village. He runs a neat, well-constructed business house, and it is the village store par excellence. The village post office is connected with the store, with the proprietor as Postmaster.

Scarcely more extensive than the commercial affairs of the township, are its manufacturing

developments. A water-mill for sawing wood was established as early as 1839, in the southeast part of the town, along Black River. Edwin Oberlin was the builder and proprietor. He was largely assisted by the settlers, who furnished timber and hauled it to the mill-site. A grist-mill on a small scale was attached to this a few years later. In 1840, John Barnes and James Freeman built a saw and grist mill a few miles east of the Center. Eight years after this, Samuel Stine and Gabriel Moyer had a mill erected on the West Salem road, one and one-half miles south of the Center. In 1850, Henry Camp built the old steam saw-mill now located near the village of Homerville. A few trade and repair shops have been conducted at the village at various times.

The discovery of galena in the river bed in the western part of the township, in 1847, led to considerable excitement among the inhabitants, and this extended beyond and to other parts of the county. The excitement was wrought to a high pitch, and rumor soon had it, that a rich silver mine had been discovered in the township. People came flocking in from every side and the little crystallized cubes in the gray bed-rock of the river were looked upon with wonder and astonishment. A lead and silver mining company was organized forthwith, through the efforts of several of the enenthusiasts, and a large tract of land leased along the river bottom. Joseph Hibbard, a farmer living in Harrisville, was the real mover in the undertaking, and entered into the enterprise with all the vim and capital at his command. He was assisted by P. Holt, Leander Baldwin and Samuel Vanderhoof. These four together, formed the company. Digging was commenced at a point, forty or fifty rods above the bridge that spans Black River, on the Lodi and Homerville road. The work was prosecuted for several weeks amidst great excitement; but nothing more than what is known as "scabs" among the miners of the West, was found. The enterprising diggers, were, after awhile, convinced of this delusion in hunting for precious metals in this neighborhood. With this conviction, the work was abandoned. Twenty years later, there was another lead and silver flurry among the people of Homer and Harrisville Townships, but nothing more except the digging of two or three small holes came of it, and since that time, no more has been said of it. By many of the people in the neighborhood it is considered as a good joke.

The pursuits of the Homer people are strictly agricultural. No railroad crosses its territory, and no effort has ever been made by its people to secure a line.

The soil of the township is highly productive, and the crops, in quantity and quality, that are taken from it, will compare quite favorably with any of the townships in the county. Wheat and corn are the chief cereal products. Stock-breeding forms one of the prominent features of the farming pursuits of the Homer husbandmen. In later years, many of its farmers have drifted into the dairy business, which, at the present date, has become a very profitable undertaking. A cheese factory was established by the Vanderhoof Brothers in the winter of 1871, in the western part of the township, on the banks of Black River, and operations commenced the following year. It is now one of the many factories which are conducted by Horr, Warner & Co., of Wellington. Most of the farmers in the northern part of the township are patrons of factories in Spencer, which also belong to the company above referred to. These factories are run on the creamery plan; that is, making cheese and butter. The level stretches through the township are well adapted for grazing purposes, and, through this fact, more than anything else, the manufacture of cheese and butter forms one of the most prominent parts in the agricultural life of the Homer people.

Some years ago, from 1830 or thereabouts,

to 1854 and 1855, the North American passenger pigeon made the area of land lying in Homerville, Spencer and Harrisville Townships, their annual roosting-places in the spring. They came in large flocks, in countless numbers, and literally took possession of the woods. They built their nests, a few small sticks put together, and remained in the locality during the hatching season, raising their young. In many cases, before the young pigeons had become full-fledged, they would tumble out of their nests, and, for a short time, the ground would be literally strewn with them. The fat young birds made a luscious diet for the farmer's hogs, which were, in those days, rooting out their existence in the woods. In the years from 1850, this area on which the birds were nesting became the rendezvous of pigeon-hunters from the East, with headquarters at Lodi. The pigeons were killed by the thousands and shipped to markets in the East. In later years, these birds have abandoned this territory as a nesting-ground, though they stop here now occasionally for feeding purposes, but in greatly diminished numbers.

Public worship commenced among the people of Homer colony with the days when their first homes were established in the new land. Prayer-meetings were first held in the little cabins, by the glimmer of burning logs on the rude hearth. Hymns of praise and devotion were sung with earnestness and holy resignation, by fathers, mothers, wives and children. The home of Isaac Vanderhoof, standing on an open bluff on the bank of Black River, in the west part of the township, was the place where the sturdy pioneers oftenest congregated to offer up their religious consecrations. As many as twenty and thirty people gathered at times, during the years 1833 and 1834, to participate in the devotional exercises. Circuit riders from the Wellington and Black River Circuits called at the settlement and conducted these meetings, very simple though they were, but no less impressive to the hearts of the worshipers than the most ornate and pompous church services of the present day. Isaac Vanderhoof was the leading spirit in these religious movements. In the fall of 1834, an organization on the broad plan of the Methodist Episcopal Church creed was effected. The first communicants in the colony in this church organization, were Isaac Vanderhoof and his wife, Elizabeth Mattison, Betsey Kelley and Mrs. Roxy Vanderhoof, the wife of Samuel Vanderhoof. Regular church services were held from that year on, in the log schoolhouse which stood in the neighborhood where these people resided. For the first few years after organization, regular meetings were held only once every four weeks. The Rev. James Kellum was the first stated minister of this congregation. This was in the years 1835 and 1836. In 1837, the Rev. Mr. Morey was the visiting minister in the colony. He was followed by the Rev. John Kellum. From 1840 forward, the Rev. Hugh L. Parish, of Wellington, had charge of this church organization, until, in 1843, when he was followed by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds and the Rev. John Hazzard, of West Salem. The meetings were now held every other Sunday, but they continued in the little schoolhouse in the Vanderhoof district until in the year 1861, when the present church edifice of this society was erected at the center of the village of Homerville. It now belongs to the West Salem charge of the Wooster District of the Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Religious services are now held every Sunday. On the church record are now given the names of over one hundred members.

Some religious movements were made by the settlers in the northwestern part of the township, immediately after its first settlement. These people belonged to the Protestant Methodist Church. James Pennywell and Thomas Alberts were the leaders in these movements.

The meetings were held in private houses, and for a time in the schoolhouse in that section. At irregular intervals, itinerant ministers made calls there, and preached the Gospel to the people. No permanent organization was ever effected, and after a few years the meetings were entirely discontinued. Some of these settlers and their descendants have joined the Methodist Episcopal society at the Center Church.

Some of the settlers in the southwest part of the township, in conformity to the faith of their ancestors, organized in the year 1840, in union with Harrisville people of the same faith, a Presbyterian Church society, at Crawford's Corners, and maintained it separate and distinct for a term of five years. The Rev. Vernon Noyes was the officiating minister during this time. After that, they disbanded the organization, and nearly all of them joined the Presbyterian society located at West Salem, three miles distant in Wayne County.

The religious belief and training that had been inculcated in the German settlers at their homes in Pennsylvania, manifested itself, in its outward form, soon after their advent in the new settlement in Homer. The few families that were at first in the settlement, gathered at one of the houses, and worship was held there. This occurred regularly from time to time, though at no time did their gatherings reach a larger number than a dozen. The grand old German hymns, in the native tongue of Martin Luther, were sung in earnest tones; these informal meetings were held at the houses of Eli Garman and John Miller; and not unfrequently, during the summer days, they were held in a barn or in the open woods. When the first settlement of five or six families had been augmented to fifteen or twenty, by new arrivals, a church organization was effected in the summer of 1837. A plat of ground, where now the church edifice of this society is located, was leased by Eli Garman and John Miller, and in 1838 a little log church was erected thereon. In conformity to the old German custom of the Vaterland, the churchyard was used as a burial-ground for the deceased members of the church families. The first person buried in this ground, even before a church had been built upon it, was a young son of Eli Garman, who had died in the winter of 1837. The Rev. Johan Shuh, located as Lutheran minister in a German settlement in Orange Township, Ashland County, preached the funeral sermon. After the little log church-house had been erected in 1838, regular services commenced, and were held every alternate Sabbath day. The Rev. Mr. Shuh officiated as the Pastor, and the organization joined, as a separate parish, the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. The services were entirely conducted in German during these days. The first minister was afterward succeeded by the Rev. August Beckerman. The present church building, which is one of the largest in Medina County, was erected in the year 1855, on the site of the old log house which had been removed. Regularly stationed ministers were then retained, and the society grew in prosperity and influence. Over fifty families belonged to the church, and its membership embraced over three hundred persons. (As infant baptism is one of the sacramental doctrines of this denomination, the young are classed as regular members.) In 1862, a local schism broke out in this society and caused a separation. The seceding members formed a separate church organization, and connected with the "Joined Synod" of the German Reformed Church of Ohio. They erected a house of worship, one mile west of the old building, and commenced regular church services. The members of the new church were Dennis and George Miller, John Shelhart, Andreas Billman, John Bennader, Jacob Fursahl, Phillip Rice, John Rice, Adam Koons, Solomon Heiman, Jacob Nasal, Leonard Hummert and Henry Haulk. The Rev. Carl Wently, of Phil-

adelphia, Penn., was the first officiating clergyman of this society. He located in the settlement for a number of years. The church services, which at first were exclusively conducted in the German language, are now conducted in both English and German.

Another church society established in Homerville, is the Evangelical (Albrights). It was organized in 1865, by Benjamin Weatherstine, John Herkey, Tobias Heberly, David Frank and Esther Beavelhammer. This is merely an adjunct of the church society of that name located in West Salem, and ministers of the latter society are supplied to the Homer society. An edifice was constructed in 1865, at the Center of Homerville, and meetings have been held regularly since that year. Yearly revival meetings are held in this church, and the outward signs of religious enthusiasm generally run high.

The society of Dunkards—or "Füswäscher, as they were originally called in Germany, by the originator of the creed, Alexander Mack—forms a considerable portion of the church history of Homer Township. A few of the members of this faith had settled in the township in the years from 1845 to 1850. The first of these settlers were Samuel Hart and Joseph Rittenhouse, who had come from the Dunkard settlement near Germantown, Penn. Others came and settled with their families near them. True to their faith, they soon evidenced a desire to profess in the regular and accepted formula of their belief. Meetings were instituted at private houses and in barns. Their quaint and peculiar services were conducted in these places for a number of years. During the regularly appointed Pentecostal meetings of this sect, which occur in the spring and fall of each year, these Homer people would journey to a Dunkard settlement near Ashland, and participate in the religious festivities of a love-feast and "feet-washing." In the year 1870, a Dunkard meeting-house, very plain in its architectural finish, was erected through the efforts of the leading members of the church, and regularly appointed meetings commenced, Joseph Rittenhouse and Samuel Garver officiating as ministers. The people of the faith, who are scattered about in the neighboring townships of Chatham, Harrisville, Westfield and Sullivan, come here to worship. Aside from the striking simplicity of their church services, these people, in their daily walks of life and every-day habits, abstain as much as possible from interference with worldly affairs. They are exceedingly plain in their dress, and eschew the pleasures of the world.

Equal in general interest to political affairs of a civil corporation is the origin, rise and development of the system of education; and, here in Homer, schools commenced as they did in the other pioneer settlements in this great land of the West. In many instances, the place of teaching the young minds was the rude log cabin of a settler, and some kind-hearted soul, father or mother or grown-up daughter, volunteered their services to instruct the young. Then a small log hut, with logs for seats, no light except through the open door and an aperture in the wall. Such an one was the first in Homer Township of which we have any knowledge. It was built in 1833, and stood on the site of the present neat, well lighted and ventilated schoolhouse, about two and one-half miles southeast of the center of Homer.* James Park, a son of Squire John Park, the pioneer of the Township, a young man then about twenty-three years of age, was the first tutor. He dealt out instruction in the rudimentary branches of learning at this schoolhouse for a number of years, and acquitted himself in a very creditable manner. His wages, which had been at first only 75 cents per week and board, had been increased to $12 per month in the second year of his teaching. A few years after the establishment of this

* What is now known as the Duncan Williams Schoolhouse.

schoolhouse, another was built in the Vanderhoof District, one and one-half miles north. Miss Lucretia Youngs was the first teacher in this district. In 1837, a schoolhouse, after the primitive pattern of pioneer schoolhouses, and identical in its make-up to its two predecessors, was erected at the center of the township. William Potts, here as the first, assumed the functions of a pedagogue. In the course of two or three years, several more schoolhouses were erected in the township; one in the northwest corner, and one in the German settlement, in the northeast. The first subdivision of school districts was made in 1837, and a township Board of School Directors was created. There were then five school districts. In 1842, a redivision was made, and the number of districts was increased by two, making seven, the present number of districts in the township. When young James Park, in the spring of 1833, first assumed the functions as public instructor in the colony, there were just fourteen scholars. Only nine responded with their presence on the opening day of school. Very much in accordance with the ill-constructed architectural make-up of the little school cabin was the daily routine of teaching and the textbooks used from which to draw the rivulet of learning. At the first enumeration of the school children between the ages of six and twenty in Homer Township, made in 1833, there were found 14. Two years later, there were 27. In 1840, the number of children of the proper school age was 229; ten years later, it reached 479. Since that date, the number has retrograded with the general population of the township to 210. To-day, there are seven schoolhouses in the township, supplied with all the advantages of a modern, well-regulated schoolhouse; neat and cleanly within, attractive in their outward appearances; healthful places, where the young children congregate, and a proper stimulus is given to their young minds.

CHAPTER XXV.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION—CHIPPEWA LAKE—DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENT—MILLING INTERESTS—GROWTH OF VILLAGES—EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

AMONG the foreigners who came from Europe to the assistance of the British Colonies in America during the Revolution, was a young man whose name and fame, like those of Washington, will be green forever in the memory of the people of the United States. This young nobleman was the Marquis de La Fayette. He saw the wrong done the American Colonies, and, with soul burning with indignation, he resolved to risk his life and fortune in assisting them to attain their independence. After a bloody eight years' war, he saw the British hosts retire, and, full of joy at the success of the colonies against such fearful odds, he returned to the land of his birth, to pass the remainder of his days. After the lapse of many years, he resolved to visit the country which, like a star, was rising in beauty in the West, and whose freedom he had struggled to secure. With grateful hearts, the nation turned out to do him honor, and gave him an ovation accorded but few men in the history of the world. He has long since passed away; but his memory grows brighter with each succeeding decade; and the mention of his name, like the glad notes of the spring bird returning from the genial sky of Southern climes, will meet a wel-

coming sentiment in every American heart as long as the nation lives. Cities, villages, counties and towns are named in his honor, and are ever-living monuments to his memory. Thus it was, that, when the township was organized, the County Commissioners, at the suggestion of the settlers then residing within its limits, bestowed upon it the name of La Fayette.

The township is five miles square, and the soil, for agricultural purposes, is second to that of no other portion of the county. Year after year, the same kind of grain can be raised upon the same piece of land, without any appreciable decrease in quality or quantity. The soil in the vicinity of the lake is largely alluvial, having been washed in by frequent rains through a long period of years. Extending north from the lake is a broad valley, that rises gradually in height until it reaches the northern limits of the township, where it terminates in a succession of hills that characterize the height of land which separates the Ohio River and Lake Erie Valleys. The northern tier of lots is almost wholly drained by branches of Rocky River, while the remainder of the township, except a portion of the western side, slopes toward Chippewa Lake. The valley above the lake was once an almost impenetrable swamp, which, before the advent of the pioneers, was the resort of large number of Indian trappers and hunters. After the township had become quite well populated, it was soon evident that the swamp, before many years, would be drained and reclaimed by the agriculturist; but no decisive action was taken until some twelve years ago, when the drainage of the broad valley became a county matter. The County Commissioners took control of the movement, and each man living in the valley was assessed in money and labor in proportion to the amount of land he owned that would be benefited by the drainage. Some living far up the valley, whose farms were well drained before the movement came into effect, were assessed at what they considered extortionate rates. Additional drainage would afford them no benefit, and many looked upon their assessments as outrageous, and no little grumbling was incited by the action of the Commissioners. The theory of the latter was that, inasmuch as all the land—hills and vales—lying within the valley, would be drained by prospective artificial trenches, each man should contribute something toward the expense of extensive drainage. One large ditch, four or five feet deep and about twenty feet wide, was to be dug north from the lake through the center of the valley, for a distance of over two miles. Many lateral ditches were to be excavated from the sides of the main one, and each man was given a section to dig, according to his assessment. A large trench was also to be made south of the lake, in order to lower the waters of the lake, and thus reclaim a portion of its bottom. Accordingly, about twelve years ago, largely through the tireless efforts of William R. Goodin, all being in readiness, under the management of a county agent, the citizens were called out and the work began. The ditch and its branches were completed in due time, and the system of drainage is the most extensive and complete in the county. About $15,000 in money and labor were expended, and already the wisdom of the movement is apparent, as the large body of land reclaimed has increased over 100 per cent in value, thus increasing the value of the taxable property in the county several thousand dollars. About two-thirds of the lake lie within the township limits. The bottom and banks are muddy, and, in times of high winds, the water becomes turbid over the entire lake. The approaches are gradual, and the water bordering the shore is shallow. A dense growth of sedges, bul-

rushes, and other semi-aquatic plants, covers the margin and extends out some distance into the water. Several varieties of fishes are found in the lake, among which are black bass, pike, perch, bull-heads and suckers. At certain seasons of the year, seiners come and carry away large quantities of nice fish. Notwithstanding the natural inconveniences and obstructions which surround the lake, inasmuch as it is the only body of water of any consequence in the county, it is a great resort for skating, picnic and pleasure parties of all kinds. The lake varies in depth from a few feet to sixty feet, and is thus able to float vessels of the largest size. In comparatively late years, pleasure grounds have been fitted up on its banks, appropriate buildings have been erected, and sail and steam vessels of various sizes have been launched upon its waters. One steam vessel, capable of carrying over a hundred persons, "plowed" the lake for a number of years, but was finally disabled and removed. During the summer months, sail and row boats may be seen cleaving its waters, but, when wind storms appear, these vessels are safer moored at the shore. Boats are kept in readiness, by several parties, to rent to pleasure-seekers. In the winter months, when the ice is good, skating parties come to the lake, and often hundreds may be seen sweeping across the frozen fluid like the wind, endeavoring to outdo each other in swiftness and skill. The lake has been the scene of several tragedies. In 1857, a party of young men hired a boat and rowed out on the lake to bathe. While sporting in the water, one of their number, who had dived, was suddenly missed. Search was immediately instituted, and, although assistance was obtained from the shore, the body of the young man, whose name was Henry Streeter, was not recovered until about 1 o'clock that night. The body was finally found in eight feet of water, and at a considerable distance from the spot where it went down. In 1843, a young man named Thomas Kennedy, while bathing in the lake, became entangled in the weeds near the shore while under the water, and was drowned. Strange to say, these are the only accidents that have occurred. From the number who frequent the lake and venture upon it, an unusually small percentage have met with accident. Chippewa Lake received its name from a tribe of Indians that once lived upon its banks. In early years beaver and otter were found, but these shy animals have long since disappeared. Mink and muskrat are the only animals caught at the lake whose fur is worth preserving. Large quantities of ice are taken from the lake during the winter season, and stored in neighboring ice-houses, to be devoted to the use of pleasure-seekers during the summer and for transportation, by rail, to distant points. It is stated by old settlers that the lake is not as deep by twenty feet as it was sixty years ago. Two or more causes have contributed to decrease the depth: The deposition of soil in the lake by the streams that feed it, and the greater depth of the artificial outlet. Should the shallowness now being produced continue at its present rate of increase, the lapse of a century will permanently injure this sheet of water. It is thought, however, that, from the fact that the inlets and outlets are firmly established, possibly beyond any material alteration, the depth of the lake will remain as it now is for a long and indefinite length of time. This little body of water has an unwritten history that will remain shrouded in the obscurity of the distant past. Over its wave, the light canoe of the Indian hunter swept along, and in its murky water the panting deer plunged to escape the sharp fangs of the wolf or bear. Wild birds circling to the earth from the silent depths of the air, sought its cool waters.

Who will venture to say that the Mound Builders have not utilized the lake and its surroundings for their mysterious purposes? These are questions that can be answered only by the past—the past which remains as silent as the tomb of man.

The first settlers, so far as any knowledge can be obtained, traditional or otherwise, were roving hunters, who squatted temporarily for the purpose of trapping and hunting in the vicinity of the lake. Traditions are in circulation that, immediately after the war of 1812, rude bark shanties could be seen on both the eastern and the western side of the lake. These shanties are said to have been covered, inside and out, with the furs of the mink, beaver and otter, and it is stated that the homely features of a tall backwoodswoman could be seen at one of them. Who these hunters were, and when they squatted in the township, are matters wholly within the province of conjecture. When they left the neighborhood of the lake, is unknown. Their presence there, however, soon after 1815, is well authenticated by those early settlers in other townships, who saw them. As soon as the war closed, and all apprehension of danger from savages had passed away, hundreds of resolute men who had been reared in the wilderness, where fierce wild animals were every-day sights, pushed out into the trackless wild-wood to make a living by the arts of hunting and trapping. Undismayed by the numerous dangers that hemmed them in, they kept on in advance of the border settlements, and the presence of half a dozen neighbors within twice as many miles, was a decisive signal to push farther into the depths of the forests It thus occurred that, some time prior to 1820, what roving hunters there were living in La Fayette, left the township. From 1818 to 1832, the territory composing La Fayette, was attached to Westfield. So far as known, no permanent settler located in the township until after 1820. The precise date cannot now be ascertained, and neither is the name of the first settler known. It is likely that William Bissett was the first permanent settler in the township. He erected a double log cabin on the farm now owned by L. D. Finney, as early as 1825, and for many years, kept a sort of public house. The roving hunters, living in the township and the unsettled forest west, often came to his cabin for accommodations. Westfield Township had been settled many years previously, and the settlers there in going to Medina, were compelled to go directly north, and pass the cabin of Bissett to escape the bottomless bogs in the lake valley. This circumstance early led to the location of a somewhat circular road through the township, being the same as the present Medina and Westfield road. It is stated, that, for several years after 1825, Bissett's cabin was the only dwelling on the road, in La Fayette, between Westfield and Medina. At that time the township was frequented by wandering herds of deer, and numerous wolves, bears, and other fierce animals. The settlers from Harrisville came to the lake to hunt and fish, and many a hard fight was had in its vicinity with the larger animals, which hunters were slow and cautious to attack. It is related that Amos Hubbard, an early settler, often told on himself the following story: He had been to Medina, and had started for home so late in the afternoon that he was overtaken by intense darkness before he had gone three miles. To add to the solemnity of the scene and the apprehensions of fear in the breast of Mr. Hubbard, a heavy wind began to sweep through the dark forest, and the deep notes of distant thunder heralded an approaching storm. For a week or two previously, several panthers had been seen prowling around the pig-sty of Mr.

Bissett, watching for an opportunity to carry off one of the animals. As morning approached, they retired to the swamps, where they remained concealed till night again appeared, when they once more began their nocturnal journey to Mr. Bissett's pig-sty. These stories also added to the fears of Mr. Hubbard. He traveled on as fast as he could through the dark woods, and, having reached a spot about a mile northeast of Bissett's cabin, he suddenly heard a strange noise near him. He paused, and could distinctly hear some heavy animal walking slowly on the leaves but a few rods to his right. Filled with direful misgivings, Mr. Hubbard hastily sought a tree of convenient size, which he hastily ascended and ensconced himself in the thick foliage, waiting anxiously for the pending danger to manifest itself. The strange sounds were frequently repeated during the night, and occasionally came quite close to the foot of the tree; but the darkness was so intense that not an object could be seen. Mr. Hubbard remained in the tree, shaking and chattering with cold, until the gray light of approaching day had sufficiently advanced to reveal to the astonished eyes of the crestfallen man, a yoke of oxen that had strayed away from Mr. Bissett, and had wandered and fed around the tree wherein the frightened traveler had taken refuge. The strange noise had been caused by the oxen as they cropped the leaves, twigs, and scanty herbage growing in the woods. It is stated that Mr. Hubbard did not relate the occurrences of that eventful night until the lapse of time had greatly detracted from the merits of the joke. Within the next five years after the erection of Mr. Bissett's cabin, there came into the township the following settlers, most of whom located on farms near that of Mr. Bissett: Vivalda Wood, Ephraim Harris, Henry C. Ransom, Henry F. Hall, Ezekiel Slater, Anson Bellamy, Chancey Foote, Isaiah Allen and Shadrach Doane, Abraham Brooks, Edward Starr, Alexander Barrett, Elijah Hubbard, Milo Loomis, Jeremiah Doty, Matthew Leffingwell and a few others. Prior to 1835, there came in large accessions to the settlers already there, among whom were the following, several of whom, no doubt, came as late as 1840: James Martin, William Walters, Garrett Spitzer, Jonathan Palmer, John Lee, Roswell Williams, Nicholas Spitzer, Daniel Merritt, Thomas Cass, Andrew McDonald, Andrew McCabe, William and John Carlton, Mr. Foster, John Bibbins, Gilbert Thom, William F. Moore, John Maythan, Hiram Wright, Mr. Northrup, Henry Chapin, Earl Moulton, William Bleekman, Olney Allen, Jesse Harrington, Child Childs, Ephraim Rood, Ephraim Coy, James Rise, Mr. Hawkins, Silas Gates, John and Joseph Robb, Alva Averill, A. G. Wightman, John Day, Russell Alger, Salmon Richards, Phineas Needham, John Mead, Daniel and Leonard Field, William Peck, Azariah Eastman, Simpson Simmonds, William Averill, Nathan Wightman, Mr. Chase, E. Dealing, J. Watring, L. M. Pierce, and several others, whose names cannot now be ascertained. In 1840, the township was quite thickly populated. The farms were small, and the rude log cabins were on almost every section. Industries began to arise, frame buildings to go up, and, erelong, what was but a few years before a tangled wilderness became suitable for the habitations of the cultured and refined. Wild animals disappeared, except occasional stragglers that found their way into the township. Wolves remained longer than the others, and during the early settlement were a continual nuisance to those who desired to keep sheep. Sometimes they became so bold from hunger, as to approach quite close to the cabins, where they would howl dismally until morning. One

day three small boys—William Doane, Solon Harris and W. E. Moulton—were sent through the woods to the cabin of a neighbor about two miles west, to get a quantity of butter. While they were returning, they suddenly heard several wolves howl behind them, and, glancing back, saw three or four of the fierce creatures coming on the run directly down the path toward them. W. E. Moulton was so young that he was unaware of the danger he was in, and, seeing the wolves coming swiftly toward him, wanted to wait and see the yelping animals that were following him; but his companions, who were older, realizing to some extent the danger, hurried him toward home at the top of his speed. The wolves howled at every jump as they ran, and soon, from all parts of the forest, for a mile or more, an answering chorus was begun. While the boys were running along the rough path at their best pace, a deer suddenly leaped to its feet within a few rods of them, and bounded off through the forest. A pack of the wolves took its trail and followed it, with what success is unknown. The boys, now thoroughly aroused, were soon at Mr. Moulton's clearing, and the wolves, fearing to continue the pursuit farther, withdrew, but they continued to howl, probably with disappointment, for half an hour after the boys were safe in Mr. Moulton's cabin. Had the boys not reached the clearing as they did, they would undoubtedly have furnished a repast for the ravenous wolves. This event transpired about 1835, and shows the condition of the township at that time, relative to the presence of wild animals. The wolves became so great a nuisance that it was finally resolved to institute a circular hunt to rid that portion of the county of the pests. Accordingly, on a given day, a large number of men surrounded the township of Chatham, and began to march toward a common center; but, from some cause unknown, the line became broken, and all the animals except a few foxes escaped. So great became the raid against the wolves, however, that in a few years they had disappeared from the township.

The territory comprising the township was owned, in 1830, by Apollos and T. B. Cook, Lucy Day, S. and T. Fowler, Elijah Hubbard, Lemuel Moffatt, Samuel Moffatt's heirs and William N. Sill. The Fowlers owned the greater part of Tract 2. Sill's and Hubbard's possessions lay in Tract 1, and the others were mostly confined to Tract 3. An abstract of the title to any lot of land in the township reveals the name of one of the above persons as the early owners. The township was probably first surveyed in 1818, though subsequent to that time, and prior to 1832, it was listed and taxed as belonging to Westfield, to which it was attached. As was before stated, the township was regularly organized and named in 1832, with the election of the following officers; Abraham Brooks, Justice of the Peace; Ephraim Harris, Clerk; Vivalda Wood, Treasurer and Supervisor; Alexander Barrett, Anson Bellamy and Vivalda Wood, Trustees. The office duties were so light that Mr. Wood was honored with three distinct offices, and the Justice was required to do duty as a Constable. The names of voters at the first election were as follows: William Bissett, David Ransom, Ezekiel Slater, Anson Bellamy, Henry F. Hall, Henry C. Ransom, Vivalda Wood, Alexander Barrett, Ephraim Harris and Edward Starr. This is the list taken from the poll-book, but it does not comprise one-half the settlers then residing in the township. It is likely that, from the fact that the offices afforded but little pay and were considered more of a nuisance than otherwise, but few of the settlers were office-seekers. What a change the lapse of half a century has wrought in this respect in the minds of the

citizens! Now the appetite for office is rarely appeased, and the man who shuns official position is a *rara avis* among the children of men.

Soon after 1830, several saw-mills were erected in La Fayette. It is likely that William Bissett erected the first not later than 1835. The mill was located on the farm now owned by L. D. Phinney, and was a small frame structure, with an up-and-down saw. A dam was built across the creek, which served to bank up sufficient water to enable the saw to run some five or six months of the year. In times of drought, it remained idle from lack of water. At the expiration of ten or twelve years, a sudden flood swept away the dam, and the mill was allowed to stop. A few years after the erection of the Bissett Mill, Jacob Miller and Jacob Hill erected another, a short distance above, on the same creek. It was also a framed mill, and was run in the usual manner by water-power. The dam was largely built of mud, and, in times of freshets, was a source of infinite trouble to the owner, who was compelled to watch and work night and day to prevent its being washed away. The mill was located at a bend of the stream, where advantage was taken of natural milling facilities. The mill-pond was large, and the pressure of water upon the small dam, in times of floods, was enormous, and was, undoubtedly, the cause, in times of high water, which, at least, contributed to the frequent breakage of the dam. The mill did good work for some twelve or fifteen years, when it was abandoned and the saw removed. Joseph Watring, a sawyer of long experience, erected a saw-mill about 1844, on the same creek, above the mills of Bissett and Miller. In early years, the stream, though small, furnished excellent water-power for mills, as its narrow channel and descent afforded abundant opportunity to build dams of great strength. Mud dams were found too frail to resist the action of the water, and were accordingly strengthened by stone and timber abutments erected on the lower side. Notwithstanding all this, however, the dam was often swept away. The owners soon learned wisdom by experience, and built dams that could withstand any volume of water likely to sweep down the creek. The Watring Mill was a good one, and under the management of its able owner, turned out large quantities of sawed lumber, at prices ranging from $2 to $3.50 per thousand, or one-half of the logs. Settlers with but little money were compelled to adopt the latter method in paying for their lumber. The fourth saw-mill on this creek (which should be named Mill Creek) was built by Mr. Ross. It resembled the others in design, and in all essential particulars was identical. These mills received a large patronage from other townships, and all were thus enabled to afford the owners a profitable revenue. None of them could run longer than five or six months of the year, and most of them were operated day, night and Sundays, as long as the water lasted. One night, after a heavy rain, Mr. Ross was out watching his dam, and to see that his logs were not carried down the stream, when, upon passing near his corn-field, he suddenly came upon two men, who had a bushel basket, and seemed to be intent on the unlawful business of stealing corn, whereupon, it is related, the following conversation took place: "What in the devil are you doing in my corn-field?" "Cooning." "Yes, cooning in a corn-field with a bushel basket! Do you get many?" Here, unfortunately, the narrator ended his tale, the remainder of which is in danger of falling into forgetfulness. It is probable that the sequel will show, that, after the event narrated, the practice of coon-hunting with a bushel basket (or any other kind of a basket) was abandoned.

The four saw-mills on "Mill Creek" were not the only ones early in the township. In 1834 or 1835, Edward Dorsey built a saw-mill in the southeastern part, on a small stream called Burt Creek, from the first settler living on its banks. The motor was water, and the mill was operated successfully by Mr. Dorsey for about a year and a half, when it was sold to Abraham Whiteside. Soon afterward John Robb became the owner. Several additions and improvements increased the operative capacity of the mill, which began to do quite extensive work, with a steadily increasing patronage. After a time, Andrew McDonald purchased an interest in the mill privilege, and soon afterward steam was employed to take the place of water in operating the mill. But, notwithstanding frequent trials, the engine could not be made to work satisfactorily, and, in about 1848, the mill, with a small patronage, passed into the ownership of Joseph Robb and John McDonald, who permitted it to run down. About the time this mill was erected, Andrew McDonald built one on another small creek, about a mile northwest. The mill building was quite a large frame structure, and the dam was constructed of mud, stone and timbers. The framework of the mill was large and strong, and the timbers, many of them as sound as when first prepared, are being used in building a church at the village of Chippewa Lake. Mr. McDonald conducted the mill a few years, when it was permitted to run down, and, as was stated, the owner purchased an interest in the Dorsey Mill.

Jonathan Palmer was probably the first blacksmith to work at the trade in the township. He erected a small log shop on his farm in 1834, and for ten years did considerable work. The next year after his shop was built, a Mr. Holbon, living a short distance north of the Center, built the second blacksmith-shop. He also did quite a thriving business for a number of years. In about 1842, a number of prominent men in the township concluded that a grist-mill could sustain itself, formed a stock company, and, in accordance with their conclusion, built a large, three-storied frame structure, locating it half a mile south of the Center. A Mr. Barnhart, an experienced miller, was employed by the stockholders to take charge of the mill. But the judgment of the owners as to the self-sustaining capacity of the mill proved to be erroneous, as, notwithstanding the efforts made by them, the patronage secured did not pay a fair percentage on the capital invested. Finally, the company sold the mill to J. O. Simmonds, who soon afterward transferred it to others. After passing through several hands, Mr. Van Orman purchased the machinery, which was removed. The building is at present used as a blacksmith-shop. The building was altered to a two-storied one several years ago. During the early history of the township, the settlers were compelled to go to Akron, Wooster, and other distant places for their flour. Going to mill was an occasion greatly dreaded, for, ordinarily, the roads were poor, and during the spring months practically bottomless. Sometimes an entire week was consumed in the journey, and the cattle or horses suffered severely from the harassing tramp through the mud and mire.

Thomas Cass, one of the earliest settlers, was a wheelwright, and erected a small shop on his farm, where, for a number of years, he manufactured spinning-wheels and various other useful articles, which were sold to his neighbors. His wares were mostly prepared during the winter months and at odd times, and on rainy or stormy days when nothing else could be done. Many of his productions were sold in Medina, and undoubtedly, to-day, the spinning-wheels preserved as curiosities in the garrets of the residences of many of the old settlers

were made by Mr. Case. There were coopers among the early settlers, who made a limited number of kegs, tubs, rude pails and buckets, and barrels, selling them to the neighbors. No distillery has ever cursed the township with its productions. The citizens, many of them, however, "loved to court the society of the ruby god," and were proud of being considered good judges of superior whisky and brandy. Generally, the settlers were sober, temperate, industrious and honest.

The village of Chippewa Lake was laid out and platted in 1873. Sixteen lots were originally laid off, to which several additions have since been made—one in 1877, by Jonathan Palmer, and one in 1880, by Mr. Clark. Almost the first building in the village was one moved in by J. Cotner, in the spring of 1874. This building was immediately occupied by Koppes & Rickard, who placed therein about $1,500 worth of a general assortment of goods. During the summer, the building now occupied by this partnership was erected, and, the following fall, the stock was removed to the new building. A steady and moderate trade has been given the merchants, sufficient in amount to afford an opening for something more extensive. The stock has been added to until it now is valued at some $2,000.

In the spring of 1873, largely through the influence of Jonathan Palmer, a post office was established at the village, or, rather, at the residence of Mr. Palmer, who was appointed Postmaster. A year later, Mr. Palmer resigned, and Mr. Koppes, at the village, received the appointment, an office he has retained until the present.

In 1874, Simpson Pomeroy erected a blacksmith-shop, and, about the same time, E. L. Richtell entered into partnership with him, and the two conducted a combined wagon and blacksmith shop. H. Morrison has a small shoe-shop in the village.

Several residences have been constructed, ten or twelve in number, and the village started thus late in the history of the county is destined to become quite populous. It is sufficiently removed from other railroad stations to render it apparent that two or three good stores could not only be self-sustaining, but afford the owners a fair compensation for their labor and capital invested. The proximity of the village to Chippewa Lake, after which it was named, will also add to its attractions. In coming years, the approaches to the lake will be improved, larger and better places of resort will be erected on its shore, pleasure vessels of various kinds will be launched upon its waters, the sedges and grasses growing so luxuriantly along its borders will be removed and possibly replaced, at least, in some places, with stone and gravel, thus providing a suitable beach for those desiring to bathe, and the village will be frequented by pleasure seekers from home and abroad. On the western shore of the lake is an excellent landing of hard clay, which has been there since the earliest times. It is known as the "Indian Landing," and tradition has it that the earth was placed there by pre-historic man. However that may be, it is a safe and convenient approach to the lake, and will, undoubtedly, be utilized in the near future. The lake should be made the home of trout and other varieties of large and valuable fish. All these events will transpire within a comparatively few years, and the villages should begin to make readiness to assume metropolitan airs, as the village will receive a permanent and extensive benefit.

As nearly as can be gathered, no frame building was erected in the village of La Fayette prior to 1840. Earlier than that date as many as ten or twelve log buildings of various sizes, appearances and capacities, had been erected, and were occupied by as

many families. The village, begun as early as 1834, was not compactly built, but the log cabins were scattered along the main street for a distance of eighty rods. It is not remembered that any industry had been started prior to the above date. In about 1840, Joshua Phillips, of Westfield, erected the first frame building in the village. It was a small structure and was intended for a store-room. Soon afterward, a small stock of goods was placed in the room, and Stephen Phillips, a crippled son of Joshua, was given charge of the store. The stock was not worth more than $200, and was composed largely of whisky. Soon afterward, George Love brought to the village over $1,000 worth of goods. This was the first store of any consequence, and he kept a general assortment, including dry goods. In 1848, Earl Moulton opened a store, beginning with some $1,500 worth of a general assortment, among which were groceries and dry goods. He owned a good store and made considerable money. In 1849, he built an ashery, and began the manufacture of pearl-ash and scorched salts, buying his ashes from wherever they could be obtained, and paying at the rate of 6 cents per bushel for field ashes, and 8 cents for those burned in houses. As high as eight tons of pearl-ash were manufactured per annum, and a ready sale was found at Cleveland, at the rate of from $70 to $100 per ton. When ready, the ash was loaded on wagons and conveyed to market; the trip consuming several days. A considerable quantity of "scorchings" were also manufactured and sold in a similar manner for about $48 per ton. The ashery was conducted with fair profits until 1855, when the occupation was discontinued. The second frame building in the village was erected by Dr. Hickox very soon after the Phillips store had been built. This dwelling is located just north of the town hall. Mr. Moulton discontinued his store some five or six years after beginning. He lost considerable money through the influence of a man he had trusted, and thought best to sell his stock, which was accordingly done. After the lapse of many years, Mr. Moulton, though eighty years of age, is now in business in the village, with a stock of boots and shoes valued at $1,000. J. F. Badger purchased Mr. Moulton's stock in about 1853, but, after continuing the mercantile occupation for some two years, closed out his goods at auction. In about 1850, J. O. Simmonds brought several thousand dollars' worth of goods to the village. He kept an excellent store, and for several years commanded a lucrative patronage. It is said that he offered for sale one of the best stocks of goods ever at La Fayette. After a few years his stock and store privileges were purchased by William Kelsey, who, after conducting the business a number of years, was burned out. A Mr. Lampman had an interest in the store at the time it was burned. The building and goods in store were destroyed, and were almost a total loss. George Love sold goods, with varying success, until 1848. His father was also engaged for a short time in the mercantile pursuit in the village. In 1854, or 1855, Miller & Bowman brought in a stock of goods that had been purchased from a Mr. Wirtz, who had closed out his stock in some neighboring village. Their stock was increased, and, two years after coming to La Fayette, they moved into the corner store. Here they did a splendid business during the last war, but, at its close, when goods began to depreciate in value, they sold out to W. B. Chapman, who has conducted the business ever since. Mr. Simmonds engaged in manufacturing potash about a year before Mr. Moulton sold his ashery. He continued the manufacture about two years, but, finding the enterprise unprofitable, it was discontinued.

In autumn, 1847, Mr. Hickox built a saw-mill in the village. It was a large frame structure, located on the side of a steep bluff. The engine was placed in the lower story, together with the furnace, while the saw, an up-and-down one, occupied the upper story, into which the logs were rolled from the bluff. In 1852, R. F. Bissell bought the mill, and some six years later he sold to Carlton & Buchanan. In 1866, Winter Brothers bought the mill, and it is yet under their ownership and management. The mill, since it was first set in operation, has proved more valuable than any other ever in the township. It has turned out large quantities of excellent lumber, and, being operated by steam, it has been enabled to run during the entire year. In 1876, a small pattern of planing machinery was introduced in one apartment, but removed at the expiration of about two years. In 1879, Mr. Winter placed in one apartment set off on the lower story, a single set of stone for grinding grain. This small grist-mill is operated two days of the week. In about the year 1852, Mr. Hickox erected a large frame building near the saw mill, and began the manufacture of blinds, sash, doors, etc. This was quite an important industry, and it soon met with sufficient success to warrant its continuance. The enterprise was conducted with fair profits until 1870, when the building was fitted up and has since been used as a cheese-factory, under the ownership and management of Daniel Fellows and J. L. Wightman. In 1854, the township purchased the Congregational Church, and converted it into a town hall. Prior to that, elections and other town meetings were held in the church, a circumstance not at all relished by the members, who regarded the sanctity of their house violated on every election day. In 1879, the building, which had become quite old and rickety, was remodeled and enlarged. A thick coat of white paint has so altered its appearance that it is now one of the finest buildings in the village.

It was due to the influence of Hon. Earl Moulton, as much as to that of any other man, that the first post office was established in the village. In 1850, an application for the establishment of an office at La Fayette was properly signed, sealed and sent on to the Postmaster General, who gave the desired order. So little was to be paid the carrier that no one desired the position, which was destitute of any allurements except those of honor. Finally, more as a matter of necessity and accommodation than for any other reason, Mr. Moulton consented to carry the mail. In after years, when the value of having the office in stores became apparent, from the fact that trade was improved by those who went after their mail, a change came over the spirits of business men in the village. Every man was extremely anxious to be honored with the position of postmastership, and each was willing to sacrifice considerable to be carrier, in order to gain the coveted prize. Mr. Moulton received the appointment of first Postmaster. Three years later, it was transferred to Mr. Lampman, and soon afterward to another party. From that period until the present, the office has shot back and forth between the rivals for governmental position, like a shuttle across the threads of the warp. The office is not paying, except that it brings trade to the store wherein it is located. Dr. Hickox began the practice of medicine in the village soon after 1840. He was in partnership with Dr. A. W. Rawson. The latter became quite eminent in his profession, and was worked so hard by the sick and afflicted in the township as to injure his health. Himself and partner changed their location in 1850, and the village for several years following was without a follower of Esculapius. After an interval of a few years, Dr. Smith, of Medina, came to the village,

where he remained some two years. He was followed by Drs. Hudson, Foltz, Hoyt, Slutts and Parker. Unlike some other villages in the county, La Fayette has not seen its best days. Improvements are slowly going on, and the present condition of the village is not inferior to that of former years. The energy and business push in any locality depend upon the enterprising character of the citizens and their circumstances regarding finance. This view of the matter leads an observer to the conclusion, that, inasmuch as La Fayette is blessed with both those characteristics in a comparatively limited degree, it is true yet to a sufficient extent to warrant a continuance of growth and a revival of business pursuits discontinued in early years from a lack of patronage.

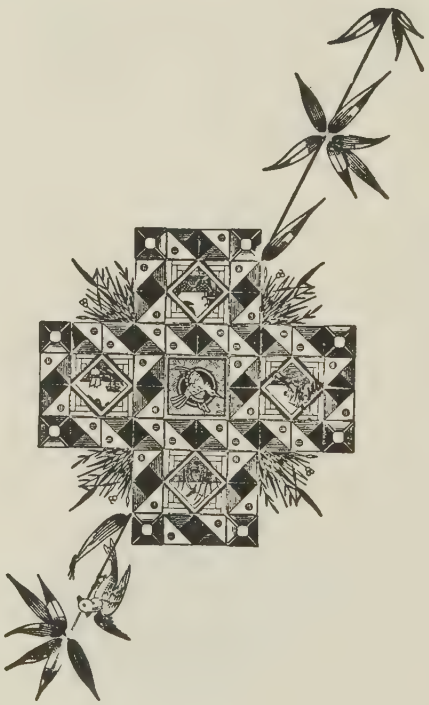
Wherever civilized men go, schools and churches are sure to follow. They are both the exponents and the originators of enlightened society and progressive intelligence. Destitute of social, educational and religious advantages, society would relapse steadily into barbarism, and a nomadic and practically solitary life would take the place of the one now smiling with hope and promise. How quickly schools and churches dot the landscape when settlements begin to spring up, almost like magic, in the deserted depths of the forest! Each hill and vale becomes the site of an educational or a religious edifice, which, like the human heart, sends its rapid pulsations of wisdom and morals through every artery and vein of the social body. These privileges are the concomitants of early settlement in the backwoods. If pioneers are so few in numbers as to render the erection of a schoolhouse or a church unadvisable, they go to distant localities, where the desired opportunities may be obtained. Uusually, some six or eight years elapse after the first settlement, before the first schoolhouse is built. After that, the rapidity of their erection is proportioned to the rapidity of settlement. It is probable that the first schoolhouse erected in La Fayette Township was a small, unpretending, round-log structure, built and located on the farm of Ephraim Harris, now owned by William Bleekman. It was built in about the year 1831, and was used for a combined schoolhouse, church and town hall. It is stated that the first township election was held in this building. It was built by all the settlers, who turned out and constructed it in one day. It was the understanding, when it was erected, that any and all religious denominations were to have the privilege of assembling there to worship God in their peculiar way; but, erelong, an unpleasant envy or rivalry was incited, which led to angry disputes and a sentiment of religious intolerance. Mr. Harris, upon whose land the building had been erected, had granted the lot to the use of the public so long as it was used for certain specified purposes, otherwise to revert to the owner. He, therefore, thought that he had as much right to direct the uses to which the building was devoted as any other man in the neighborhood. He was a Methodist, and saw with envy that the membership of the Disciple society, which assembled at the building, was outstripping that of his own denomination. Actuated by some sudden freak, he one day posted a notice near the church that, thenceforward, no horses must be hitched to his fence. To retaliate for this unsocial conduct, Mr. Doane, who was a Disciple, and who owned land across the road from the church, posted on his fence that all persons, without regard to the religious denomination to which they belonged, might have the privilege, at all times, of hitching to his posts. No serious outbreak occurred, and the building was used until about 1838. All facts concerning the schools taught here have faded from the minds of the old settlers. The name of that important personage, the first

teacher, is lost in the gloom of the past. In reading the preceding pages, it will be seen that, between 1830 and 1835, large numbers of settlers came in and purchased farms. This rapid settlement led to the immediate erection of several schoolhouses in different parts of the township. The construction of churches was a few years later. In 1830, a log schoolhouse was built at the graveyard, about a mile southwest of the residence of N. G. Wightman. It is not remembered with certainty who was the first teacher, although a Miss Brown and a Mr. Gallup were among the first. The teacher received his pay by subscription, and boarded around. Who can grasp the meaning of the words "boarded around" without having passed through that ordeal in early years, when all the members of a family—some ten or a dozen—occupied the solitary small room of the log-cabin, in which were enacted all the social and domestic relations of the family? Into this room, the unfortunate pedagogue was thrust without ceremony, there to see strange sights and hear strange sounds. This building was used some four years, when a frame structure was erected to take its place. In 1853, the frame was destroyed by fire, and the remainder of the term in progress at the time was taught in a vacant dwelling near by. About a year later, the present frame schoolhouse was erected, nearly half a mile north of the cemetery. The year after the old log house was built at the cemetery, another log school building was erected near where the old grist-mill now stands. The first teacher in this house was Miss Sarah Chase, whose health failed during the progress of the term, and who was compelled to give up the school. The remainder of the term was taught by Miss Elmira Phinney. The school was taught during the winter months, and Miss Phinney was employed to teach a short term the following summer. This schoolhouse was used until about 1850, when a school building was built at the Center, after which the old house was used for other purposes. A schoolhouse was built quite early in the southwestern part, in what was called the Chase neighborhood. Neither the year the school was taught nor the name of the first teacher is remembered. Miss Jemima Averill taught in this house in 1839. It is related that one of the early lady teachers severely whipped a large boy, who afterward became her husband. This lady could not have been Miss Averill. Miss Chase also taught at the Chase schoolhouse. It is probable that she was the first teacher. The old house was used a few years, and was afterward replaced, successively, at irregular intervals, by several others, each being an improvement on the former. The first school structure in the southeastern part was erected on the farm of John Lee, in 1837. The house was of round logs. Miss Delight Vincent, from Seville, was the first teacher. After she had begun to teach, it was discovered that she had no certificate, whereupon she was taken to the residence of Mr. Chapin, the School Examiner, to see if she was qualified to instruct children. She rode a horse belonging to Mr. Palmer, while that gentleman plodded along in the mud at her side. The lady succeeded in obtaining the desired certificate, and the school was continued. In 1843, a hewed-log schoolhouse was erected where the old frame building now stands. It was used until about 1855, when the last-named building was built. In 1880, the finest school edifice in the township was erected, about forty rods west of the old one, at a cost of some $800. The Spitzer district was supplied with school advantages in 1836, since which time other houses have been built, to accord with the progressive condition of the neighborhood. About two years after the Harris log schoolhouse was destroyed,

another one was built on Mr. Bleekman's farm, a short distance west of his residence. This school building was attended by children living in the northwest corner, and also by those living north of the Center. The house was a frame, built of lumber sawed at one of the mills on Mill Creek, and costing at the rate of $5 per one thousand feet. It is said that more young men and women, who afterward taught school, were "graduated" at this house than at any other ever in the township. This house was used until about 1856, when a re-division into school districts made the erection of a schoolhouse in the northwestern part necessary. A school edifice was built in the northeastern part, at an early day. After a number of years it was burned, and has been succeeded by two others, the last being built about twenty years ago.

La Fayette Township has the reputation of having a greater number of churches, compared with the population, than any other township in the county. In 1834, Rev. Joel Goodell came from abroad by invitation, and preached in the Harris Schoolhouse, and on that day the first religious society—Congregational—was organized. Among the first members were the following persons: Abraham and Asenath Brooks, Ira and Fanny Brooks, Peter Brooks, Tabitha Brooks, Boswell Williams, Martha Lucas, Jeremiah and Susan Doty, Matthew and Eveline Leffingwell, George Wallace, Amelia Doty; Rozetta Doane, and Milo and Lucy Loomis. The society grew in membership and wealth, and, some eight or ten years after their organization, a small church was built, the township assisting in defraying the expense with the understanding that the church was to be used in which to hold township elections, etc. This occasioned considerable dissatisfaction, which continued to increase until 1854, when the Congregationalists built a large, fine frame church in the village at a cost of about $2,200. Here they have assembled since. In the year 1835, Rev. William Kellum, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to the township, where he preached and organized a class. The members assembled in schoolhouses and other buildings, until 1853, when they erected a frame church a short distance south of the Center, at a cost of $1,300. This building was occupied by the society until some four years ago, when they sold their church and purchased the one owned by the Baptists, the latter society having become so reduced in membership as to make the sale of their church advisable. The Christian Church was first organized in the year 1837, under the management of Rev. William Moody; and the society, at its beginning, met with considerable opposition from members of the religious organizations already established in the township. Among the first members were Earl Moulton, Azariah Foster, John Bowman and their families, and others. Notwithstanding the opposition to the organization of the society, the membership, in less than three months, was sixty, and this continued to increase. Rev. Mr. Moody was given charge of the society, and, under his energetic control, it grew in strength and grace. Services were held in schoolhouses until about the year 1853, when a large frame church was built at a cost of about $2,000. The society is doing well at present. The Baptist society was first instituted in about the year 1834. The members for many years were compelled to meet in dwellings and schoolhouses; but the society continued to grow steadily, until finally, in 1853, when the church-building mania swept over the township, a frame church was erected at a cost of $1,300. Here they continued to assemble until some four years ago, when they sold their church to the Methodists. Some thirty-six years ago the United Brethren or-

ganized a society in the northwest part, and among the first members were the following: Henry Waltz, George Waltz, Robert Eakin, Jacob Miller, Daniel Dobson, W. A. Carlton, C. P. Lance, and their wives, besides several others. They gathered in schoolhouses until 1854, when their church was built at a cost of $1,000. Rev. Edwin Wood became the first Minister, and Henry Waltz was elected Class-leader. The first Deacons were George Waltz, C. B. Lance and W. A. Carlton. The society has a present membership of eighty. An Old School Presbyterian Society was instituted in 1850, in the southeast part, by Rev. Varnum Noyes. The first four Deacons were Henry Shane, Thomas Day, William Patton and John Lea. The society has a small church in the eastern part. A United Brethren class was early organized in the same locality, and, though it disbanded at one time, yet it was afterward revived, and is now in prosperous condition. In 1860, no church society in the township had a membership less than fifty-five. This speaks well for the religious interest in La Fayette.



PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP.

S. T. ADAMS, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., July 11, 1817, and when a few months old, his parents removed to Saratoga Co., where they lived about nine years, then removed to Otsego County, where his father began farming on the top of Crumb Horn Mountain (previously he had followed blacksmithing, also did a little at farming). They lived here until May 14, 1832, when they removed to Wattsburg, Erie Co., Penn., where subject lived with his brother-in-law on the farm until 1836. He then took charge of his father's farm located in Girard Township, Erie Co., and managed the same for three years; he then became an assistant on the Engineer Corps, Conneaut line of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, and remained on the corps for three years; he next taught for seven months in the public schools of Girard; then clerked in a general store, in Girard, for a few months, after which he came to Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and, in company with his brother-in-law, carried on a dairy business one season; he then clerked one year for Smith & McComb, general merchants of Warren. He then returned to Girard, Penn., where he took charge of a farm belonging to Olan & Wells; also assisted in their store during his leisure moments when the farm did not demand his attention. This business continued for one year, when, owing to an accident with a team, in which his shoulder was injured, he spent the following summer visiting his old home in New York, and in the fall returned to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where his father had removed some time previous and was then residing, and took the management of his father's farm for one year. His father, in 1837, was sold out, in consequence of an indorsement for a friend, and, from that time until fortune again favored him, S. T. (the subject) turned in all his earnings to the family, his desire being to educate his brothers and sisters. In 1847, his father, having recovered from his reverses, bought a farm at Aurora, which he deeded to his son, in consideration of his past conduct to the family. It was, however, only at the earnest solicitations of the family that he accepted it. He occupied it in the spring of 1847, and May 1, 1848, he was married to Miss Sarah H. Gardiner, in the present house, his father having purchased this place the February previous. After his marriage, he returned to his Aurora farm, where he lived until the spring of 1856, when he sold it and occupied his present place. While at Aurora, he, in company with the Hon. C. R. Harmon, took a contract for building some sections of the Cleveland & Mahoning R. R. The hard times of 1854 delayed the work and finally pushed all the contractors to the wall, and caused them to throw up their contracts. But Mr. Adams was firm in his intention to complete his job, and only succeeded in doing so after the loss of his property; his partner shared his loss, but, being wealthy, could stand it without much inconvenience. After the completion, the railroad company made the firm a present of $7,600, in stock, in compensation for their loss. He has had nine children born to him, of whom four are living, viz.: Emma V., now Mrs. Fitch, lives on the old homestead; Mary E., now Mrs. Newton, lives in West Richfield, Summit Co.; Jennie M., now Mrs. Fitch, of Medina; William E., lives on the

old homestead. Mr. Adams has always been a Democrat, and, in 1860, was a "War Democrat," and liberal in all measures for the prosecution of the war. In the campaign of 1880, he became Republican in the belief that the Southern branch of the Democratic party would not permit a free ballot, and, this being contrary to his ideas and training, he climbed over on the other side of the political fence; indeed, he has voted the Democratic ticket since the war, under protest, and finally determined to do so no longer, but to seek admission into the Republican fold. He has been a consistent member of the Disciples' Church for the past eleven years, and is active in its support; Mrs. Adams has been a member of the same denomination since she was 11 years old; was baptized in Niagara River at that early age.

P. C. ALCOTT, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born on the farm in New Haven Co., Conn., Dec. 2, 1817. He was brought up on the farm, and received but a limited schooling at the district schools. Aug. 12, 1838, he married Miss Emily Horton, a native of New Haven Co. They came to Ohio in 1838, and settled in Medina, he working in the neighborhood at farming, brickmaking, etc. April 1, 1842, he was called to mourn the death of his wife. By the marriage, there was one child, viz., Esther, now Mrs. H. K. Brace, of Cleveland. Feb. 5, 1846, he married Miss Sarah A. Welton, a native of Medina Co., Ohio. In 1846, Mr. Alcott engaged in the grocery business in Medina, in company with Mr. J. J. Williams; they continued one year, after which Mr. Alcott devoted his time to stock-dealing (cattle), a business he was identified with for upward of twenty years, he frequently driving stock to Dutchess Co., N. Y., the trips varying from forty to sixty days. About 1859, he took up his residence in Medina, and has made this his home since. Aug. 8, 1877, Mrs. Alcott died, leaving three children—Mary E., Sarah L., now Mrs. Pomroy, of Medina; and Eva May.

LIBANUS ALLEN, retired, Medina; was born on his father's farm, in Lewis Co., N. Y., May 7, 1810. His early life was spent on the farm and in teaching school. In April, 1834, he came to Ohio in company with his brother; by the canal to Buffalo, thence to Cleveland, by the lake; thence to Medina afoot. Soon after, he bought 78 acres, about one mile southwest of town, on which he built a frame house, probably the first in La Fayette Township. In July following, he sold out and moved to Wadsworth, where he bought a farm, and lived on the same until 1851, when he sold out and moved to Berea, and the following year they moved to a farm in Brunswick Township, this county, where he lived for twenty-four years, since which time he has lived retired in Medina. Sept. 19, 1835, he married Miss Lora Hard, who was born Jan. 3, 1809, in Franklin Co., Vt., and came with her parents to Summit Co., Ohio, in 1816, and to Medina Co., in 1818. Though but a child at the time, Mrs. Allen remembers going with the family into the yard in Vermont to listen to the cannons firing in McDonough's fight on Lake Champlain. By the marriage, there have been seven children, of whom two are living—William C. B., editor of the *Rural Nebraskan*, at Omaha, and Adelaide, now Mrs. H. T. Mead, of Huron Co., Ohio; of the five deceased, three died in infancy while at Wadsworth, one died in Brunswick Township, and the other, Charles E., died in the army in 1863; he was a member of the 5th Company of Sharpshooters. Mr. and Mrs. Allen belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they have long been members, he since 1832, and she since 1834.

JOSEPH ANDREW, lawyer, Medina; was born in Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1840. His parents moved to Ohio when he was but 1 year old, and settled on a farm in Sharon Township, Medina Co., where young Andrew grew up, he assisting on the farm and attending school. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 42d (Garfield's Regiment) O. V. I., he being a private in Company K, and served for two years. He participated in the battles of Middle Creek, Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Big Springs, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg campaign and the other battles of the regiment up to Champion Hills, where he was wounded, from the effects of which he lost his arm. In the fall of 1863, he returned home and attended school at the Baldwin University at Berea. In the fall following, he was elected Treasurer of Medina Co., and was re-elected in the fall of 1866, serving in all four years. In 1865, he began reading law with Messrs. Blake & Woodward, of Medina, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1867. In 1869, he was elected Clerk of the court, which position he held for six years, after which he associated in partnership with Mr. S. B.

Woodward, the firm style being Woodward & Andrew, they continuing at the present time. Oct. 10, 1866, he married Miss Imogene, daughter of Jerome and Emily (Hall) Simmons; she was born in Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio. They have three children, viz., Vernon R., Imogene C. and Edith.

JAMES H. ALBRO, banker, Medina; was born in Cummington, Hampshire Co., Mass., April 17, 1820. He lived there until 15 years of age, when he came with his parents to Ohio, stopping for one year in Maumee City, and in 1836, removed to Medina, where his father embarked in mercantile business. James H. assisted in the store until he was 22 years of age, when he bought his father's business from the savings of his wages, going in debt for a small balance. He remained two years in Medina, then moved his store to Seville. He continued there two years in company with his father and grandfather as J. Albro & Co., during which time his father built a large frame store where Mr. Boult's store now stands. On the completion of this house, the Seville store was moved to this place, and the firm of J. Albro & Son was formed and continued for twelve years, when James H. again bought out his father. Two years later, he sold out and engaged in other lines of business, viz., dealing in sheep, brokering, etc. The business of broker was continued until 1873, when, in company with Hon. H. G. Blake, he organized the Phœnix National Bank, Mr. Albro as President, a position he still holds. From his first start in life he has been successful. He was married March 12, 1846, to Miss Julia M. Chase; she was born in Medina, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1828. Three children were born of this marriage, two of whom are living—Willis H. and Mary E., now Mrs. Beach, of Medina. Mr. Albro's parents, John and Mary (Bradley) Albro, were natives of Rhode Island and Connecticut, Mr. Albro being born July 9, 1796. They were married in Suffield, Conn., moved to Massachusetts, and in 1835, moved to Ohio. He died about 1859; she lived in Medina until her death, which occurred May 15, 1880. They had seven children, of whom James H. (our subject) is the only survivor. He has always given his support to the Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Albro has long been a member.

SAMUEL BOWMAN, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Shippensburg, Penn., Aug. 16, 1814—in the same year that the British came to Baltimore—and is the fourth of a family of ten children, born to John and Jane (Scott) Bowman, who were natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They were married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Virginia probably about the year 1820, and settled in the vicinity of Wheeling, where he followed his trade of blacksmithing. About 1830, they removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, a business he followed until his death, which occurred about 1860. His wife died three years previously. Samuel (the subject) lived at home until he was married, an event that took place Aug. 18, 1836, to Miss Caroline H. Stall, a native of Youngstown. She was the second and only survivor of three children, born to George and Elizabeth (Hull) Stall, natives of Ohio and New Jersey. They were married in Ohio, and followed farming near Youngstown, where he died about 1830, and she about 1850. After his marriage, Mr. Bowman (the subject), worked at his trade of ax-making, to which he had served an apprenticeship of two years, beginning when he was 19 years old. He worked some three years at Youngstown. He then went to Garnettsville, where he worked at his trade for Harvey White, remaining with him and working at other points for about sixteen years. He came to Medina the week after the first fire and engaged in the Medina Ax Factory, where he worked about three years. He at first lived in the village, but the third year he bought and occupied his present place, and has lived on it ever since. He has followed farming since the three years spent in the Medina Ax Factory. They have eight children, viz., Frank, hardware merchant, West Salem, Ohio; Albert L., boot and shoe dealer, Akron, Ohio; James S., clerk in a hotel, New York City; Mary, now Mrs. Finch, lives at Anna, Ill.; Ida, now Mrs. Moore, Akron, Ohio; Charles E., printer, Medina; Park W., clerk, Akron, Ohio; Louie B., at home.

G. D. BILLINGS, dentist, Medina; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Nov. 10, 1842. His early life was spent on the farm. At the age of 17, his folks moved into the village of Oxford, where he finished his schooling, and assisted in his father's broom factory. Sept. 5, 1861, he enlisted in the 50th O. V. I., as a musician, and, the following December, his company was transferred and formed Co. B, 69th O. V. I. After the first term of service of the 69th, he and

some sixty others were transferred to Co. A, 2d O. V. I., serving with that command about two months, when they were returned to the 69th (which had re-enlisted), with which command he served until January, 1865. He was with the regiment in the battles of Stone River, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Marietta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Mission Ridge, Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." He received flesh wounds at Stone River and Peach Tree Creek. After his discharge, he returned to Oxford and entered the office of Dr. G. W. Keely, dentist, with whom he remained for two years and four months. He then came to Medina and bought the business of Dr. G. W. Dunn, dentist, and has followed the profession since. Oct. 3, 1867, he married Miss Ollie M. DeWitt, a native of Oxford, Ohio; she died Feb. 27, 1877, in Medina. Oct. 1, 1878, he married Miss Mary J. Welty, a native of Oxford, Ohio. They have one child—Suzie Maybelle, born June 4, 1880. During the great fire in Medina in 1870, the Doctor's office and household goods were destroyed, and he had his hands seriously burned while he was trying to save his property, and only escaped himself by dropping from a window of the burning building.

W. H. BRADWAY, proprietor Medina Hollow-ware Company, Medina; was born in Munson Township, Hampden Co., Mass., Feb. 23, 1814. He was brought up on a farm until he was 16 years of age, when he engaged in brick-making, and worked at that business for five years. His schooling was limited to a few winter terms of district schools. He apprenticed, at Springfield, Mass., to the molder's trade for one year, he receiving $100 and board, and followed the business most of the time until 1851, when he farmed for three years. In 1854, he came to Ohio, and settled in Hinckley Township, where he resided some eighteen months. He then came to Medina, and worked in a small foundry, where he made a new style of plows. After one year, he went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he engaged as foreman in Bass & Hannah's foundry, and, after six months, he went to Galion, Ohio, and took charge of A. C. Squire's foundry for twenty-two months, when he came to Medina and began clearing some land he had bought. In April, 1876, he engaged in his present business, renting the place of the owners, and, in 1877, he bought the entire business, and has conducted it since. He married Miss Sallie E. Squier in July, 1837. She was a native of Massachusetts, and died July 8, 1879. They had two children; one living, viz., Orlando. He is married and lives in Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he follows his trade of brass molder in the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co.'s shops.

S. H. BRADLEY, of S. H. Bradley & Son, hardware, Medina; was born in Blandford, Mass., Sept. 24, 1818, and lived there seventeen years, he assisting at home in the hotel and attending the district school. In 1835, the family moved to Maumee City, Ohio, and, in 1836, they came to Medina, where his father formed a partnership in the cabinet manufacturing business, the firm being Blair & Bradley. S. H. engaged his time in clerking in the general merchandise business until 1840, when he went to Cincinnati as book-keeper for Messrs. Albro & Co., with whom he remained one year; he then returned to Medina, and, on the 20th of November following, he married Miss Maria L. McClure. She was born in New York, and came to Ohio with her parents about the year 1828. After the marriage, he kept the American House in Medina, and, in the spring of 1843, he moved to Litchfield, where he kept hotel until the summer of 1844. He then engaged in the livery business in Tiffin, Ohio, and, in 1845, he came to Medina, and served as Deputy Auditor for four years. In the fall of 1848, he was elected Auditor, and was re-elected in 1850, in both instances being the only one elected on the ticket. In 1853, he became a member in the partnership of Bradley & Boult, the latter being at the time Auditor; but he officiated in the store, and Mr. Bradley acted as Auditor. In 1857, Mr. Bradley bought Mr. Boult's interest in the business, and, in 1861, he sold out to Messrs. E. G. & E. J. Fenn, and bought out the hardware business of H. W. Brown, and has been in that line ever since. In 1870, his business was destroyed by the great fire, his loss reaching $9,500, on which there was an insurance of $6,000. He soon re-built, and added queens and glass ware and pottery to his line of hardware. He also took his son into partnership, the style of the firm being S. H. Bradley & Son. By the marriage, there have been two children—John A., partner in the business, and Fannie M., who was drowned in 1864. Mr. Bradley's parents, Thomas and Lucretia A.

(Boice) Bradley, were natives of Suffield, Conn. and Blandford, Mass. They married in Blandford in 1816, and came West, as stated. He followed his cabinet business until 1845. Feb. 2 of that year, he died. Mrs. Bradley continued her residence in Medina until her death, in July, 1865. Of their three children, two are living—S. H. and L. L., who, since 1850, has resided in California. Mary E. died about the year 1853.

JUDGE SAMUEL G. BARNARD is a native of this county, and the fifth in a family of eight children born to Capt. Abner and Diana (Blanchard) Barnard. Abner Barnard, son of Capt. Samuel and Roxana Barnard, was born in the town of Simsbury, Scotland Parish, Hartford Co., Conn., Nov. 3, 1779 ; he married Diana, daughter of Thomas and Sylvia Blanchard, of Windsor, Poquonock Parish, Hartford Co., Conn., Feb. 22, 1820, and left his native State for the Reserve on May 10, 1827 ; journeying in wagons to Albany, he took the canal-boat there to Buffalo, where he embarked his family, consisting of a crippled daughter and a little boy of less than 2 years of age, on the steamboat Enterprise, for Cleveland. Arriving at a point three miles from that city, the captain of the vessel refused to go farther—it is said, because of some previous misunderstanding with the officials of the city—and the passengers were obliged to trust themselves to the open boats. These, ladened down nearly to the gunwale, in the darkness of the night, made their tedious way to what was then the hamlet of Cleveland, the passengers touching the water when resting their hands on the sides of the boats. Fortunately, the passage from the steamboat was made without accident, and the little family came with teams from Cleveland, on the old pike, to a point on this road in Guilford Township, nearly a mile north of the village of Seville, settling on what is known as the Martin farm. Of the children, Abner was born in Connecticut Nov. 3, 1799 : Diana was born in Connecticut Feb. 15, ——, deceased Aug. 26, 1877 ; Mary W. was born in Connecticut Dec. 31, 1822, deceased May 6, 1850 ; James E. was born in Connecticut Aug. 22, 1825 ; Samuel G. was born in Ohio April 4, 1828 ; Albert G. was born in Ohio Oct. 14, 1831 ; Charles H. was born in Ohio Sept. 12, 1836, deceased April 4, 1852 ; Hercelia M. was born in Ohio April 25, 1842. Samuel G. was born in Guilford Township April 4, 1828. The straitened circumstances of his parents rendered early self-support an urgent necessity, and he began to work away from home, as a day-laborer, or by the month, at the age of 12 years. His early education was such as the meager advantages of the common schools afforded at that early period, with about a year and a half of academic instruction ; he was a close student, and employed his leisure hours to such advantage, that, at the age of 16, he was engaged as an assistant teacher in a select school at Seville, and, in the following year, successfully taught a winter school. He continued teaching school in the winter for a number of years, when he was engaged as Principal of a Normal School at Weymouth ; this school, numbering over one hundred pupils, he taught with but one assistant, and with such distinguished success that he was at once elected Superintendent of the Medina Public Schools. This position he filled with great acceptance, until his failing health forced him to resign. But teaching had become his chosen life work, and, after a few months' respite, he opened a Normal School at Medina. Here his efficiency as a teacher was displayed in a marked manner, and attracted a large attendance from a wide area of country. This school was a great success in every respect, and Mr. Barnard has the gratification of knowing that under his guidance many of his pupils laid the foundation of an education which has placed them in prominent and responsible positions. Probably the leading characteristic of Mr. Barnard as an educator, was his skill in directing young minds, and he was recognized as particularly successful in influencing those who were regarded as especially wayward. It was this feature of his school that gained for it so wide a reputation and made it sought by thoughtful and careful parents for their children. It is needless to add, that his school was highly successful, financially as well as professionally. Mr. Barnard was appointed a member of the County Board of School Examiners in 1853, and remained in that position until about 1870, save while occupying the position of Probate Judge. At the close of his second term in the latter position, he was again elected to the superintendency of the Medina Public Schools, which he held until he resigned to accept a similar appointment at Ravenna, Ohio. Here,

again, his zeal made too heavy demands upon his strength, and his declining health admonished him that he must resign his chosen work. Since then, Mr. Barnard has been obliged to decline many invitations to resume his work as teacher, and has, of late years, devoted himself to the practice of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and commenced his practice with J. C. Johnson, but abandoned it for teaching after six months' experience. Since 1874, however, he has been regularly engaged in his profession, and has made an enviable position at the bar. In 1876, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket; was made a member of the Judiciary Committee in the Ohio Electoral College, and cast his vote for Rutherford B. Hayes for President and for William A. Wheeler for Vice President. As a citizen of Medina, Mr. Barnard has been prompt in identifying himself with every worthy movement, and, in all the trying experiences through which the village has been called to pass, has ever been ready to cheerfully act well his part. A zealous Republican in politics, he has not sought political preferment, though an efficient organizer and attractive speaker when the occasion demands. As a public speaker, Mr. Barnard is clear and logical in thought, ready and apposite in expression, and forcible in delivery. Though a man of intense convictions, he surveys the public questions that arise, with a calm, dispassionate judgment that rarely leads him astray. Of a generous, sympathetic, confiding nature, his real character is best known in the home circle and among his intimate friends, where his genial influence sheds a glow of cordiality which acts like a benison upon his friends. Mr. Barnard was married, Oct. 7, 1849, to Miss Malvina M. Martin, daughter of Asa (born in Bath, Grafton Co., N. H., Feb. 14, 1807) and Nancy (Wetherbee) (born in Bath, Sept 25, 1805) Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were married at Bath, Aug. 8, 1826, and moved to Medina, arriving here Nov. 31, 1832. Four children were born to them—James, born in New Hampshire; Malvina M., born in New Hampshire; Jirah, born in New Hampshire; Ariel M., born in Ohio; Augusta A., born in Ohio. Mrs. Barnard, the second child and first daughter, was born at Bath, N. H., Sept. 16, 1828, and came with her parents to Ohio in 1832. Notwithstanding the meager opportunities for gaining an education at that time, her quick perception as a child, and her earnest devotion to her studies, enabled her to make such rapid advancement, that, at the age of 14, she was granted a certificate, and began teaching in the public schools. She continued in this profession until some time after her marriage. Possessed of fine mental abilities; excellent forecast of mind, good taste and judgment, and lively wit, she is, above all, womanly; a devoted mother, and an earnest member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Four children have blessed her marriage—F. J., born in Medina, March 26, 1852; educated at Cornell University, N. Y., he is now a popular educator in Ohio, having been connected with the schools of the State some nine years; he was Superintendent for several years at Brooklyn, then at Selina for two years, and is at present serving on the third year at Middleton; the second child, Lily, was born at Medina March 23, 1856, deceased Aug. 12, 1856; Bertie A., born at Medina Aug. 12, 1857, is a teacher in the Medina Public Schools; and Harry, born at Medina Sept. 29, 1865.

EPHRAIM BRENNER, proprietor Brenner House, Medina; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 6, 1840, and is the second in a family of ten children born to Adam and Mary (Sitz) Brenner; they were also natives of Lancaster Co., Penn.; they moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1851, and followed farming. Ephraim lived at home until he was 16 years of age; he then apprenticed to the harness and saddle business with John A. Rettig, of Medina. After his marriage, he farmed his father-in-law's farm for one year; he then rented the latter's store, in Abbeyville, and next formed the partnership of Renz & Brenner, and purchased the business of Mr. John A. Rettig (whom they formerly apprenticed to), and have conducted the business since. In 1870, he began the hotel business, and, though he was burned out of hotel and business in the great fire of that year, he has been identified with each ever since, building a large brick hotel in 1879. Socially, Mr. Brenner is a genial gentleman, and has a large and intimate circle of friends. He was married, Feb. 12, 1863, to Miss E. E. Miller, a native of Liverpool Township, Medina Co., Ohio, and eldest of two survivors in a family of ten children born to Jacob and Abbylonia (Dechand) Miller; by the marriage, there have been three children, of

whom two are living, viz., Hattie V. and Pearle B. Jacob Miller was a native of Wurtemberg, where the name appears as Muller. He came to the United States with his parents in 1831. They arrived in Philadelphia with only 94 cents, and worked in the city a short time, until they had enough to move West on. They moved to Liverpool, Medina Co., Ohio, and settled in the timber, building a rude hut of bark and brush, in which they lived until their log house was completed. They lived on the place until her death, in about 1848. He married again, and lived in the vicinity until his death, in 1871; his second wife died in 1880. Jacob lived at home a few years after they came to Medina Co., when he hired in the store of Mr. Walbridge, at Brunswick Center. Remaining there a few years, he next went to Cleveland and worked about a wholesale store, and, during his residence there, he married Miss Abbylonia Dechand, a native of Baden, Germany. She came to the United States with an uncle, who settled in Cleveland, where she hired out. After the marriage, they took a farm at Parma, where they lived two years; they then went to Liverpool and settled on part of his father's land, occupying the original log house. He did teaming to Cleveland, and, on one trip, got seven pounds of coffee, and, on his return home, offered same for sale, and gradually worked into a store business, which he conducted successfully for many years; he also carried on farming extensively. He was well known and highly respected. He died on the old homestead July 30, 1880; she died in Cleveland Nov. 14, 1880.

AUSTIN BADGER, retired; P. O. Medina; he (whose portrait appears in this work) was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1793, and lived at home until 1818, during which time he worked on the farm and in a grist-mill and woolen-factory. His education was confined to the district schools. In 1812, he enlisted in the army, and served under Col. William Dobbins, of Gen. Wadsworth's command, six months. Upon the burning of Buffalo, in 1813, the militia of which he was a member was called out and fought at Black Rock. In 1814, the company was drafted, and served as guards over prisoners at Greenbush, Mr. Badger serving as Orderly Sergeant. Upon the close of the war, he returned home and worked on a farm and in a saw-mill until the spring of 1818, when he started for Ohio, walking the entire distance to Buffalo, thence by water to Cattaraugus Creek, afoot to Erie, by water to Ashtabula, and afoot, via Cleveland, to Medina, where he took a contract to clear the public square, and next to build the court house. It was built of hewed logs, two stories high, the court-room being in the second story. In the spring of 1819, he and a Mr. Hecox opened hotel in the lower room of the court house, and entertained the first court held at the county seat. In 1820, he entered some land (now Montville Township); his and some land entered by Abraham Freese was the first land entered in that section. He entered 100 acres and put up a log cabin (round logs) and began clearing; he also started a nursery, which furnished most of the early orchards of that locality. In October, 1820, he married Miss Catharine Rouple, who was born in Pennsylvania; they were married in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; she died July 30, 1822, leaving one child—Lucia, now Mrs. Booth, of Medina. April 3, 1823, he married Miss Nancy Bell, who died March 5, 1849. Oct. 22, 1849, he married Mrs. Wells, formerly Miss Mary S. Sibley; she died Oct. 14, 1852. Nov. 29, 1854, he married Mrs. Loring, formerly Miss Elizabeth Whelock; she died Nov. 17, 1878. There were no children except by the first marriage. In 1853, Mr. Badger retired from his farm, and has lived in Medina since. He was one of the first Trustees of Montville Township; also served as Justice of the Peace, and was for three years Adjutant of the county militia. In 1816, he was commissioned by De Witt Clinton as Captain of an independent rifle company, in New York. In 1854, he took a trip to Iowa and located some land warrants he received for service in the war of 1812. Being one of the early settlers, he is known and esteemed by all.

C. B. CHAMBERLIN, manufacturer of cheese, Medina; was born on his father's farm, in Franklin Co., Vt., April 21, 1820, and lived at home until 1847, assisting on the farm and attending school. May 11, 1845, he married Miss Nancy Shattuck, a native of Windsor Co., Vt. About his 22d year, Mr. Chamberlin became the manager of his father's business, the latter deeding his property, to take effect at his death. In 1847, the business was sold, and Mr. Chamberlin and wife, with his father and

mother, came to Ohio and occupied a log cabin on the farm they had bought in Montville Township, Medina Co. They began clearing the land and built a frame house, barn and cheese-house; he also started a dairy with 100 cows. In 1866, he came to his farm adjoining Medina, and lived there about four years. He then moved to his present residence in the corporation, where he has since lived. During his residence in this county, Mr. Chamberlin has been engaged in farming, dairying and the manufacture of cheese, at present owning four factories in the county. Mr. Chamberlin's parents, Moses M. and Lucy (Kendall) Chamberlin, were natives of Vermont. They died in Montville Township, and were buried in Medina.

CYRUS E. CLARK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Medina. This family trace their connections back through a long line of ancestors to the early days of the country. The first of these to appear is the name of William Clark, who, in company with twenty-seven young men, from Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield, settled at Haddam, in 1662; he died in 1681, leaving nine children—four sons and five daughters, all of whom were born before his removal to Haddam; hence, he was probably upward of 35 years of age at that time, and, doubtless, was the original immigrant. His property, at his death, amounted to 412 pounds sterling. One of his sons, Sergeant John Clark, was the father of John Clark, Jr., who was the father of Deacon Ebenezer Clark. He was the father of Ebenezer Clark, Jr., who was the father of Ebenezer Clark, the father of the subject of this sketch. Ebenezer Clark, last mentioned, married Sallie Sanford about the year 1812; their births occurred Dec. 4, 1786, and Oct. 6, 1792, respectively, in Litchfield, Conn. They came to Medina Co., Ohio, in 1838, settled on a farm and followed cultivating the soil until their death; she died in 1861, and he in 1867. Cyrus E. Clark, the subject, was born in Washington Township, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 20, 1818, and is the third son of a family of six children, born to Ebenezer and Sallie (Sanford) Clark. He lived with his parents until his marriage, May 31, 1847, to Miss Harriet A. Oviatt, also a native of Washington Township, Litchfield Co., Conn., and the second child of a family of four, born to John A. and Caroline (Mason) Oviatt, who were also natives of Connecticut; her father, Mr. Elisha Mason, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and received a pension to the time of his death. After marriage, Mr. Clark settled on his present place, where he has ever since resided. He owns 180 acres of land, lying three miles northeast of Medina, which he has made by his own labor and management. Four children have been born to him—Porter O., farmer, single, lives at home; Fannie R., at home; Arthur L., a merchant at Winsted, Conn.; and Franklin J., at home.

C. J. CHASE, County Auditor, Medina, is second of a family of three children, born to John B. and Sophia (Gates) Chase. His birth occurred June 21, 1854, on his father's farm, in La Fayette Township, Medina Co., Ohio. His early life was spent upon the farm and in attending the schools of his district, until 1870, when he entered the Preparatory Department of Oberlin College, and graduated from the Department of Arts in the fall of 1876. In 1879, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Upon his return from college, he became Principal of the public schools of Lodi, and, the following year, he was called to Le Roy, where, for three years, he served as Principal of the public schools of that place. In the summer of 1880, he received the nomination for Auditor by the Republican County Convention, and was duly elected, taking his seat on the second Tuesday in November following. In August, 1877, he married Miss Josie L. Woodworth, at her home in Ashtabula Co., Ohio. They have one child—Paul L. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Chase took up his residence in Medina.

F. B. CLARK, County Treasurer, Medina; was born on his father's farm in Medina Co., Ohio, April 7, 1830. He lived at home for twenty years, when he came to Medina, and read medicine with Drs. Tolman and Smith for three and a half years. He then attended lectures at Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, and, in 1853, went to Lockbourne and began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. McLean. But, his father dying that winter, he returned to the homestead farm, and lived on same until 1878, having bought out the other heirs in the property. In 1854, he was appointed Township Clerk, and has held the office some twenty years. He also served four years as Township Trustee. He was

elected County Treasurer in 1877, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1879. Upon his election in 1877, he moved to Medina, where he has since lived. Mr. Clark has been thrice married. His first marriage was to Miss Adelaide Pritchard, which occurred March 1, 1855. She was a native of Medina Co., and died leaving one child—Frank Eugene. The second marriage was to Miss Minerva Branch. She was also a native of Medina Co., and died leaving one child—John L. His present wife was Miss Delight A. Prouty, of La Fayette Township, Medina Co. They were married in 1864, and have one child—Forrest W. Mr. Clark's parents, John L. and Almira (Stevens) Clark, were natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The former was born Aug. 8, 1799, the latter in April, 1804. They came to Ohio when young, and were married at Grafton. At the age of 20, he began clearing a piece of land which his father gave him, now the property of his son. He lived on the place until 1836, when he was elected County Sheriff, and served four years, after which he returned to his farm, where he lived until his death, Dec. 29, 1853. Mrs. Clark lived with her son, F. B., for some twelve or fifteen years. She then went to Circleville, Ohio, and lived with her daughter Evaline until her death. By the marriage there were seven children—Evaline, now Mrs. Dr. Sheridan, of Circleville; George (deceased); F. B.; Helen, now Mrs. James Loughry, lives in Pittsburgh; Mary Ann, in Pittsburgh; Emily, now Mrs. A. Weaver, lives in Pittsburgh; John, lives in Fremont Co., Iowa (farmer). John Clark, the father of John L., and grandfather of F. B., was a native of Connecticut, and married Miss Mary Munson, also a native of Connecticut. They came to Ohio in the spring of 1818. Those of their nine children who did not come with them had come out before. John settled in the woods a mile west of the present Medina Center. He cleared a large farm, on which he died about the year 1838. Mrs. Clark lived with her children, and died in 1859, at the residence of her son, Dr. Jeremiah Clark, of Franklin Co., Ohio. All their children grew up and were married. They were Dr. Munson Clark, who died in Ashland; Dr. Bela B. Clark, who also died in Ashland; Polly, the only daughter, married Horace Porter, and died in Franklin Co.; Ranson and John L. died in Medina Township; Dr. Jeremiah died in Franklin Co.; Rev. Anson (Episcopal) died in Medina; Dr. Abel died in Xenia, Ohio; Amos, the only survivor, lives in Huron Co., Ohio.

JUDGE C. G. CODDING, lawyer, Medina; is a native of Granger Township, Medina County, Ohio. He was born Sept. 9, 1829. His early life was spent on the farm. At the age of 22, he began work with his brother, in the cooper business, which business he followed during the summers for six years, teaching school during the winters. In 1858, he began reading law in Medina, with Mr. John B. Young. In 1860, he was admitted to the bar, and, the following year, the partnership of Young & Codding was formed, and continued until the fall of 1864. In the fall of 1865, Mr. Codding was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and was re-elected in the fall of 1867. In 1871, the firm of Blake, Woodward & Codding was formed, and continued until 1873. In February of that year, he entered the office of Probate Judge, to which he was elected the fall previous. He was re-elected in 1875, serving, in all six years. Since the expiration of his term of office, he has devoted his time to his regular practice. Aug. 9, 1863, he married Miss Cornelia J., a daughter of Isaac W. and Ann (Oatman) Babcock. The Judge's parents were the Hon. John and Hannah (Spencer) Codding. They were natives of New York. He was born May 2, 1794; his father, John Codding, Sr., was a blacksmith by trade; the latter and wife died in Ontario Co., N. Y., during the plague in 1813. The Hon. John Codding, Jr., came to Ohio in the year 1818, and settled in Medina Co., where he followed farming. He served a number of years as Justice of the Peace, and was one of the early County Assessors. In 1837, he was elected on the Whig ticket, a Representative from Medina County to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1838. In 1844, he was elected Senator from the Medina and Lorain District, and was re-elected in 1845, after which he lived retired on his farm until his death, Oct. 20, 1865; his wife died Sept. 3, 1854.

H. P. FOSKETT, grocer, Medina; was born in Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 31, 1836; his mother died when he was but 5 years of age, and, the following year, he came to Ohio with his grandfather, who settled in La Fayette Township. Young Foskett was raised on the farm with his grandfather's family, living with

them, except one year's residence on a farm in New York, until 1860, when he began reading law with J. B. Young, of Medina, and read with him for one year. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in a company formed in Medina Co., which was, after arriving at Camp Chase, distributed throughout the 42d O. V. I. (Garfield's regiment). He was assigned to Co. K, of which company he was elected 2d Lieutenant. He was in the service nearly three years, and was twice promoted, last serving as Captain of Cos. I and D. In 1863, the Captain was detailed to the Provost Department at New Orleans, where he inspected the passes and passports of passengers on all water craft except war vessels, that came to that port. He was in the battles of Middle Creek, Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Charleston, Va., Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, and the other battles of the regiment. From the army he returned to Medina, and engaged in the clothing business, under the firm name of Sanders & Foskett, who continued for three years, when he sold out and occupied a farm he had formerly bought, and lived on same for five years. In the fall of 1872, he was elected County Treasurer, and served two terms. He then engaged as salesman in the clothing house of Lewis Leon, in Cleveland, remaining with him about eighteen months, when he returned to Medina and engaged in his present business, buying out Mr. A. H. McClure. In the fall of 1865, he married Miss Nancy B. Swan, a native of Sharon Township, Medina Co. They have three children, viz., Harry S., Helen R. and Burr A.

HIRAM GOODWIN, carpenter, Medina; was born in Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio, June 10, 1826, and lived at home on the farm until the spring of 1848, during which time he apprenticed to carpentering. He was married, March 5, 1848, to Miss Martha Swan, a native of Sherbrooke Co., Canada. She died in Iowa Nov. 2, 1871, leaving two children—Charles S. and Erva L. In 1865, he moved to Medina, where he has since lived, except one and one-half years' residence in Iowa. In 1866, Mr. Goodwin engaged in the grocery business in Medina, and continued same for five years. Sept. 3, 1872, he married Miss Cornelia, daughter of Robert and Mary (Prentis) Jackson, who were natives of New York. She came West in 1854, and was a student at Oberlin a number of years, and graduated at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, after which she followed teaching, and had taught, the three years previous to her marriage, in the grammar school at Akron. Mr. Goodwin served as Justice of the Peace in Granger Township for eight years; he also held the office of Clerk in that town. He served four years in Montville Township as Justice, and for past eight years has been Clerk of Medina Village. He is serving on his fourth term as Coroner, and has served as Deputy Sheriff for three terms.

NATHANIEL A. GOODWIN, deceased; was born in Litchfield, Conn., March 18, 1788. He was the second child of a family of four children born to Seth and Deborah (Allen) Goodwin. These parents were natives of Connecticut, as were their parents. Seth Goodwin was a soldier with the rank of Captain in the Revolutionary war, and ranked as Major in the war of 1812. The business of his life was shoemaking and farming. He moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1804, and to Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1817. His wife died there July 1, 1829. He lived with his children until his death, in 1849. They had four children, one of whom was Nathaniel A. He married Miss Leonia H. Low, a native of Ontario Co., N. Y. They came west on ox-sleds, the winter of 1815–16. They stopped a short time at Strongsville, but, owing to the land titles there, came to Granger Township, Medina Co. They had ten children, one of whom, Deborah M., born Aug. 2, 1818, was the first female child born in that township, and her cousin, Hamilton Low, born Aug. 2, 1818, was the first male child born in the same. Mr. Goodwin followed farming. He was one of the early pioneers of the county. He died Jan. 21, 1843, and Mrs. Goodwin died February 5, 1868.

ANDREW GRIESINGER, boots and shoes, Medina; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 22, 1832, and lived there twenty-two years, during which time he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1854, he came to the United States, and worked at his trade for three years in New York City. He then came to Medina Co., Ohio, and worked as jour for about three years. He then engaged in the business, beginning with a very limited stock, which he kept steadily increasing, until now he carries the largest stock of boots and shoes in the county, besides conducting a custom depart-

ment employing five hands. In 1870, his business was destroyed by the great fire, he losing, over and above insurance, about $1,000. December 1, 1870, he completed and occupied his present brick store. Nov. 29, 1859, he married Miss Catharine Kunstner. She was born in Germany, and came to the United States when young, her folks settling in Liverpool Township, this county. By the marriage there have been nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Christian, Louisa, Andrew, William, Mary and Georgia.

G. B. HAMILTON, farming; P. O. Medina; was born on his present place Nov. 17, 1822, and lived here until he was 22 years of age, when he engaged as clerk in Medina, which he followed about five years. He was then, March, 1849, appointed Postmaster under Gen. Taylor's Administration, and served four years. In 1850, he engaged as telegraph operator at Medina, his being the first office of the kind in the county; he continued the business about four years. He then served two years as general agent for contractors on the Medina & Wheeling Railroad, after which he served one year as Treasurer of that company. He then came back to the farm, where he remained until March, 1861, when he was appointed Government Mail Agent, Cleveland to Cincinnati, and run for four years; he then served one year as Special Agent, post office department, after which, he again returned to his farm and has lived there since. Sept. 19, 1850, he married Miss Flora A. Sellkirk, a native of Medina Co., Ohio; she died in April, 1877. They had four children, viz.: Achsah, now Mrs. Pratt, of Medina; Letta, now Mrs. Pratt, of Lorain County; Julia and Gale. In September, 1879, he married Mrs. Blanchard, formerly Miss Harriet Smeadley, a native of Massachusetts; she came to Medina County during her infancy.

MATHEW L. HAMILTON, retired farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1797, and lived on a farm in his native State for twenty-one years. In 1818, he and his brother Arzy came to Ohio, by sleigh, to Medina County, where their cousin, Zenas Hamilton, lived. Mathew entered 100 acres of land, where he now lives, and his brother entered adjoining. They worked for the neighbors, and, late in the fall of that year, he went back to New York afoot, the whole distance to Delaware County. He also visited relatives in Connecticut, and the following summer worked at carpentering. In August, 1821, he married Miss Achsah Beardsley, a native of Connecticut. They married in Delaware Co., N. Y., whither her parents had moved. The fall of his marriage he came West in a two-horse wagon, and occupied his place, building a log house, and began clearing his land. In 1839, his wife died, leaving four children, of whom three are living, viz.: G. B., on the old homestead; William and Lewis farm adjoining places in Washington Co., Iowa. In 1840, Mr. Hamilton married Miss Sallie Beardsley, a sister of his first wife; she died in 1873. About 1872, he became paralyzed, and has been an invalid since. His parents, Eden and Zellar (Lindsley) Hamilton, were natives of Connecticut; they followed farming; of their nine children, Mathew L. alone survives. Eden Hamilton was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary war, his command serving at West Point, when Andre was hung.

PETER R. HUNTINGTON, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 20, 1809, and lived there sixteen years; he then came to Ohio, taking the water-route via New York City, Albany, Buffalo and Cleveland; thence, he rode with a stranger to Medina Co., where he lived with his brother-in-law, until 1827; he then went to Cleveland and worked on the Government pier, and in that fall he went back to Connecticut and worked on a farm; the following winter he spent with his brother in New York, and worked during the summer on a farm in New Jersey; he then returned to Connecticut, and worked on a farm until 1832; in December of that year, he came to Ohio and clerked in his brother-in-law's store in Medina. In the following spring he entered 96 acres of land and began clearing the same. Feb. 22, 1834, he married Miss Jane Simmons, of New York, who was then visiting her sister in Ohio. After the marriage, he bought 100 acres of land, the same he now resides on. He occupied the place in 1836, and has lived on the same ever since. Mrs. Huntington died April 1, 1878; of their five children, but one is living—Sophia, who lives on the old homestead. His parents, Levi and Catharine M. (Richards) Huntington, were natives of Norwich, Conn. They were married Oct. 23, 1802. He died in Norwich July 1, 1838, and she died Aug. 6, 1818; of their five children, two are living, viz., Peter R., here

in Medina, and Elizabeth Bowers, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DANIEL HEMMETER, Medina Marble Works, Medina; was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1848. During his infancy his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where our subject grew up, and at the age of 16, was apprenticed to the marble-cutting trade, serving three years with J. M. Martin, after which he worked as journeyman in Cleveland and Massillon. Aug. 4, 1870, he married Miss Louisa Kiihr, who was born in Massillon. They had five children, four of whom are living—William, John C., Lilly and Ralph. Charles died in Medina in 1876. Mr. Hemmeter came to Medina in 1872, and established the Medina Marble Works, at first doing the work himself. His business now employs from three to six skilled workmen, and affords the best facilities to his customers, who buy of him at prices which do not include the agents' commission, city rents, etc.

GEORGE HAYDEN, County Clerk, Medina. The subject of this sketch was born in Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, April 5, 1840. He was born on his father's farm, where he lived until he became of age, during which time he assisted in the labors on the farm and attended school. (In addition to those of his district, he also attended at Sharon Center and Medina.) He also taught several terms of district school during winters. In 1861, he went to Hiram College, Ohio, and remained there until September 20 of that year, when he enlisted in Company A, 42d O. V. I. (Garfield's Regiment), and served for twenty months,. when, owing to sickness, he received his discharge. Among the battles in which with the regiment he took part, were Cumberland Gap, Chickasaw and Arkansas Post, he receiving his discharge after the latter, and returned to Medina. After a few months, he engaged in farming in Sharon Township, where he remained until 1876, during which time he served two terms as Assessor and part of a term as Justice of the Peace. He was then elected County Clerk on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1879. Upon his election in 1876, he removed to Medina, where he has since lived. In the fall of 1864, he married Miss Helen Brown; she was born in Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio. They have one child—Edna G.

FRANK S. JONES, physician, Medina; is the son of John S. and Lora (Coy) Jones, who were natives of New York and were married in Medina Co., Ohio, whither they had come when young. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, which he followed in connection with his farm. In 1860, he retired from the farm and lived in Medina, until his death, in April, 1864. His wife died in March of the same year. Of their seven children, five grew up to maturity; of the latter three are living, viz.: Mrs. Harriet E. Henry, of Chicago; Ella, living with her sister; and the Doctor, Frank S. He was born in Medina Co., Ohio, May 18, 1846, and made his residence at home until the death of his father in 1864, after which he engaged as clerk in the grocery store of Davis & Warner, in Medina, and clerked with them for one year. In 1865, he engaged as clerk in the drug store of A. M. Armstrong, and later served one year in the same business in Cleveland, after which he returned to Medina and soon after went to New York City, where he attended the New York College of Pharmacy for three seasons, graduating in the spring of 1872; he also took a special course at the School of Mines, New York; he remained in New York in the drug business until the following fall, when he attended the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., graduating there in the spring of 1876. He returned to Medina in April following, and began the practice, which he has continued since. Oct. 30, 1877, he married Miss Marie, daughter of Judge Humphreville, of Medina, Ohio.

SAMUEL KENYON, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; is a native of Rhode Island, and was born Oct. 31, 1813. He was raised on the farm and obtained his education by a limited attendance at the district schools. At the age of 17, he went to Monroe Co., N. Y. (whither his parents had gone), and lived there until 1838, working on the farm. In that year he came to Medina Co., Ohio, and worked on the farm in Granger Township. July 4, 1839, he married Miss Amy Clark, a native of Rhode Island. There have been six children born to the marriage, of whom but one is living, viz.: Charles C. Throughout his life, Mr. Kenyon has followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has been successful, starting with a purchase of 10 acres, he has steadily increased his property, until now he owns about 200 acres, furnishing an ample competency for himself and wife in their declining years.

CHARLES C. KENYON, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; was born on his father's farm in Medina Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1847; he married Miss Lucy Gouldin, Feb. 16, 1868. She is a native of Summit Co., Ohio. They have three children, viz.: Alfred M., Herman C. and John S. His wife's parents, John and Hannah (Husong) Gouldin, were natives of Ohio and now reside in Summit Co.

R. L. LOVELAND, farming and stock-dealing; P. O. Medina; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 6, 1821, and is a son of David and Amy (Lowry) Loveland, who were natives of Hartford, Conn., and emigrated with their parents to Trumbull Co., when quite young, and where they were married. They removed to Delaware Co., Ohio, about the year 1826, where they farmed for five years; they then sold out and moved to the Illinois River country, the winter the Mormons went to Nauvoo, expecting to meet friends there, but, upon arrival, found they had joined the Mormons, and had removed with them to their new city (Nauvoo) They determined to return to Ohio, and arrived in Delaware Co. about the middle of February, and in the following spring they bought and occupied a farm in Huron Co., where they lived three years, then moved to Ashland Co., where they lived for twenty-five years, when they returned to Huron Co., and resided there until their death. She died in 1859, at the age of 64, and he died in 1861, at the age of 66 years. They had four children, of whom R. L., the subject, is the second. He lived at home and assisted his parents until his marriage, which took place March 28, 1848, to Miss Catharine McGuire, a native of Pennsylvania, and who, when young, removed with her parents to Ashland Co. After marriage, he removed to Lorain Co. and bought 54 acres of land, which he occupied and improved. He dealt largely in sheep and was successful with them. He lived there twenty-six years, and increased his land to a fine farm of 262½ acres, well stocked; he also had a dairy of forty-one cows. In 1874, he came to Medina and bought his present place of 194 acres, one and one-fourth miles east of Medina, on which he has since built an elegant brick residence, and has probably the best farm improvements in the county. He formerly kept a dairy here, having at one time sixty cows, here and in Lorain together, but recently he sold his dairy, and has turned his attention to sheep, keeping 160 fine-wool sheep. Ten children have been born to him, viz.: Newton W., married, and lives in Kansas; Elmer H. and Mary, at home; Emma, now Mrs. Collins, lives in Medina Township; Charles manages his father's farm in Ashland Co.; Hubert P., Hattie P., Agnes, Cora and Lucy are at home. Mrs. Loveland died March 3, 1880, of nervous prostration, brought on in consequence of a long drive over bad roads. She received information of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Simanton, in Ashland Co. It was too late for a train, and, in her anxiety to reach her sister, drove the distance, arriving just in time to see her alive. In a few days after, Mrs. Loveland died, literally sacrificing herself through affection for her sister. She was highly respected by her many friends, and by all who shared in her many acts of kindness. Her remains were brought home, and placed in the vault in Medina Center.

O. N. LEACH, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Medina; was born in Sullivan, Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1841. In 1858, he entered the Preparatory Department of Oberlin College, and remained there until 1860. He then engaged as clerk in the general merchandise business of Baldwin, Laundon & Co.; in 1868, he formed the partnership of Fitch & Leach, they doing a clothing and gents' furnishing goods business. July 16, 1866, he married Miss Electa Fitch, a native of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. They had four children, of whom two are living—Frank H. and Florence A. In 1872, Mr. Leach came to Medina, and opened business in the Empire Block, and later moved to the Dental Block, but, not having sufficient space to accommodate his trade, in the fall of 1878, built his present brick store, thus securing an elegant room, 24½x80 feet, in which he has placed a mammoth stock. Prominent among the many advantages he offers the trade, is his one-price cash system, which unites satisfaction and cheapness for the buyer. Mr. Leach has also an admirably managed custom department that cannot fail to be appreciated by all who love a snug fit.

MAJ. G. W. LEWIS, lawyer, Medina; began reading law with Mr. John B. Young, in Medina, in October, 1865, and read with him until February, 1867. He was elected Probate Judge in the fall of 1866, and was re-elected in 1869, serving, in all, six years. In January, 1872, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court. In February following, he be-

came a member of the law firm of Blake, Woodward & Lewis, which dissolved in 1875, since which time he has followed his profession alone. The Major is a native of Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., he was born April 13, 1837; in 1840, his parents came to Ohio and settled on a farm in Spencer Township, Medina Co. He lived at home until he became of age; his education was obtained in the Spencer and Medina district schools; he also attended the Oberlin College; he began teaching during the winter of his 19th year, and taught some thirteen terms in all. In the fall of 1860, he went to Illinois, and took charge as Principal of the public schools of Ashley, in Washington Co. In 1861, he raised a private school of sixty scholars. The term was to begin April 15, of that year. But, owing to the breaking-out of the rebellion, he volunteered and was assigned to the 11th Ill. V. I., he being a private in Company C, he served four months, and then returned to Medina, Ohio, and taught school the following winter, and, in the spring, he hired on the farm of Mr. James Eglin for $14 per month, and worked for him until Aug. 12, 1862; he then, with about forty others, enlisted at Spencer; they were sworn in by Abel Wood, and went to Cleveland, where they were known as the West Medina County Company. They had no officers until in September. The County Military Company obtained leave of Gov. Tod, for the company to elect its own officers, which resulted in the election of G. W. as Captain, and they were assigned to Company B, 124th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and others; at the battle of Nashville, our subject was wounded, losing his left arm, and served thereafter as Major, he being promoted for gallant conduct in that fight; his commission as Major was by Gov. John W. Groff, and dates Jan. 18, 1865, and, in June following, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel; from the army he came to Medina, and began reading law. Oct. 19, 1862, he married Miss Mary F., daughter of Leonard and Sallie (McDougall) Ashley. she was born in Greenfield, Huron Co., Ohio. where her parents were early settlers. Four children have been born by this marriage, two of whom are living, viz.: Dan Ashley, born Aug. 4, 1866; and Jennie G., born Oct. 18, 1868; Frank McS., was born Oct. 3, 1875, and died July 28, 1876; Mary E. was born Aug. 18, 1877, and died Sept. 23, 1880.

JOHN F. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Soham, Cambridgeshire, Eng., July 15, 1814, and lived there until 1840; received but a limited amount of schooling. In 1840, he and a brother and sister came to the United States, and finally to Medina, Ohio, where a brother already resided. The new emigrants, bought, together, a farm of 90 acres, about two and one-half miles north of Medina, which they occupied and farmed in partnership for about four years, when the partnership was dissolved, and John F. (the subject) bought 56 acres two and a quarter miles north of Medina, upon which he built and which he still owns. In 1870, he came to Medina, where he has since resided (had lived in town twice before, for short periods); he was married, December 31, 1843, to Miss Lora Clark, a daughter of Ransom and Betsey (Adams) Clark, who were natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and who came to Ohio while young; they were married in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in May, 1819, and lived thereafter in Medina. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of four children, two of whom are living—Marietta, now Mrs. Hills, living on homestead; Deborah at home. In politics, Mr. Miller has always been a Republican.

J. S. MASON, photographer, portrait and landscape, Medina; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 30, 1844, and came to Medina Co. with his parents in 1850. They at first located on a farm in Brunswick Township, where they lived two years. They then moved to Medina Township, where they rented a farm, and, two years later, bought the same. Our subject lived at home until 1857, when he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and, in 1858, he apprenticed to the printer's trade, in the Oberlin *News* office, and served there four years. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 103d O. V. I., and served with that command until June 23, 1864, when he was wounded on the skirmish line on the Chattahoochie River, in Georgia, he receiving his discharge in Columbus, Ohio, in October following. Shortly after his discharge, he visited the East, and, in 1866, he engaged in the photographing business in Rome, N. Y. He came to Medina the following year, and has been identified with the business since, operating at Medina, Norwalk, Cleveland and Crestline, es-

tablishing his present business in 1873. In 1868, December 28, he married Miss Mary Allen, a native of Medina Co., Ohio. They had two children; one living, viz., Ezra A. Mr. Mason's parents, Ezra and Lucy (Seymour) Mason, were natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut. They came to Medina Co., Ohio, in 1850, and, except four years' residence at Oberlin, have lived here since. They had two children; one living, viz., J. S. Mr. Ezra Mason had one child by a former marriage, viz., Ellen J.

O. H. McDOWELL, of McDowell Bros., drugs, books, etc., Medina; was born in Oxford, Chester Co., Penn., Sept 27, 1843, and lived there about six years, when, with his parents, he moved to Union Co., Penn., and lived there two years. They then came to Ohio, and rented a farm in Medina Co., and, soon after, bought a place in Wayne Co., and settled on the same, where young McDowell lived, assisting on the farm and attending school, until, in 1861, in August of that year, he enlisted in Co. I, 2d O. V. V. C., he being appointed Commissary Sergeant, and remained in the army until the close of the war, having reenlisted in 1863. Upon his return from the army, he attended school in Seville for six months. He then came to Medina, where, in company with his brother (R. M.), he bought the drug business of A. M. Armstrong, which they have since continued, O. H. taking the active management of it. The firm is also interested in the Medina Evaporating Company. He was married, Dec. 13, 1866, to Miss Helen M., daughter of Hon. H. G. Blake, of Medina. Two children have been born to them, one of whom is living, viz., Helen Percy. Harry O. died June 2, 1880, aged 6 years 6 months and 21 days.

R. M. McDOWELL, Cashier Phœnix National Bank; P. O. Medina. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm in Chester Co., Penn., Oct. 13, 1837, and lived there until he was 7 years of age, when they moved to the village of Oxford, and resided there four years. They then moved to Juniata County, in the same State, where his father carried on a lumber and bark business for two years. During the latter year, R. M. spent a portion of his time canal-boating on the Susquehanna Canal. In 1851, the family moved to Ohio; they first stopped about six years in Medina County, and then bought a farm in Wayne County. Our subject received a liberal education at the Seville Academy, and the Hayesville and Hudson schools. At the age of 17 he began teaching, and taught during the fall and winters thereafter for several years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 2d O. V. C., and the following spring he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant, and by order of the Secretary of War, was transferred as an aide to the staff of Gen. E. B. Tyler, in which position he served until the close of the war. Feb. 16, 1863, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. H. G. Blake, of Medina. Mr. McDowell was, at this time, located at Columbus, Ohio, and was soon after transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and from thence with Gen. Tyler to the 1st (separate) Brigade, 8th A. C., with headquarters first at Baltimore, then at the Relay House, and afterward, for a short time, served in the Department of Western Virginia. It was his good fortune to be so situated that his wife could accompany him during a portion of his term of service, which she did, their daughter Bessie being born at the Relay House in January, 1865. On his return from the army, he taught the Medina High School. In the following spring, he engaged in the drug and book business, with his brother, O. H. Their business was destroyed by the great fire in 1870; after which, and upon the completion of the Phœnix Block, they resumed the business and have continued the same since. They have also been identified in several other business interests of Medina. They, for eleven years, were the proprietors of and operated the Medina Cheese Factory. In 1873, Mr. McDowell engaged as Assistant Cashier in the Phœnix National Bank of Medina, and was made Cashier in 1876, upon the death of Mr. Blake, which position he still holds. In addition to his duties as Cashier, he has established and conducts an insurance agency, which represents many of the most popular companies. By his marriage, there has been four children—viz.: Bessie, born in the army at the Relay House, Maryland, H. G. Blake, Thomas Corwin and Kate, born in Medina, Ohio.

F. R. MANTZ, County Recorder; P. O. Medina; was born in Lynn Township, Lehigh Co., Penn., Aug. 31, 1833. In 1837, his parents and grandfather, Phillip Mantz, also an uncle, came to Ohio and settled upon some land in

Homer Township, the location being selected in 1836, by his uncle, Joseph Mantz. When about 14 years of age, F. R.'s parents moved to Harrisville Township, where he lived until 1852; during this time F. R. had worked on the farm and received his schooling in the schools of his district. In 1852, he engaged as a farm hand in Montville Township, receiving $10 per month; the next summer he worked with his brother at the carpenter's and joiner's business. Aug. 31, 1854, he married Miss Phœbe J. Edson, she was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. He continued at the carpenter's trade until Aug. 9, 1862, when he enlisted as a recruit in Company K, 42d O. V. I. (Garfield's regiment), with which command he served until it was mustered out; he was then transferred to Company E, 96th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war; prominent among the battles in which he took part are Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mobile, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and others. After the war, he returned to Medina County and engaged in farming, which he continued until the fall of 1875, when he was elected on the Republican ticket as County Auditor, and was re-elected in the fall of 1878. Upon his election in 1875, he moved to Medina and has lived there since. His family consists of five members—the children are Corydon F., who is on his father's farm in Chatham Township; Cassius C., who is Assistant Recorder; Charlie A., at home attending school.

HON. ALBERT MUNSON, Probate Judge, Medina, whose portrait appears in this work, was born on his father's farm in Guilford Township, Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1830, and lived at home until he became of age. His education was obtained in the schools of his district, except one short term at Sharon Academy. On becoming of age, he engaged as Clerk in the general merchandise business of Allen Howes, in Sharon Township, remaining in that position for sixteen months. He then returned to River Styx, where he became a member in the firm of Colborn & Munson, which continued for nine months; soon after this, Mr. Munson bought the old homestead, and farmed the same. In 1862, he was elected Colonel of the County Regiment of Militia. In 1869, he was elected on the Republican ticket, a Representative from Medina County to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1871, serving in all, four years. As early as 1859, he began reading law, and read at times until 1873, when he was admitted a member of the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus. But, owing to other business, he never devoted his time to the profession. In 1875, he was elected Director of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, and served two years; he also acted as Adjuster for the company during that period. In the fall of 1878, he was elected Probate Judge, after which, he sold his farm and moved to Medina, where he has since lived. He married Miss Harriet Easton, she was born in Guilford Township. They have two children, viz.: Cora E. and Lyman E. His parents, Lyman and Nancy (Porter) Munson were natives of Westfield, Mass. They, with one child, came to Ohio by ox team in 1816, he walking the entire distance. He entered 160 acres of land on Fall Creek in Guilford Township, and resided there for ten years, during which time he made two trips to Massachusetts afoot; he then sold his place and bought wild land of Gen. Perkins, and cleared and made a farm of same; he also assisted in clearing in all, probably, 1,500 acres of wild land in his vicinity. He was one of the patriots of the war of 1812. The business of his life was farming. He died at the advanced age of 82, on his farm in Guilford Township, in 1863; his wife died about the year 1845. They had a family of seven children, of whom Allen is the only survivor.

LEWIS B. NETTLETON, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 23, 1807, and is the youngest of eight children born to Daniel and Eunice (Baldwin) Nettleton, natives of Old Milford, Conn. After marriage, they removed to Washington, Litchfield Co., and farmed in that vicinity until their death. Of the eight children, three remained in Connecticut, of whom one only is living. Five of the family came to Ohio, and settled in Medina Township, this county, between the years 1818–32. Of this family, three have celebrated their golden wedding. Lewis B. lived at home until he became of age. During that time, he assisted on the farm, and received a limited education at the district schools. He was married, April 15, 1829, to Miss Julia Baldwin, a native of Litchfield Co., and the eldest of a family of three children born to Gehial Baldwin. They were natives of Connecticut; also their parents. His father lived to be over 100 years

old. The August following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton came to Cleveland, Ohio, by water; thence to Medina Township. Here he bought an improved farm of 60 acres, the same being the property of Gen. Northrop, and was the first farm cultivated by him in the county. He lived upon this farm until 1852, when he moved to Medina that his children might enjoy the school advantages of the town; but, in the fall of 1853, he returned to the farm, which, in the meantime, he had increased to about 350 acres, and upon which he conducted an extensive stock business. He remained on his farm until 1870, when he again removed to Medina, where he has resided ever since. In early days, he belonged to the militia, and rose from private in the ranks to the position of Lieutenant Colonel. He has been Assessor of the township, and has served as Director, Superintendent and Vice President of the County Agricultural Society. In 1872, he became President of the First National Bank of Medina, which office he retained during the existence of the bank. Seven children have been born to him, of whom six are living—Edwin, Civil Engineer for the Colorado Mortgage & Investment Co., of London; Hubert and Warren F., farmers in Medina Township; Jennie, now Mrs. Logan, lives in Connecticut; Austin G., lives on the old homestead in Medina Township; B. Franklin lives at home; Austria died Nov. 12, 1864.

NATHAN NETTLETON, retired, Medina; was born on his father's farm in Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 5, 1805, and is the seventh in a family of eight children born to Daniel and Eunice (Baldwin) Nettleton. They were natives of Milford, Conn., of which place their ancestors were pioneers. Daniel was a farmer. After his marriage, in 1789, he moved to Washington, and farmed there until his death, Jan. 21, 1829. His wife died at the same place, May 18, 1832. Nathan (our subject) lived at home until his father's death. Like others in those early days, his opportunity for obtaining an education was limited, he receiving but two terms at an academy, aside from a few winter terms at the district school. At the age of 18, he began teaching, and taught in the winters thereafter for a number of terms. April 26, 1832, he married Miss Laura Serene Logan, who is the third in a family of seven children born to Mathew and Laura (Sanford) Logan. They were natives of Connecticut; he of Washington, Litchfield Co., as was his father Matthew. His grandfather, John, was an emigrant to that place from Scotland, among whose descendants are numbered several soldiers of the Revolution, one of the family, Abigail (Logan) Ford, celebrating her centennial birthday anniversary on the 15th of September, 1880. The old homestead of this family, in Connecticut, in which six successive generations have lived, is yet in good repair. Miss Laura Serene Logan lived at home until her marriage, which occurred at the age of 20. She early became an educator, having taught in all five terms of school before her marriage, after which she, with her husband, moved to Medina Co., Ohio, and settled on some wild land lying northeast of Medina village, which Mr. Nettleton had bought during a prospecting tour the year previous. They occupied a frame house he had ordered built upon his first trip, and lived in the same for forty-two years. This house is now the residence of his son, Matthew E. In 1874, they retired to Medina Village, where they have since lived. By this marriage, there are three children—Laura Helen, Matthew E. and Ursula Eusebia. Mr. Nettleton became a voter during the administration of John Quincy Adams, and voted for his re-election. He associated with the Whig, Anti-Slavery and Republican parties, remaining a member of the latter since its organization. Matthew Erskine, the only son, was married June 8, 1864, to Miss Ellen N. Wadsworth, a native of New York. Of this marriage there have been five children—Laura Sarah, Bertha Serene, Pearlie Ellen, Hattie W. (deceased) and Edward W.

P. C. PARKER, contractor and bridge-builder, Medina. This gentleman was born in Hardin County, Ky., Sept. 6, 1821, and came to Ohio with his parents about 1827. They stopped about four years in Licking Co., and then came to Bath Township, now in Summit Co. In 1838 Mr. Parker went to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he worked for Mr. James Lyon, a millwright, in which business our subject showed an aptness that in three years made him foreman. In 1842, he returned to Ohio, and followed his business in this vicinity. Sept. 23, 1847, he married Miss Maria Bellus, a native of Vermont. She came to Ohio with her parents, who settled in Hinckley Township, Medina Co., in 1833. In 1849, Mr. Parker went to Kentucky, where he remained two years, during

which time he built the Spring Mills, later the location of a battle by that name, in which the rebel Gen. Zollicoffer was killed. He also built large mills at Harrodsburg. In 1851, he went to Michigan, where he lived one year. He then returned to this vicinity, and took charge of a mill he owned. In 1867, he went to Marquette, Mich., where he spent one year as overseer on the Government breakwater. In 1854, he built the covered bridge at Liverpool, and from that date forward he began turning his attention to that business, and has built many of the bridges of Medina, Cuyahoga, Summit and Lorain Cos., he building in iron or wood, and contracting for the complete job. In 1874, he moved to Medina Village, where he has since lived. About the year 1853, Mr. Parker was employed as an expert by mill-owners, fighting a patent known as the Parker patent water-wheel. Mr. Parker set forth that the patent was a detriment, and carried his point by his excellent judgment of the principles governing the mode of applying the power, and, by a skillfully constructed model, the jury were made perfectly acquainted with those principles and the fallacy of the claims of the patent. His parents, John and Olive (Foster) Parker, were natives of New York. They had a family of seventeen children, nine of whom are living.

EDWARD PERKINS, farmer; P. O. Weymouth; was born in New Haven Co., Conn., July 21, 1804. He was brought up on the farm. May 11, 1828, he married Miss Delight Smith, a native of the same county. Shortly after his marriage, he began working at carpentering, which he followed until 1833, when he moved West to Ohio, stopping one year in Portage Co., after which he came to Medina Co., and settled in the neighborhood of Weymouth, and has lived in that vicinity since, working at carpentering some fifteen years, after which he followed farming. June 11, 1876, he was called to mourn the death of his wife. Of their five children, but two are living, viz.: Edward S. and Sarah O. Mr. Perkins has served as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. He has taken an active interest in religious matters, and has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past fifty years. His parents, Edward and Betsey (Peck) Perkins, were natives of New Haven Co., Conn. The business of their life was farming. They came west to Ohio with their son Edward. They died in Medina County, Feb. 11, 1854, and Dec. 10, 1856, respectively. Of their two children but one is living, viz.: Edward.

HON. E. S. PERKINS, farmer; P. O. Weymouth; was born in Tallmadge, Summit Co., Ohio, July 7, 1833. The following year his parents settled near Weymouth, in Medina Co. E. S. was raised on the farm and lived with his parents until Aug. 3, 1856, when he married Miss Clara A. Stoaks, a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., and came to Medina Co. with her parents in 1844. Shortly after his marriage, he moved on the old homestead, and has managed the place since. He has been a member of the Board of Education of his district for the past fifteen years; he has also served as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. In 1875, he was elected a Representative, on the Republican ticket, of Medina Co., to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1877. During his first term he served as a member of the Committees on Public Works and Library; also appointed to fill vacancy on that of Finance; and during his second term served on the committees of Schools and School Lands, Insurance, the Joint Committee on Enrollment, of which he was Secretary, and the Select Committee of five to codify the school laws. He prepared and earnestly supported the bill aiming to reduce the price of school-books. In the spring of 1880, he was a candidate for nomination for State School Commissioner, but was defeated by D. B. De Wolf, the present incumbent, the vote standing 203½ to 209½. By his marriage, there have been nine children, of whom eight are living—E. A., foreman for King Iron Bridge Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mary D., Adaline H., James S., Bessie L., Willie L., Rubie E. and Morton O. All except E. A. live at home.

O. P. PHILLIPS, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1829. His father was a stonemason, and came to Huron Co., Ohio, in 1831, their location being included in the portion set off for Erie Co. In 1840, they came to Medina Co. and kept hotel at what was known as Wilson's, now Morse's Corners, in Westfield Township. Two years later, they moved to La Fayette Township and located on a 20-acre tract. In 1848, O. P. went back to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he worked

on the farm and taught school. In 1854, he came back to the old home in La Fayette Township, which he had bought of the heirs, his father having died in the fall of 1844. In 1859, Mr. Phillips sold his place and bought another in the southern part of the township, where he lived until 1873. In 1863, he served as Captain of Co. D, O. N. G.; they were called into service, and became Co. D, 166th O. V. I. They served four months. In the fall of 1872, he was elected Sheriff, and served one term. In 1873, he bought and occupied his present place. April 15, 1855, he married Miss Sarah S. Case, a native of Ontario Co., N. Y.; of their seven children, six are living—Fremont O., Frank O., Fred O., Elery O., Mary L. and Emma L.; J. E. died. Mr. Phillips' parents, Daniel and Achsah (Simmons) Phillips, were natives of Vermont and Massachusetts; they were of Scotch and English descent; they died in La Fayette Township, he in 1844, and she in 1848. Of their ten children, five are living, viz., Mrs. Silence S. White, of Norwalk, Ohio; Mrs. Amanda Badger, La Fayette Township; Mrs. Lydia J. Foskett, of Butler Co., Kan.; Mrs. Theresa A. Brooks, San Antonio, Texas, and O. P., here in Medina. The latter's grandfather, Zebelin Phillips, was a native of Vermont, and served for seven years in the Revolutionary War.

C. E. PARMELEE, Sheriff, Medina; was born in Liverpool, Medina Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1843. His father was engaged in the manufacture of woolens, he conducting the woolen-mill in Liverpool, also the flour and grist mill. Young Parmelee early began to assist in his father's woolen-mill, working in the summers and attending school during the winters until he became of age. He then attended two terms at the Commercial College of Oberlin, and, returning home, took charge of the carding and spinning room in his father's mills. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and, in 1877, he resigned the office, taking his seat as Sheriff, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1876, and was re-elected in the fall of 1878. After his election in 1876, he moved to Medina, where he has since lived. Feb. 19, 1868, he married Miss Nellie A. Adams; she was born in Columbia, Lorain Co., Ohio. They have two children, viz., Edith F. and Albertine A.

DANIEL B. PRATT, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 26th of June, 1810, on a farm where he was brought up, and lived until about the year 1840, with the exception of three years he spent on canal (boating). In 1840, he moved to Lorain Co., Ohio, and bought some wild land in connection with his brother Benjamin. They put up a log cabin and kept "bachelor's hall," clearing the land they had bought, which amounted to about 120 acres. He was married on the 21st of October, 1841, to Miss Fannie H. Herrick, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y., but had removed with her father's family to Lorain Co. in 1835. The fruit of this union was five children, four of whom are living, viz., Jay D., Marian T., Charles W. and Henry O. After his marriage Mr. Pratt and his brother divided the land they had bought and cleared; the former occupied his portion until the spring of 1871, he then traded his place there, which had increased to 152 acres, for the place he now resides on, two miles northeast of Medina, and upon which he has since resided. His present place originally contained 225 acres, but he has sold off portions to his sons, retaining for himself 131 acres. Jay D. and Charles W. are married, and farming small tracts purchased from their father. Jay D. was born in Lorain Co., and lived at home until his marriage Dec. 30, 1868, to Miss Achsah Hamilton, a native of Medina Co. They have four children—Elzy, Etta, Adda and Harry. Charles W. was also born in Lorain Co., and lived at home until his marriage, Feb. 20, 1879, to Miss Minerva Clark, of Lorain Co. Mr. Pratt was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican in politics. He has been a member of the Congregational Church for twenty-three years, and his wife a member for eighteen years.

G. W REINHARDT, bakery and restaurant, Medina; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1850, and lived on the farm for fifteen years. He then apprenticed to the baker's trade with J. F. Redd, of Loudonville, for two years, and worked with him one year thereafter; and next worked one year in Ashland and two years in Seville. After which, he and his brother B. O., bought the bakery business of H. A. Thayer, in Medina. They did business under the firm style of Reinhardt Bros. for one year, after which Mr. G. W. Reinhardt conducted the business alone. He was doing business in the old Empire Block, which was destroyed by fire in February, 1877, his loss amounting to $500 or $600 over

and above his insurance. After the fire, he occupied a room in the American House, where he did business until April, 1880, when he moved into his present brick business stand. Aug. 19, 1874, he married Miss Catharine Gross, a native of Germany; she came to the United States with her parents while in her infancy; her folks settled in Ashland Co., Ohio. She was married in Wooster. Of the four children born to the marriage, two are living—Ethel and Edith, born Sept. 18, 1880; Gracie May and Harry G. died.

A. I. ROOT, apiarian, Medina; was born on his father's farm, near Medina, Ohio, in the year 1840. His early life was spent at home and attending school. In 1860, he engaged in the manufacture of silver watch-chains, rings, charms, etc., hiring a skilled workman from the East, who instructed him in the trade. The business was successful, and grew to employ from twelve to twenty men, who used about two hundred silver dollars per week in the manufacture of goods, which were shipped far and near. The business flourished most during the war, after which it was gradually curtailed, and made to give place to bee culture, a subject Mr. Root first became interested in in 1865. He secured a swarm and began to study the best modes of culture, and, though he met many discouraging circumstances, he was, by his energy and perseverance, led to success, and now stands at the head of his profession. In 1860, Mr. Root was married to Miss Susan Hall, a native of England. She came to this county when she was but 8 years of age. They have four children, viz., Earnest, born in 1862; Maud, in 1864; Constance, in 1872; and Carrie, in 1877.

JOHN A. RETTIG, retired, Medina; was born in Reichenbach, Germany, March 9, 1816, and lived there until 14 years of age, when he came with his parents to the United States and settled in Frederick City, Md., remaining there about two years, and then removed to Washington, Penn. Here John A. learned the saddle and harness making business. In 1836, he traveled, working as journeyman, visiting Kentucky, and, in 1841, came to Medina Co. and worked at his trade in Seville; later, worked at Wadsworth. In 1842, he came to Medina and opened a saddle and harness shop, a business he conducted for twenty-two years, when he sold out to Messrs. Renz & Brenner. In 1863, he became mail agent from Cleveland to Cincinnati, but, from illness, resigned the position after a few months. He also became Collector of Internal Revenue the same year (then 14th District of Ohio), and continued the same four years. In 1870, he served as Assistant Marshal in La Fayette, Medina, York and Litchfield Townships. He was married, Jan. 1, 1843, to Miss Caroline Case, a native of Rochester, N. Y., and came to Ohio with her parents about 1832. Since selling out his business, Mr. Rettig has not been actively engaged in business. His father, John Philip Rettig, was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Aug. 7, 1788, and died in Medina March 22, 1875. He married in 1811, and came to America in 1830, settling in Medina in 1846. He lived with his son, John A.; was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was much respected. His wife was Miss Ann Elizabeth Tracht, and was born in Germany Nov. 21, 1787; was married May 16, 1811, and died Sept. 23, 1876. They had four children, two of whom are living—John A. (the subject) and John, who lives in Evansville, Ind.

SAMUEL SCOTT, wool-buyer and auctioneer, Medina; is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Washington Co. Feb. 28, 1827, and is the third child of a family of eight children born to Alexander and Sarah (Moffet) Scott. They were natives of Pennsylvania. He was a wagon-maker by trade. In 1831, they moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, where they followed farming until their death, in 1845 and 1846 respectively. Our subject lived at home until the death of his parents. He then apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, serving for three years, after which he did journeyman's work for about two years, when he began work at millwrighting, at which he worked several years, during which time he came to Medina Co., and Jan. 25, 1853, he married Miss Adaline Truman, a native of Medina Co., Ohio. She died Oct. 8, 1856. They had no children. April 20, 1857, he married Mrs. Spitzer, formerly Miss Melissa Perkins, a native of New York. They have two children—Etta A., now Mrs. Richardson, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and Elmer J. Mr. Scott worked at his trade in La Fayette Township until 1860. They then came to Medina, and, soon after, began buying wool, which he has followed ever since. He also has auctioneered from the time he apprenticed to car-

pentering. In March, 1867, he bought and occupied his present place, located on the north side of Medina. In 1875, Mr. Scott was elected Sheriff of Medina Co., and served for two years. His majority was seventy-two, and he was the first Democrat elected to the office since before the war.

J. H. SEDGWICK, farmer; P. O. Weymouth; is the second child of a family of three children born to Hiram and Elmira S. (Merriman) Sedgwick. These parents were natives of Connecticut, where they were married and all their children born. In 1831, the family moved to Monroe Co., N. Y., where they farmed for four years. They then came to Medina Co., Ohio, and settled in the vicinity of Weymouth, where, in January, 1875, Mr. Hiram Sedgwick died. His wife is yet living with her grand-daughter at Weymouth. Our subject was born in Connecticut Jan. 9, 1827, and lived with his parents twenty-two years. Jan. 6, 1848, he married Miss Louisa E. Francis, a native of Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio. After his marriage, he farmed his father-in-law's place for ten years. He then came to his present place, located one mile from Weymouth, and has lived there since. He has served in the office of Township Trustee, and, in 1870, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office for nine years. He was drafted during the war, but furnished a substitute. By this marriage, there have been born four children—William F. (married, and lives in Weymouth), Lucy R. (now Mrs. Stoddard, of York Township), Pearl L. and Albert L. (live at home). Mrs. Sedgwick's parents, Rhodes and Hannah (Taylor) Francis, were natives of Ontario Co., N. Y. They were born Dec. 12, 1800, and Feb. 10, 1802, and married Sept. 7, 1826, in New York. They came to Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio, the year they were married, and followed farming there until their deaths, Feb. 14, 1837, and Feb. 7, 1838. Of their two children, Mrs. Sedgwick alone survives.

W. F. SIPHER, brick manufacturer, Medina; is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany; he was born in Esslingen Sept. 7, 1833. He early learned the shoemaker's trade in his father's shop, and, in 1848, in company with his brother Christian (aged 16), came to the United States; they entered at New York, and the following spring came to Medina via Buffalo and Cleveland, they having relatives in Liverpool Township. W. F. worked as journeyman at his trade in Medina until 1853. He then, in partnership with Mr. B. Morse, opened a shop—firm Sipher & Morse; they continued nearly one year, when Mr. Sipher sold out, and worked as jour some three years. He then opened a shop and conducted the same until 1873, when he closed out and engaged in the manufacture of brick, in which he employs about seven men, they turning out over one-half million brick per annum. In the fall of 1863, he joined a company of National Guards, who were called into active service in May, 1864, they forming Co. E, 166th O. V. I., and served until September following, Mr. Sipher being chief musician in the regiment. In 1871, he was elected Corporation Treasurer, and has been re-elected each term since. Aug. 1, 1853, he was married to Miss Jane L. Gile. She was born in Massachusetts, and came to Medina Co. with her parents about the year 1839; by this marriage there are six children, viz., Clara B., Carl A., William H., Newel J., Mary and John A. Carl A. is married, and in the employ of Messrs. Morgan, Root & Co., wholesale dry goods, Cleveland. William H. bought the grocery business of E. D. Munn, in Medina, and has conducted same since 1878.

E. E. SHEPARD, dry goods, Medina; was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Nov. 9, 1834. At the age of 15, he engaged as clerk in the dry goods business in St. Albans, Vt., since which time he has been identified with the trade. In 1852, he came to Cleveland, Ohio, and clerked five years with Lewis & Burton, after which he formed the partnership of Lewis & Shepard. In 1860, he came to Medina, and lived here two years, moving to Akron, where he remained until 1877, when he again came to Medina. Nov. 9, 1863, he married Miss Hattie Chidester; she was born in Medina, Ohio. They have three children—Sarah B., Jessie P. and Hattie.

R. S. SHEPARD, dry goods, crockery, glassware, wall-paper, floor oil-cloths, etc., Medina; is a native of Vermont. He was born in Franklin Co. April 1, 1837. His early life was spent on the farm, and his schooling was confined to those of his district. On becoming of age, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged as clerk with Lewis & Shepard, doing a dry-goods business, and from this time thereafter he has been identified with that trade. About

1872, he engaged in the business in Medina, in partnership with C. J. Warner, the firm Warner & Shepard continuing about six years; he then withdrew, and, upon the completion of the Barnard Block, he occupied the corner room, where he has done business since. He married Miss Hattie Loring; she is a native of Ohio. They have one child—Carrie E.

D. H. SHAW, proprietor Union Hotel, Medina; was born in Dunville, Canada East, Feb. 2, 1818, and is the oldest of a family of ten children born to H. D. and Lucy (Burbank) Shaw. They were born in New Hampshire, and were married in Canada, whither they moved with their parents when young. The business of their life was farming. In 1848, they moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, and returned to Canada some years later, where they resided until their deaths. D. H. lived at home until he was 20 years of age. He then moved with a family by the name of Parsons to Wayne Co., Ohio. While in Canada, he learned the boot and shoe making trade, and followed the same in Wayne Co. for eighteen years. In 1859, he moved to Lodi, Medina Co., and worked at his trade there for eight years. He then kept hotel there for three years, when he occupied a farm he had bought in Litchfield Township, and the following year he moved to Medina, buying the Union Hotel, which he has conducted since. In 1877, he built a large, new house, which has greatly increased his facilities for doing business.

THOMAS SHAW, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Medina; was born on his father's farm in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 22, 1833, and is the fourth in a family of nine children born to William and Hannah (Peacock) Shaw, who were natives of England. They were married there, and came with two children to the United States about the year 1829, settling as above in St. Lawrence Co., where they lived until 1834, when they came to Ohio, and settled in the woods in York Township, Medina Co. They bought wild land, and cleared and improved a farm out of it, upon which they lived eighteen years, when they sold out; bought and occupied a farm one mile south of Medina, upon which they lived until the death of Mr. Shaw, Sept. 2, 1869. Mrs. Shaw then moved to the town of Medina, where she lived until her death, Nov. 26, 1880. Thomas (the subject), lived with his parents until his marriage, Oct. 26, 1866, to Miss Martha A. Abbott, a native of Montville Township, Medina Co., and was the youngest of a family of three children, born to Leverett and Adaline (Lyman) Abbott. They were natives of New York and Connecticut, and came to Medina Co. at an early day, and followed farming until their death. He died Feb. 8, 1878, and she died in November, 1861. Mr. Shaw has two children—Willis L. and Addie May. He has 100 acres of land, well improved, principally the result of his own labor and energy. Mr. Shaw is a Democrat.

ANDREW S. WALKER, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Dalton, Mass., Feb. 1, 1820, and is the oldest son of Seth S. and Hannah (Curtis) Walker. He remained at home until he became of age, when he went to Mellville, N. Y., where he attended school for about two years. He then entered Oberlin College, Ohio, remaining about eight months, after which he went to Michigan and apprenticed himself to the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed there for about twenty-nine years. He was married, Jan. 1, 1849, to Miss Olive A. Crandall, a native of Wayne Co., N. Y. For ten years they made their home in Adrian, Mich., where he followed his trade. He then removed to Hudson, Mich., where he opened a meat market, which business he continued ten years. He then removed to Toledo, where he worked at his trade, and also did some butchering. In 1878, he came to the old homestead, and has managed the same ever since. His marriage was productive of four children, of whom three are living—Elmer D. and Cass B. both live in Toledo; Zula B. lives at home. Mr. Walker has always been a Democrat.

SETH S. WALKER, retired, Medina; was born in New Salem, Hampshire Co., Mass., Sept. 2, 1794. He was bound out on the farm until he was 18 years old. In 1814, he enlisted under Capt. Leonard, in 40th Regt. "Sea Fencibles," and served until the close of the war, in the early part of 1815. He then engaged at $14 per month to a brick-maker for the summer. The next year he went to Dalton and engaged in burning kilns at various points, which business he followed for nineteen years. He also made brick for himself at Dalton, Mass. In 1835, he came to Ohio and settled on his present place. He came by team via Michigan, and was forty odd days on the road. Bought land from a party who had some improvements, and has lived on it ever since. While a citizen

of Dalton, Mass., he joined a militia company, of which he was made drummer, and was promoted step by step until he became Captain of the company. July 14, 1817, he was married to Miss Hannah Curtis, a native of Massachusetts. Eight children was the result of this marriage, all of whom are still living—Andrew S., lives on the old homestead; Washington, lives in Lorain Co.; Seth S., Jr., lives in Lenawee Co., Mich.; George, lives adjoining the homestead; William, lives in Medina Township; Harriet, now Mrs. Knapp, lives at Hudson, Mich.; Martha C., now Mrs. Buck, lives at Adrian, Mich.; Mary, now Mrs. Vandorne, lives at Hadley, Mich. Mr. Walker and his good wife, after a long life of toil and care, are spending the evening of their days on the old homestead with their son Andrew, who kindly cares for them in their declining years. The old gentleman has been a life-long Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for James Monroe, whose signature was on his land warrant, received for services in the war of 1812. Jesse Walker, his father, was one of four brothers who emigrated to America in an early day. They all served in the Revolutionary war, and all were slain but Jesse. The subject, Capt. Seth S., served in the war of 1812, as already noted, from which he was honorably discharged. July 9, 1867, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, at which were gathered children and grandchildren to the number of thirty-six, together with numerous friends. It was the first golden wedding in Medina, and the Rev. Mr. Shanks renewed the matrimonial bonds of the aged couple, and closed the ceremonies by an appropriate prayer.

WILLIAM WITTER, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born on his father's farm in Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio, April 26, 1837. He is the second of a family of ten children born to William H. and Catharine Randall Witter, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Our subject lived at home until he became of age. After which he worked on the farm summers and taught school winters. He also acted for a number of years as agent for some agricultural implements, and also was general agent for a book entitled "Randall's Travels in the Holy Land." Nov. 24, 1864, he married Sarah M. Huntley, a native of Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio. After his marriage, he began farming his farm, which he had previously bought. In 1868, in company with Mr. G. P. Huntley, he engaged in the jewelry business at Clyde, Ohio, where he remained until the following spring, when he returned to his farm, which is located about three miles east of Medina. Mr. Witter has served as Assessor for two terms; he has also been Township Trustee for several terms. His property consists of 103 acres, which he has earned principally by his own labor. By the marriage, there have been five children—Alicia E., William P., Frances M., Harry S. and Ezra W.

B. H. WOOD, of B. H. Wood & Co., lumber, coal, wool and produce, Medina; was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 19, 1828, and lived there about thirteen years. The family then moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where they remained one year. They then moved to Richfield, in Summit Co., Ohio, where his father conducted a mercantile business. B. H. assisted in the business, and, in 1844, became a partner of the firm of B. Wood & Son. Shortly after the war, Mr. B. Wood withdrew, and B. H. conducted the business until 1872, when he sold out and came to Medina, where, in company with his son, H. O. Wood, he established the present business, under the firm name of B. H. Wood & Co. In May, 1848, he married Miss C. M. Oviatt, a native of Vincennes, Ind.

H. O. WOOD, of B. H. Wood & Co., lumber, coal, wool and produce, Medina; was born in Greencastle, Ind., March 29, 1853. He early began in mercantile pursuits, assisting in the store. Upon coming to Medina in 1872, he became a partner in the firm of B. H. Wood & Co. In the fall of 1875, he went to Brazil, South America, where he remained about one year, during which time he owned and worked a diamond mine about 800 miles inland from Rio De Janeiro, in which business he was fairly successful, but which he abandoned in consequence of the floods, characteristic of that region during the wet season. He left his mine in November, and arrived in Medina, Ohio, in March following. May 29, 1878, he married Miss Henrietta Orrok, who was born in New York City. They have one child—Walter.

S. B. WOODWARD, lawyer, Medina; was born on a farm in Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1820. His father died in September of the same year. The following year, he and his mother came to Medina Co., living with his grandfather in Granger Township. In 1859, Mr. Woodward

came to Medina and read law with Messrs. Hills and Prentis, and during the same year he was admitted a member of the bar, he having previously read at home from the time he became of age. Soon after being admitted, he became a partner with the Hon. H. G. Blake, and continued with him through several firm styles until 1876, when Mr. Blake died. After which, the firm of Woodward & Licey was formed, and later, Mr. Joseph Andrew became a member of the firm—Woodward, Andrew & Licey. The latter withdrawing in 1879, the firm style became Woodward & Andrew, they continuing at the present time. In 1861, Mr. Woodward was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and was re-elected in 1863, and again elected to the same position in 1879. He has also served as Mayor of Medina. In 1849, he married Miss Mary F. Swan; she was born in Canada, and came to Sharon Township, Medina Co., when young. Her parents, Silas and Sallie (Burroughs) Swan, were natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Woodward's parents, Stephen and Abigail (Hills) Woodward, were natives of Vermont and New York. They were married in Granger Township, Medina Co., in November, 1819, and were probably the first couple married in that township. He died in Portage Co., Ohio. Mrs. Abigail (Hills) Woodward died in Medina Co., in 1856. They had but one child—S. B.

A. R. WHITESIDE, stationery, books, wall paper and notions, Medina; is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born on a farm in Chester Co. Feb. 28, 1818, and soon after, his parents moved to Jefferson Co., Ohio, where they farmed for twelve years. In 1830, they moved to Guilford Township, Medina Co., Ohio, making the trip by team in five days. They bought 73 acres near Seville and occupied same. In 1838, our subject apprenticed to the carpenter and joiner's trade, and served two years; he then worked about one year at his trade, when he entered the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, and remained there for three years, after which he read medicine with Dr. Witter, of Seville, for two years. He then concluded to discontinue his study of medicine, and began working at his trade. In 1851, he and his brother James engaged in the cabinet business, and later, Mr. David Johnson became a member of the firm, Whiteside & Johnson. Dec. 24, 1859, Mr. Whiteside met with an accident in his mill, from which he lost his arm. In the fall of 1862, he was elected Auditor, and served two terms. Upon his election, he moved to Medina, where he has since lived. June 24, 1845, he married Mrs. Marks, formerly Miss Mary McCurdy; she was born in Pennsylvania. They had two children, viz., Thomas A., now clerking in his father's store, and Mary E., now Rev. Mrs. Kerr, living in Logan Co., Ohio. Mrs. Whiteside had three children by her former marriage, of whom but one is living—Samuel J. Marks, living in Doylestown, Ohio; of the two deceased, William I. served in the 8th O. V. I. until his death at the battle of Antietam. Mr. Whiteside's parents, Thomas and Mrs. Ann Russell (Neil) Whiteside, were natives of Chester Co., Penn.; they died in Seville in March, 1864; of their eight children, but two are living—A. R. and William; the latter lives in Wabash, Ind. Mrs. Thomas Whiteside had one child by her former marriage—Jane Neil.

PHILIP WARREN, proprietor American House, Medina; was born in Berkshire Co., England, in April, 1828, and is the son of Edward and Mirah Warren. They came to the United States about the year 1836. They settled in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where our subject lived the greater part of his time until 1868, when he came to Medina and bought the American House, which he conducted until 1875. He then sold out and moved to Collingwood, where he built the hotel known as the Warren House, and conducted the same until 1878. He then sold out and returned to Medina, buying back his former property (the American House), and has conducted the same since. In connection with the house is a first-class livery. A free omnibus attends all trains, and the house enjoys a full share of the patronage of the traveling public.

W. H. WITTER, farmer; P. O. Medina; whose portrait appears in this work, is a son of William and Beulah (Carter) Witter; they were natives of Connecticut, and, marrying, moved in 1818, to Ontario Co., N. Y., where Mrs. Witter died. Four children were born of this union, two of whom, W. H. and Warren B., are living. Mr. Witter married, for his second wife, Miss Annis Pickett, a native of Connecticut, who is still living, at the age of 84, on the old homestead in New York, with her stepson, Warren B. Of this second marriage, two children were born—Rebecca and Beulah. The subject of this sketch was born in Connecticut

Jan. 20, 1811; moved with the family to New York, and remained there until the age of 26. In 1837, he moved to Ohio, settling in Granger Township, in Medina Co. The journey was made by team, consuming fourteen days on the way. Here he bought 50 acres, built a good frame house and barn, and worked the place for some eight years. He then sold out and bought 140 acres in Montville Township, where he lived until the spring of 1878, when he moved into the village of Medina. Dec. 16, 1832, he married Miss Catharine Randall, a native of New London Co., Conn., being born Jan. 16, 1815. Ten children have been born to them, seven of whom are living—Edwin R., lives in Polk Co., Iowa, a farmer; William, lives in Medina Co., Ohio; David A., lives in Montville Township; Sarah S., now Mrs. Hill, lives in Montville Township; Henry W., lives in Montville Township; Esther E., now Mrs. Collins, lives in Wood Co., Ohio; Cora B., now Mrs. Cole, lives in La Fayette Township. Mrs. Witter's parents, James (born in 1778) and Joana (born in 1780) (Pemberton) Randall, were natives of Connecticut. He was a blacksmith by trade, a business he followed until late in life. In 1815, he moved with his family to New York State, and, in 1840, they came to Ohio, settling in Granger Township, in this county. After following the business of farming here for a number of years, they moved to Richfield, Summit Co., Ohio, where Mr. Randall died, March 12, 1849, and his wife Aug. 8, 1854. Four out of seven children born to them are living—Pemberton, living in La Fayette Township; Delano P., living in Sharon Township; David A., living in Cleveland, Ohio; Catharine, now Mrs. Witter, in Medina village.

FRANK YOUNG, physician, Weymouth; is the oldest of a family of four children born to Robert and Abigail (Reese) Young; was born on his father's farm in Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio, Sept. 13, 1843, where he lived for seventeen years, when he went to Illinois, and worked on a farm about six months, and thence he went to Michigan, where he lived about one year. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted for three years in the 25th Mich. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He was with his regiment in the siege of Knoxville, battle of Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Dalton, Atlanta campaign, Nashville, Wilmington, N. C., Raleigh, and the surrender of Joe Johnston's army; in all, he was in twenty-two regular engagements. He was discharged at Jackson, Mich., after which he came home. Feb. 22, 1866, he married Miss Hattie Lendsay, a native of Summit Co., Ohio. After his marriage, he bought and farmed a place near the old homestead. In 1869, he took a course in the Cleveland Medical College, graduating in 1872; after which, he began the practice in his present place. By his marriage, there have been two children, of whom one is living—Sadie J. Mrs. Young's parents, James and Sarah W. (Woodley) Lendsay, were natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania; he came to Summit Co., Ohio, in the year 1818, and she came to Granger Township about 1839. Her parents, George and Sarah (Green) Woodley, were natives of Pennsylvania; he died in Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1852; she died in Weymouth, about 1872. Of seven children, five are living, but one of whom (Mrs. Lendsay) is living in this county. Mr. James Lendsay died in 1857. There was but one child by the marriage, viz., Hattie, now Mrs. Young.

WADSWORTH TOWNSHIP.

DR. GEORGE A. BABBITT, physician and surgeon, Western Star; received his first instruction in the common schools of Bethel, Windsor Co., Vt., the place of his nativity, afterward attending the West Randolph Academy, spending his vacations in assisting with the farm-work and learning the business connected with a printing office, becoming quite proficient, in a short time, as a typo. He was born Dec. 30, 1852. His ancestors were of that good old New England stock of English-Scotch descent His parents, Simeon C. and Emily K. (McKinstrey) Babbitt, were also natives of Bethel, Vt. At about the age of 20 years, George began the study of medicine, in West Randolph, with Dr. C. L. Stewart, with whom he remained one year; then attended one term of lectures at Dartmouth College; then entered the Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., from which place he graduated in June, 1875, receiving the appointment immediately of Resident Surgeon, which position he occupied for one year, treating, during that time, about twenty thousand cases. From Brooklyn, he went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he engaged in the practice of medicine for some months with a young medical friend; but, on account of poor health, was compelled to seek a different climate. After visiting for a time in Northeastern Ohio, he came to his present location at Western Star in October, 1877, where he has established himself in an extensive practice. He is a member of the Summit County Medical Association, also of the Northeastern Ohio. He is a stanch Republican, at present holding an important office in the village, with the respect and good wishes of a large circle of friends.

A. M. BECK, of A. C. Beck & Son, boot, shoe and leather store, Wadsworth; was born June 3, 1843, in Wadsworth; is a son of A. C. and Mary (Miller) Beck, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter a native of Wadsworth. His father came to this place about the year 1842, and engaged in the tanning and currying business, in which he continued until about the year 1862, when he engaged in the boot, shoe and leather business, in a small frame building on Main street, north of where their large and commodious building now stands, in which they are now transacting business. They built and moved into their present room in 1870. The subject of this sketch attended school in Wadsworth until he was about 18 years of age, when he enlisted in Company I, 2d O. V. C., in which he served two and one-half years, then was transferred to the 103d O. V. I., in which he served until his discharge, Aug. 20, 1864, after having served faithfully his term, with the exception of one month, in all parts of the invaded country. He was married in March, 1877, to Miss Jennie Fasig, daughter of John Fasig, of West Salem; there have been no children. Mr. Beck has held the office of township Clerk, and is now serving his second term as Village Treasurer. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN A. CLARK, publisher, Wadsworth; was born on the 7th day of January, 1837, in Guilford Township, Medina Co., Ohio; he was the oldest son of Aaron Clark, who had married Susannah Rigelman. His father died in 1848, and his mother is still living. The care of the family largely devolved upon him, which, with the scanty means possessed by the pioneers of those days, limited his education; Though his passion for reading, and strong desire to penetrate the mysteries that present themselves to man, impelled him to acquire, at least, the rudiments of a fair education of a practical character. At the age of 20 years, he attended the Seville Academy, where he stood among the first in his classes. For about twelve years he taught school during the winter season, and labored on the farm during the summer. In May, 1860, he married Emily U. Calhum, from which union five children were born, three daughters and two sons, all living. In the spring of 1866, the family moved to Wadsworth, where Mr. Clark started the Wadsworth *Enterprise*, a weekly local paper, of which he has been the editor ever since. He has always been a close student, and active in all his efforts. The business grew gradually

until 1874, when he purchased a child's paper, which added very largely to his business, and for a time he employed thirty hands, and made large investments. The hard times finally reached him, and, being unable to realize from his investments, the business rapidly fell off, and Mr. Clark suffered reverses, though he bore them with commendable fortitude during the winter of 1869 and 1870; he was employed as Principal of the village schools, and took the first steps toward organizing them under the Union system, with satisfactory results. Soon after his arrival in Wadsworth, he was chosen to the office of Village Clerk, and since then has constantly been honored with office of some kind—Clerk of village, Clerk of township, Councilman and Mayor of the village, from 1872 to 1874, and can point with pride to all his official records. The energy and public spirit that Mr. Clark has always manifested, his devotion to temperance and other moral and religious principles, have placed him in the advance on those questions; but, as a matter of course, antagonistic interests are arrayed against him in all their power. He is also an active Republican, and stands as a conspicuous citizen; he is at present editor of the *Enterprise*, member of the Village Council, and as a Notary Public gives some attention to law and conveyancing.

W. P. CURTIS, druggist, Wadsworth; was born Oct. 26, 1822, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. He is a son of Cyrus and Orra (Lawrence) Curtis, who moved to the eastern part of this township quite early in its settlement, and engaged in farming for a few years. His mother died April 19, 1826, when he went to live with an intimate friend of hers, who came with the family to this State. He attended the district school until about 16 years of age, and afterward attended the academy at Sharon, this county, for several terms, then attended the academy at Wadsworth for a time, and then engaged in teaching for several terms, after which he began his mercantile pursuits, clerking in Sharon for about ten years, when he moved to Seville, where he engaged in the drug business, and lived for about seven years. At the expiration of that time, he sold out and moved to Wadsworth, where he purchased the property in which he is now transacting business. He was married, May 28, 1856, to Ardelia Lyman, daughter of Elijah and Margaret (Pope) Lyman, who resided in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. By this union, there was born unto them one child—Willie Lyman, born Sept. 19, 1861, and died Nov. 26, 1871. Mr. Curtis has been a prominent and respected citizen of this place ever since his removal here.

D. E. CRANZ, physician, Wadsworth; was born Oct. 31, 1854; is a son of William and Mary (Druschal) Cranz, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, the former of Germany—both, however, moving to this State in early life, residing, after marriage, in Holmes Co. for several years, afterward moving to Summit Co., where they now reside. Dr. Cranz enjoyed the advantages of a district school until about 17 years of age, and afterward attended Buchtall College, at Akron, two years, beginning the study of medicine with Dr. Childs, with whom he studied four years, graduating, in the meantime, at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in February, 1877, and locating, March 14, 1877, in Wadsworth, where he has been practicing ever since, being the only homœopathic physician in the place, and has established a large practice. He was married, Feb. 26, 1880, to Mary E. Butts, born July 28, 1857, whose parents were John and Mary Ann (Leacock) Butts, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to this county in 1852, and engaged in hotel-keeping at Wadsworth until about 1864, when the mother died. The father then went to Ashland, where he engaged in the restaurant business. Mrs. Butts embraced the opportunity for educating herself, attending the Presbyterian Institute at Wyoming, Penn.; also, the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Penn. Dr. Cranz is a member of the Reformed Church; his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both are consistent Christians, and esteemed by their neighbors.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAGUE, minister, Wadsworth. Dague's Collegiate Institute is very pleasantly located in the village of Wadsworth. Its grounds consist of about 10 acres of land, a part of which is beautifully laid out in walks and drives, and ornamented with evergreens and other trees, and clusters of shrubs and flowers. The main building is a massive brick, 65x35 feet, three stories high above the basement, and contains about thirty rooms. The first floor is devoted to the use of the school, for recitation and waiting rooms; the second contains the chapel and family rooms of

the Principal; the third is devoted to the use of the assistant teachers and boarding students. The original cost of the property was about $17,000. The total expenses of a student boarder in any department, exclusive of books, clothing and traveling expenses, are $200. The institute was organized in 1876, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and graduated its first class in 1877. The object of the institute is threefold: 1. To prepare young men most thoroughly for admission to our best colleges. 2. To provide a thorough course of collegiate instruction for young ladies. 3. To train young men and women who may not have either the means or inclination to finish a collegiate course; for the various avocations of practical life. The plan of organization adopted was that of the leading preparatory schools of the East. There being a felt need of a first-class institution of this kind in the West, a correspondence was opened with about twenty of the best Eastern schools for secondary instruction, which resulted in the present organization and course of instruction. Its subsequent history has justified the plan adopted. During the first three years of its existence, though laboring under great disadvantages in the way of incommodious grounds and buildings, it attained quite a reputation among the best educators of this State, and won for itself no low rank among the best of our preparatory schools. In 1879, the Institute was removed to Wadsworth, where the present elegant grounds and buildings were purchased for its use by Mr. M. D. Dague, of Doylestown, Ohio, giving it facilities which, with an able board of instruction, give it a first-class standing among the educational institutes of the State. Thomas Jefferson Dague, A. M., the founder and present Principal, is the second son of M. D and Elizabeth K. (McElheim) Dague, of Doylestown, Ohio. His paternal ancestors were of German-English descent. His great grandfather Dague (or Deg, as it was then spelled) was born on the sea while his parents were en route from Germany to America. His grandfather, Gabriel Dague (or Dage, as *he* spelled it), belonged to the pioneers of this region, having settled among the first in Milton Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, along with his two brothers, Michael and Frederick, accompanied also by other relatives, all emigrating from Washington Co., Penn. He was a man noted for his sterling good sense, and many excellent qualities of mind and heart. In early life, he became a member of that branch of the Baptist Church called the Dunkards, in which communion he lived a humble, pious life, and died a triumphant death, at the age of about 80 years. His wife, Rachel Howe, was a niece of the celebrated English General of that name, who figured so conspicuously in the war of the Revolution. She was a lady of excellent sense and judgment, well educated, and of very refined manners. She was, through a long life, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and in that faith died a triumphant death, at about the same age as her husband, having survived him some years. The maternal ancestors of Prof. Dague are of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Thomas D'Armon McElheim, furnishes the Scottish, and his grandmother, Margaret Aiken, the Irish, element. These, in their younger days, came also as pioneers to this region, from Center Co., Penn., and settled in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co. They both lived and died members of the Presbyterian Church, esteemed and honored by all who knew them. Mr. McElheim was a man of more than ordinary influence in the community where he resided, having held for many years the office of Justice of the Peace in Chippewa Township. Both died but a few years ago, at the age of more than 80 years. The father and mother of the subject of this sketch were, respectively, the second son and the second daughter of their respective parents; both natives of Pennsylvania, but migrated with their parents to this State when quite small, were brought up in the same neighborhood, and in due time were united in marriage by Rev. Varnum Noyes, of Seville. They are still living, honored citizens of Doylestown, Ohio. Their second son, the subject of this sketch, was born Dec. 1, 1843, in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, on what is known as the Slagle farm. In early life, he displayed a fondness for books, being averse to farming pursuits, the occupation of his father. His first lessons at school were taken at the old north schoolhouse, in Wadsworth Township, his father having moved to what was then known as the Agard farm, about two and one-half miles northeast of Wadsworth Village. He afterward attended the village school, when 8 years of age, when his father purchased the old Griswold farm, in Norton, Summit Co., Ohio, near Western Star. He there attended the

public school during the winter, his summers being spent on the farm, until his 18th year, when he set out as a teacher, his first school being near Arlington, Hancock Co., Ohio, in an old log barn, at $22.50 a month without board. During tnis winter, the political troubles of the country reached their climax, and the war for the Union broke out. Fired with the enthusiasm of the times, he enlisted on the 22d of August following, as a private soldier in Company G, 120th O. V. I., but was taken severely ill at Camp Mansfield, and was allowed to return home on furlough, where he remained for months, just on the verge between life and death. In the month of July, 1863, he rejoined the regiment in the rear of Vicksburg, arriving just the day before the surrender. From this time on, he served in the ranks, participating in the battles at Jackson, Miss., Snaggy Point, La., and Blakely, Ala. He was one of those on board the ill-fated steamer City Belle, but was fortunate enough to make good his escape; he was then transferred to the 104th O. V. I., and afterward to the 48th O. V. V. I., where he remained until the expiration of his term of service; he was mustered out on the 14th day of October, 1865. Engaged in business in the South until the fall of 1866, when ill-health obliged him to return North. During the whole of his army life, his fondness for books and study never left him, and even on the most tiresome marches there was found a place in his knapsack for his favorite books. He was also a regular correspondent of the press. Upon his return home, he devoted himself to teaching in the public schools for a time, and then opened a private academy in Doylestown. In the fall of 1869, he closed his institution, and entered as a student of Miami University, from which place he was graduated as a Bachelor and Master of Arts, in June, 1873. On the 26th of December preceding this event, he was married to Miss Martha Josephine Reid, daughter of the late Andrew Reid, Esq., and Sarah C. Kelso, of Rockbridge, Va. Immediately upon his graduation, he was elected Principal of the Old Salem Academy, which position he occupied nearly four years, when he resigned his position, and established what is known as Dague's Collegiate Institute, at Chillicothe, Ohio. Since removing to Wadsworth, he has been licensed to preach, by the Presbytery of Cleveland, with a view to fully entering the work of the Gospel ministry, a work toward which he has long been drawn. In addition to his labors as Principal of the school for the past year has been engaged as supply to the La Fayette Church, situated near Chippewa Lake. As a writer, Prof. Dague is rapidly winning a high place among literary men. During his residence at Chillicothe, he wrote for the Scioto *Gazette*, principally, ar es on infidelity, that were widely read, and excited much comment. As a lecturer and writer, he is gaining a flattering reputation. He was honored by being appointed one of the members of the Board of Examiners for teachers, of Ross Co., which office he held for three years.

W. N. EYLES, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth; was born Jan. 31, 1838, in Wadsworth Township, in the house in which he now lives, and is a son of William M. and Matilda Newcomb Eyles. The former was a native of Connecticut, who moved to this State at 3 years of age; the latter, of the province of Nova Scotia, whose ancesters were noted for their Christian graces. His grandfather, Hon. William Eyles, settled on the farm now owned by W. N. Eyles, in 1820. The subject of this sketch attended district school in winter, and assisted in the general work on the farm until about 16 years of age, when he attended one year in Wadsworth, and then went to Hiram College four terms, a part of the time under the instruction of Gen. James A. Garfield. After severing his connection with Hiram College, he taught several terms; then read law two years with Aaron Pardee, of Wadsworth; he afterward attended the Law College at Cleveland for one term, and was admitted to the bar in Cleveland in 1860. From there he went to Hillsboro, Ill., where he engaged in practicing law and teaching school for some time, and afterward engaged in farming on account of his father's health; at which business he has remained ever since. He was married Oct. 29, 1869, to Miss C. L. Hard, daughter of Dr. Hanson and Elizabeth (Whitney) Hard; the former born in Middlebury, Summit Co., Ohio, the latter of York State. Their union has been blessed with three children, Frederick William, born Aug. 4, 1870; Caroline M., born Oct. 14, 1872; Harry Hanson, born Dec. 10, 1874, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Eyles and wife are members of the Disciples' Church, and much esteemed by the people of the community in which they live.

SOLOMON EVERHARD, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth; was born June 22, 1825, in a log cabin on the farm on which he now lives; his parents, John and Ann M. (Harter) Everhard, were natives, he of Armstrong Co., Penn., she of Center Co., Penn; they came to this State in about 1810, the former to Mahoning, and the latter to Stark Co. They were married and came to Wadsworth Township in 1814; John was in the employ of Gen. Wadsworth, after whom this township and village was named, engaged in farming and dairying in Mahoning Co. for some time; afterward purchasing from him the heavily timbered farm upon which he worked, clearing and tilling the soil until his death in 1854, aged 62 years. His wife died on the same old place, in the care of her son Solomon, in 1876, at an advanced age. The subject of this sketch attended school but a short time each year until about 18 years of age, when he attended one term at McGregor's Academy in Wadsworth, then taught school and engaged in farming; he was married in 1852, to Catharine A. Rensimer, daughter of Jacob and Ann M. (Snyder) Rensimer, who were natives of Pennsylvania. There were fifteen children born to them, six of whom died in childhood; those living are Alverna Alvira, who married Andrew Keckler; Frances Irene, married Rudolphus Heller; seven are at home, named respectively, Otto O., Solomon L., Jacob A., Effie A., Laura A., Orpha D. and Nathan N. Mr. Everhard is a prominent man in the township, having filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and Township Trustee for a number of years; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and is a member of the Encampment; he and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

ALBERT HINSDALE, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth; is a native of Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn., where he was born on the 18th day of July, 1809. He was the fifth child, and only surviving one, of a family of six children born to Capt. Elisha Hinsdale, who was a son of Jacob and Mary (Brace) Hinsdale, also natives of Connecticut, and Elizabeth Holcomb, his wife. The Captain was in the war of the Revolution three years; was also one of those who, in the most discouraging time of that struggle, wintered at Valley Forge under that great commander La Fayette. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature; also manufacturer of the celebrated "Clover Leaf" scythes and axes, in Torrington, Conn. He moved to Ohio in 1816, and settled in 1817, in Norton Township, Summit Co., formerly Medina, Co., on the Akron Road, where he set up a blacksmith-shop, which was resorted to for work for miles around, on accouut of the ingenuity of the proprietor, who was naturally a thorough mechanic. The year of their moving to this State was that memorable cold season, when the spots on the sun were visible with the naked eye; they started in October, well equipped with two ox-teams, but suffered all the inconveniences attending such an extended trip, being nearly eight weeks on the journey, at such an unpropitious time. He was several times elected Justice of the Peace in Norton Township, where he acceptably served for many years as a peacemaker to the people, but was finally called by the great Peacemaker above, his spirit taking its flight June 22, 1827, he being in the 67th year of his age. Albert, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Clarinda Eyles; moved to the northern part of Wadsworth Township, in 1835, where he still resides, a respected citizen, with his youngest son and a housekeeper, his wife having died April 28, 1880, aged 65 years. There were five children born unto them, namely: Asenath, born Oct. 2, 1834, died aged 13 years; Burk Aaron, born March 31, 1837; R. O., March 27, 1840; Louisa, April 23, 1844, dying greatly lamented Sept. 8, 1876, aged 32 years. Hers was a beautiful life in every respect, it being devoted to thought and the careful preparation of her mind as a teacher, and for the upbuilding and elevation of humanity. Those coming in contact with her, seemed to catch the inspiration which characterized her, and rise up to nobler and purer purposes in life. Wilbert B., the youngest and only one living a single life, was born May 23, 1850; he graduated at Hiram College. Rev. Burk A., the oldest of the family living, was educated at the institution now known as Hiram College, and received the degree of A. M., in 1871, from Bethany College, West Virginia, and from Williams College, Massachusetts. He entered the ministry of the Christian Church (called also Disciples'), in 1861; was Pastor in Solon, Ohio, and Cleveland, until 1868; also assistant editor of the *Christian Standard* from 1866–69;

Professor of History and English Literature in Hiram College, in 1869–70, and became President of this College in 1870, performing the duties of Professor of Philosophy, History and Biblical Literature, where he continues to the present time. He is also assistant editor of the *Christian Quarterly*, Cincinnati. Mr. Hinsdale is the author also, of the "Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospel," published in 1873; also, "The Evolution of the Theological and Doctrinal Systems of the Ancient Church," and he has contributed much to periodical literature, also an essay on common school education, published by order of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association. R. O. Hinsdale is a prominent farmer and fine-stock dealer in Wadsworth. The mother of the subject of this sketch died at his home Aug. 27, 1846, at the advanced age of 77 years. His youngest brother, George, a single man, also died at his home in March 1842, aged 25 years; was a carpenter and joiner by trade, who, when stricken down by the disease which took his life, had the contract for building the Congregational and Disciples' Churches; was a good mechanic, a young man of promise, loved and respected by all; his was the first funeral held in the Disciples' Church. The wife of Mr. Hinsdale was born on the present site of Akron when a wilderness. The family of this old gentleman are all people greatly respected.

P. C. HARD, lawyer, Wadsworth; was born May 19, 1831, in Wadsworth, and is the son of Cyrus and Lydia (Hart) Hard, who moved to Middlebury, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1816, and, after a residence there of eight years, moved to Wadsworth Township in 1824. The father of our subject established the first carding and cloth-dressing factory in this part of the State, at Middlebury, Summit Co., in 1819, which place became noted for the manufacture of woolen goods, and which is still a manufacturing town in that class of goods. He also started a factory in this county in 1824, where it is carried on at present. The subject of this sketch attended the district school in Wadsworth until about 11 years of age, and then attended the academy until about 17 years of age, when he engaged in the study of law with William Cunningham, Esq., at Canal Fulton. While engaged in the study of law with that gentleman, he also learned telegraphy, which proved to be valuable knowledge to him in after life in a position which he occupied for several years after his return from the army—that of traveling agent for the A. & G. W. R. R. He graduated from the National Law School at Ballston Spa, N. Y., in Aug ıst, 1832. He practiced law at Seville with James C. Johnson for some time, then went to Summit Co., Ohio, where he was a member of the bar for about six years at Akron. He then enlisted in the service of his country under the first call; afterward came home, and recruited for and was a member of Co. D, 29th O. V. I., known as Joseph Giddings' Regiment, until March, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. In 1871, he resumed the practice of law in Wadsworth, where he now lives. He was married Aug. 19, 1855, to Miss Sarah C. Wittner, daughter of Abraham and Jane J. (Metlin) Wittner, who were natives of Pennsylvania—the former of Lancaster and the latter of Newcastle—who came to this State, and are still living in Summit Co., Ohio, Mrs. Hard being the only child. Their union has been blessed with three children—Lydia Jane, Charles W. (who died in infancy) and Metlin W. Lydia was married to William Fedder, of Pittsburgh, Penn., who is interested in the steel works at that place. Mr. Hard is a member of the Republican Central Committee, and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the community in which he lives, and in campaigning for Republicanism. He is also the inventor of the Imperial Spiral Spring Bed-bottom, which has been manufactured and sold extensively throughout the States.

WILLIAM KOPLIN (deceased) was born March 25, 1829, in the State of Pennsylvania. He was a son of William and Mary (Simpson) Koplin, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of English-Irish descent. His parents moved to Wayne Co., Ohio, about the year 1831, where they lived for about eighteen years, and then moved to Rock Co., Wis., where they resided for about ten years, when they again took up their residence in Wayne Co., Ohio, where they lived out the remainder of their days. William received a moderate education, and assisted his father in the blacksmith-shop, where he learned the trade, afterward working at it several years in connection with farming, until within a few years of his death, when he engaged in the livery business. For two years prior to his death, which occurred Jan. 29, 1880, of that dread disease, consumption, he

was unable to perform any labor at all. He was married, March 5, 1854, to Mary Long, daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Rasor) Long, of German descent. By this union, there were six children, three of whom are living—Ella Letitia (born March 4, 1857), Reuben A. (Dec. 28, 1862) and Clara Belle, Sept. 28, 1865); all are living at home and assisting their widowed mother, who is proprietress of the Koplin House, situated on Broad street, Wadsworth, Ohio, which hotel she has managed for the past two years for the purpose of providing for her family. A distressing accident occurred to them about four years ago, which caused the death of one of their sons, a bright boy, who was much esteemed and loved by all who knew him. He was riding with his father, who was driving a team of young horses, which became frightened, throwing him out over the dash-board, entangling him in the wagon and dragging him over the rough roads until life was extinct. Mrs. Koplin and family are members of the Congregational Church of this village.

C. N. LYMAN, physician, Wadsworth; was born May 14, 1819, in Wadsworth Township, Medina Co., Ohio, and is a son of George and Ophelia (Cook) Lyman. George moved to this county in 1816, his family following him from Torrington Township, Litchfield Co., Conn. They engaged in farming on the Connecticut Western Reserve, suffering all the inconveniences characteristic of a very early pioneer life in a wild, wooded country. The Doctor attended the common district school, as held in the township, and assisted his father, until about seventeen years of age. His parents being New England people, they were concerned about the education of their children, and gave them all the advantages that a new country could afford. After his 17th year, he assisted his father in the manufacture of fanning-mills, until about 19 years of age, when he entered the office of Elijah Kendrick, M. D., of Wadsworth, with whom he studied for two years, when he was deprived of the instructions of his old preceptor, on account of his having received the appointment of Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Columbus, Ohio. He then pursued his studies with Dr. G. K. Pardee, of Wadsworth, with whom he entered into partnership, after attending lectures at Lexington, Ky., and graduating March 1, 1843. After the death of Dr. Pardee, he attended to their extensive practice himself. He is a member of the National Medical Association, the Northwestern Medical Association, of which he was President one term, and of the State Medical Association. He was married, March 3, 1844, to Miss. C. E. Beach, daughter of Luman and Lydia (Wright) Beach. By this union, there has been no issue. The father of Dr. Lyman is still living, in his 91st year, and they both advocate the principles of true Republicanism.

JUDGE JOHN LUGENBEEL, deceased; was born Dec. 26, 1792, in Frederick Co., Md., the son of John and Sarah (Worman) Lugenbeel, who were also natives of Frederick Co., Md. He received a meager district-school education, which, with a great amount of natural ability, enabled him to reach the goal of success in his long and checkered life. He first engaged in farming. Was elected Judge of the Court in Frederick City, Md., and also engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years, when he moved, with his family, to Delaware Co., Ohio, about 47 years ago, and engaged in farming there for about fifteen years. He was elected Judge of the Probate Court there one year after his settlement in this county, which office he filled for seven years. He afterward sold the farm and moved to the city of Delaware, where he lived a retired life for a few years, and then moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided in retirement four years, at the end of which he went to Akron, Ohio, where he was not permitted to live the retired life which he desired, but was elected to different offices of responsibility, which he filled creditably for a number of years, when he again withdrew from active life, and moved to Wadsworth, thence to Western Star, where his wife is now living, at the advanced age of 84 years, a bright and interesting old lady, he having died Dec. 26, 1874, on his 80th birthday. He was married May 12, 1814, to Pamela Poole, who was born Sept. 27, 1796, and is the daughter of Brice and Achsah (James) Poole. By her he had five children—Ephraim, Henry, Pinkney, Susan C., De Witt C. and Lucretia, three of whom are living—Col. Pinkney, a graduate of West Point, who is now located at New York Harbor; De Witt C., a school-teacher in Delaware Co., Ohio, and Lucretia, now Mrs. Burnham, a widow living at Burlington, Iowa.

Mrs. Lugenbeel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. G. LOOMIS, Wadsworth. The subject of this brief notice is the proprietor and Superintendent of the Silver Creek Coal Mines, and is also Secretary of the C. & T. V. R. R. He is engaged quite extensively in farming, and is the lessee of extensive coal fields in various parts of this and adjoining counties, which are not, as yet, in operation.

GEORGE W. LEONARD, farmer; P. O. Western Star; was born in Cuyahoga Co. June 1, 1857; is a son of Roland and Malinda (Norman) Leonard, the former a native of Stark Co., and the latter of Coshocton Co. His grandfather, James F. Leonard, came to Stark Co. in about 1805, as a land-jobber and surveyor; his great-grandfather on his father's side of the house came from County Fermanagh, Ireland, early in 1700, and settled in York State. The subject of this sketch attended the Cleveland Public Schools until his graduation at about 19 years of age, when he attended Mt. Union College one year, his vacations being spent in assisting his father in the dry goods business in the city of Cleveland. He afterward engaged in the grocery and meat business, shipping stock two years, with his brother-in-law. His father having retired from business in Cleveland, is now farming near Kent, Portage Co., Ohio. George was married, Dec. 20, 1877, to Melissa Young, who was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1858, and is a daughter of Cyrus and Margaret (Shaffer) Young, who were also natives of Stark Co., Ohio, by whom he has one child—Florence M.—born March 27, 1879. Mr. Leonard is engaged quite extensively in the stock business, and is also carrying on a large farm. He is of Irish-French descent, a Republican in his political belief, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK MILLS, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth; was born May 14, 1836, in a house built by his grandfather, on the farm which he settled in 1818, and in which Frank now lives with his family and aged mother, his father having died about two years ago. Frank is a son of Philo P. and Amoret (Bates) Mills, after whose father the village of Bates' Corners is called, the former born in Norfolk, Conn., July 8, 1805, and the latter in Hartland, Conn., in 1808. Their parents were among the earliest settlers in this county. Frank received a district-school education, and attended a graded school at Western Star a few terms, till about 20 years of age, when he engaged in farming with his father, having, before that time, rendered him considerable service while out of school, and, being the only child, his sister having died at 15 years of age, the care and management of the farm would devolve upon him. He was married, Feb. 16, 1858, to Julia A. Grotz, born Jan 1, 1840, and daughter of Abraham and Caroline (Hayes) Grotz, of Copley, Summit Co. Ohio; by this union, there are four children—Fred P., born Dec. 28, 1859; Edgar, born Dec. 16, 1860, and died Feb. 27, 1861; Mattie, born Oct. 14, 1862; Harry, born March 20, 1866: all those living are at home. Mr. Mills was elected for a term of three years to the office of Commissioner of the county about two years ago, which office he has acceptably filled, as well as that of Township Trustee for several years, and is also Treasurer of the Village School Board, of which he has been a member for the last nine years. Mr. Mills is a strong Republican in his political views. He is an extensive stock dealer and shipper, in which occupation his time is diligently employed, in connection with the duties of his office. He is a prominent and enterprising business man, respected and esteemed by all who know him.

ELI OVERHOLT, Postmaster, Wadsworth; was born Jan 23, 1842, and is a son of Martin L. and Elizabeth (Tinsman) Overholt, both natives of Pennsylvania, but moving to this county at an early date—forty-eight years ago—and bought a tract of land of about 240 acres, in the southwest part of the township, where the subject of this sketch was born, received his education and lived until his enlistment in Co. H, 29th O. V. I., Oct. 28, 1861, serving two years and over, being discharged Dec. 3, 1863, on account of a severe wound in the leg, received in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.; he was also at the battles of Winchester and Port Republic, Va., being taken prisoner at the latter place on the 9th day of June, 1862, and sent to Belle Isle; was released on parole and then exchanged after two months' confinement, and returned to his regiment, under Gen. Shields as division commander. He was married, Oct. 6, 1869, to Anna Baughman, of Wadsworth, daughter of David and Amelia (Deshler) Baughman, who were among the early settlers of the county; their union

was blessed with two children—Olive Bell and Albert—the former born Aug. 9, 1870, the latter Sept. 6, 1872. Mrs. Overholt died Nov. 23, 1877, after a brief illness of two weeks, leaving two small children and a loving husband to mourn her loss. Mr. Overholt was appointed to the office of Postmaster of Wadsworth, Oct. 1, 1871, which place he has filled creditably to himself and acceptably to the community. He is a stanch Republican, a member of the Congregational Church, a consistent Christian and a good citizen. His mother is living in his family, the father having died when he was quite small.

HON. AARON PARDEE, lawyer, Wadsworth; was born Oct. 8, 1808, in Skaneateles, which was then Marcellus, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. He is a son of Ebenezer and Anna (Minor) Pardee, natives of Norfolk, Conn., the latter a daughter of Dr. Minor, of that place. There were ten sons and two daughters in the family, of whom Aaron was the youngest son; his father died in December, 1812, leaving the mother with a large family in her care, the oldest 22 years, the youngest 2 years of age. Aaron attended district school in his native county until past 15 years of age, when he moved to this township with his mother and the family in wagons, one of which he drove. After coming to this county, he attended school one winter and taught two winters. He was married on his birthday in 1827, at 19 years of age to Eveline B. Eyles, daughter of Hon. William Eyles, who was prominent in the early legislation of the State, and Polly Derthick, his wife, who were natives of Litchfield Co., Conn. By this union, there were nine children—William, Henry, Charles, Don A., George, Evelyn S., Almira, Fanny and Elle. Six are now living, four sons and two daughters. Don A. was a Major, and afterward promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, under Gen. James A. Garfield. He has also held the office of District Judge in New Orleans, where he located after the war. George K. was a Captain in the same regiment, under Gen. Garfield, and is now an Attorney-at law in Akron, Ohio. Aaron Pardee began the study of law in 1833, in connection with farm labor, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, after which time he practiced law in Wadsworth, where he has been ever since. He was elected in the State Senate in 1850, was re-elected under the new constitution and served until the expiration of his term. Under Abraham Lincoln's administration, he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, at the adoption of that law, serving in that capacity until 1866. He was the first Mayor of Wadsworth, and has filled other responsible offices in the village and township. He is an old citizen, and is respected and esteemed by the community in which he lives.

JUDGE ALLEN PARDEE, retired; P. O. Wadsworth; was born Feb. 7, 1790, in Norfolk Township, Litchfield Co., Conn., and is a son of Ebenezer and Annie (Minor) Pardee, who moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where the father died. Allen came to this State in July, 1818, to Wadsworth Township, where he has lived ever since. He worked in the capacity of farmer until about 1835, when he engaged in buying and selling stock, he and a younger brother, using the name of another brother in York State to strengthen the firm, engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which they were very successful. They afterward built a large flouring mill, and made flour for the New York market, filling a contract of 600 barrels of superfine flour, for which they received the sum of $6.50 per barrel, to be supplied in the month of June of that year. Another quite remarkable incident in the Judge's life, was that he, with his own hands, unheaded, packed and reheaded 600 barrels of pork in one season, which he sold at a good price. They also built several of the first buildings in the village, besides improving the country and building and manipulating mills. The Judge's education was very limited, having attended school but a few days after 8 years of age; he acquired, however, by his own energy and remarkable ability, a good education. He served two terms on the bench (fourteen years) under the old constitution, and has been prominently identified with the early affairs of the county, and is probably better known in all parts of the county than any other man who ever lived in it. He was married in December, 1812, to Phœbe Foster, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gage) Foster, who resided in Onondaga Co., N. Y. By this union, there were the following children—William N., Eugene, Lauratte, Ann S., Norman C. and Editha, all of whom are living, except one who died in infancy. His wife died in 1842, and he was remarried to Louisa Bates (Wilcox) in 1844, by whom he had no

children. She had two children by her former husband, who were well provided for by their stepfather, whom they loved. Their mother died in 1875. The Judge's children have all married; his daughter, Ann S., who is a widow, is living at home with her father, in his old age. They are all respected and admired by the citizens of the community in which they live.

HORACE GREELEY SHEETS, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth. Among the enterprising young men of Medina Co., a sketch of whose lives shall help to embellish the pages of this volume, is the subject of this sketch. No one is more widely known, none more deserving, and none more prominent in the respect, confidence and affections of the people than he. He was born Jan. 30, 1851, in Chippewa Township, in the northern part of Wayne Co., where his parents, John F. and Catharine (Schrautz) Sheets, now live, respected farmers. They came to this State from Pennsylvania; he, when 18 years of age, and was born Jan. 24, 1821; she in 1835, and was born March 27, 1827; they were married in 1845, in Stark Co., where they both settled when first coming into the State, and moved to the place which they now occupy. His father learned the cabinet-maker's trade while yet in Pennsylvania, at which he was employed for some time, finally devoting his life to agriculture. His earliest ancestors were natives of Switzerland, emigrating to this country at an early day. Mr. Sheets passed the first twenty-two years of his early life on his father's farm, and was married on his twenty-second birthday to Rebecca Hildebrand, daughter of Manasseh and Rebecca (Hoover) Hildebrand, natives of York Co., Penn.; her father died in 1854; her mother afterward married a Mr. Rohrer and came to Milton Township, Wayne Co. Mr. Sheets' marriage has been blessed with two children—John Franklin, born Dec. 30, 1875, and Clara Maud, born May 3, 1879. Mr. Sheets was educated in the district schools of his native place, with the additional advantage of two terms at the Doylestown Academy and two terms at the Smithville High School, afterward teaching for a short time. During his school days, he was looked upon as a thorough student and an acknowledged leader, which, in after life, is being more thoroughly developed. He was elected Real Estate Appraiser of his township in the fall of 1879, the people thus showing their appreciation of his good judgment. He moved to Wadsworth Township, this county, in March, 1873.

WILLIAM STEVENS, hotel-keeper, Western Star; was born Dec. 15, 1824, of English origin, in Middlefield, Conn. His parents, Ruben and Rebecca (Ives) Stevens, moved to Western Star in 1838, where they lived until their death. The father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a man noted in his occupation. William, the subject of this brief sketch, in his early life received a common-school education, and assisted his father, who afterward became a farmer. For two years after arriving at the age of 18, he assisted his brother in the mercantile business. At 21 years of age, he was united in marriage to Mary McDermott, daughter of Thomas McDermott, a Presbyterian minister and farmer at Doylestown, Wayne Co. By her he had one child, Francis U., who died in infancy. In 1853, he and his brother Henry started for California with a drove of cattle, arriving in the fall, after three months' traveling. Disposing of their stock, they engaged in the mercantile business, and meeting with considerable success in their enterprise. They then purchased a farm, and engaged in the stock business on the Sacramento River, where they remained for five years; then sold their property, and went to Virginia City, where he engaged in hauling goods to Austin to sell to the trading posts there. One year later, he returned to California, where he again engaged in the stock business for a time; then engaged in the mercantile business until his return to Western Star in 1857. His brother returned about four years earlier on the ill-fated Golden Gate; was saved, being more fortunate than some of his companions. However, he lost several thousand dollars of partnership money. After his return home, he was re-married to Julia McDermott, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had two children—Willie C. and Malcolm Chisholm.

JOSEPH TYLER, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth. This gentleman was born in Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1822. His parents, Benjamin and Olive (Brown) Tyler, were natives—he of Uxbridge, Mass., she of Bennington, Vt. They were among the first settlers of Norton Township, formerly Medina Co., now Summit, settling in that vicinity in 1816, and uniting in marriage June 8, 1820,

their union being blessed with six children, namely, Benjamin, Jr., Joseph (the subject of this sketch), Solomon, Mary, Rosanna and Abraham—three of whom are living, Joseph being the oldest. He takes great pride in the preservation of the history of the family, his record extending through seven generations, and dating back to the birth of his great-great-great-grandfather, Job Tyler, born in the North of England, but of Scotch descent, in 1620, emigrating to this country when a very young man. He died in 1700, being the father of five children, his son John, born in 1653, standing at the head of the second generation, dying in 1742, leaving seven children, his son Joseph, born in 1701, heading the third generation; he died in 1779, leaving ten children, one of whom was Solomon, born in 1757, head of the fourth generation; he died, having twelve children, one, Benjamin, of the fifth generation, born in 1796, and father of the subject of this sketch; died in 1875. Joseph received but a meager education, attending district school but a short time each year, until about 19 years of age, the remainder of his early life being spent in assisting on the farm. The following five years were spent in different occupations, in which he was quite successful; also, in later life, his career has been one of signal success, the elements of which are found in an excellent judgment, a remarkable business tact, an indomitable energy and perseverance, a strict integrity in dealing, and a power, which few men possess, of commanding the respect and confidence of the people. He was married, Dec. 22, 1846, to Eliza Ann Williams, a native of Stark Co., and daughter of John and Hannah (Albright) Williams, by whom he has three children—Augusta T., born Oct. 16, 1847; Rush S., Oct. 15, 1851, married to Laura S. Stanard, by whom he has one child, Winifred Pearl, born June 21, 1876; he is engaged in farming in Wadsworth Township; and Jessie R., born Sept. 17, 1856, now Mrs. J. W. Culbertson, living in Lorain, Ohio; her husband is engaged on the railroad; they have one child, Guy W., born Sept. 26, 1878. Mr. Tyler is a prominent man in his township, having held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee for a number of years, acceptably filling both, being a stanch old Republican in politics, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for about thirty years. During the late rebellion, he enlisted in the naval service, but, after the lapse of three weeks as a sailor, was discharged, and appointed Paymaster Steward, with headquarters at Cairo, on the Clara Dolson receiving ship. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he resigned his position and returned home.

SOLOMON TYLER, deceased, who was born July 18, 1803, in the State of Massachusetts, came to Summit Co. in the year 1825, on foot. After prospecting a short time among the forest hills, he returned to his native State, making the journey the second time on foot. Four years later, having been married in the meantime, he returned, and began clearing up the home selected by him on his first trip to this part of the State, which has since been made beautiful and fruitful by himself and his companions in pioneer life, who have long since gone to a more beautiful home than the pioneers of this State enjoyed. His wife was Lucretia Cook, by whom he had five children, two of whom were scalded to death in infancy; Cynthia (by whom this sketch was given) and Lemuel, living in Jasper Co., Ind., and Malcolm, living near Wadsworth; Cynthia was married to a farmer, H. F. Hodges, May 28, 1853, at 22 years of age, by whom she had three sons—Tyler, born June 16, 1856; H. F., Jr., Sept. 29, 1858; Cyrus J., May 8, 1860, died in infancy; H. F., Jr., engaged in farming in Iowa, Tyler farming near Western Star. The Tyler family were quite noted in their native State, his only brother being a Representative to the State Legislature, and prominently identified with the interests of his native State. Mr. Tyler and family were members of the Disciples' Church. The 18th day of December, 1878, the life of this prominent Christian man came to a close, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of one who was greatly esteemed and respected by them.

EPHRAIM WRIGHT, farmer and fine-stock raiser; P. O. Wadsworth. This gentleman, born in Northampton Co., Penn., is a descendant of Jacob and Elizabeth (Schall) Wright, who were natives also, of Northampton Co., Penn., but came to this county in 1842, settling on the place on which the son now lives, and where they died, the mother Feb. 26, 1877, at 72 years of age, and the father following her to that "beautiful shore" eleven months after, where

"The winds breathe low, the yellow leaf
Scarce whispers from the tree;
So gently flows the parting breath
When good men cease to be."

He did his part as a faithful friend, as a good citizen, and as an earnest Christian. The subject of this narrative received only a meager education in the schools, but, by his own ability, perseverance and industry, he has acquired a store of knowledge. When quite a young man, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed for about seven years. On Sept. 10, 1846, he was united in marriage to Catharine Widman, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Geisinger) Widman, who resided in Guilford Township at the time of her birth, emigrating, in 1822, to that place from Canada, the native place of her mother, the father being a native of Pennsylvania, but served in the British army, receiving a deed from the queen for 106 acres of land near Toronto, which the family knew nothing of until after his death, when it was litigated, the right of title being contested by parties who had held possession for many years; it was, however, decided in favor of the holder of the grant from the Queen. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been blessed with eleven children, four having died in childhood; seven are living—William H., born Nov. 9, 1850, married Christa Eichelberger March 4, 1870; Edgar J., born Nov. 9, 1854, married Clara C. Lahr June 16, 1878; Elmer Francis, born March 9, 1857, married to Ada Bechtel July, 1880; Ida Ellen, born April 25, 1861, married to William H. Dolmer Nov. 29, 1877; Oliver Otis, born Feb. 26, 1864; Dora May, May 1, 1867; Charles Watson, June 8, 1872. Mr. Wright is a great temperance worker, and was the first man in his township to refuse to give the whisky bottle to men in the harvest-field and at loggings, etc.; he was remonstrated with by his neighbors, and even his own father, but he was firm in the belief that it was an evil and useless practice, and was determined to abandon it, notwithstanding the declarations of the men that they would not work for him; nevertheless, his plan worked well, and soon his neighbors followed him. Mr. Wright has been engaged in raising fine Spanish merino sheep and Durham cattle for several years, and has done more to improve the stock in Wadsworth than any other resident in the township. He has filled several township positions, at the solicitation of his many friends, with credit and satisfaction. He is, also, with his family, connected with the U. B. Church, and has been for over twenty years.

PETER YODER, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth; was born Jan. 7, 1808, in Lehigh Co., Penn., and is a son of John and Susannah (Moyer) Yoder, who were, also, natives of Lehigh Co., and of German parentage. Mr. Yoder received a very meager education, attending school but a few weeks in each year, being employed the remainder of the time in assisting his father on the farm, until about 16 years of age, after which he engaged in farming for his father until about 22 years of age, when he engaged work with a man at $7 per month. Some time afterward he built a saw-mill, which he run for about fifteen years, when he again became a tiller of the soil, in which occupation he has been steadily employed ever since. Mr. Yoder moved to this State about twenty-six years ago, settling where he now lives. He was married in December, 1836, to Susannah Bechtel, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bechtel) Bechtel, who were natives of Berks Co., Penn., by whom he had eleven children—Lovina, born Jan. 12, 1838; John B., July 28, 1839; Henry, Dec. 1, 1840; Elizabeth, Sept. 1, 1842; Susannah, May 15, 1844; Catharine, June 1, 1846; Peter, Dec. 3, 1848; Franklin, March 11, 1851; William Harrison, July 24, 1853; David, May 17, 1856; Edwin, Oct. 4, 1859; all of whom are living, the two youngest at home. All the rest are married, and living in Wadsworth Township, except two, who are living just over the line in Summit Co. Mr. Yoder and his wife are members of the Mennonite Church of this place.

GUILFORD TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH L. BECK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. River Styx; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Feb. 10, 1818. His father, Ludwig Beck, was a native of that county, being a son of Jacob Beck, who came there from Germany when in his youth. The country was then under English dominion, and the family were often compelled to flee from their homes when the country was harassed by the Indians. Ludwig secured his father's farm, and, being an energetic man, possessed at his death a fine property. His companion through life was a native of Bucks Co., Penn., her maiden name being Elizabeth Shuch. He died July 22, 1841; and his wife May 18, 1876. At the death of his father, Joseph commenced doing for himself, and afterward he and his brother secured the old homestead. He afterward sold his interest to his brother, and, coming to Medina Co., Ohio, in the summer of 1850, bought the farm on which he now lives. The following April, he moved here, and has since been one of the leading farmers of the county, having done more, perhaps, than any other person for the improvement of stock in Medina Co. He brought the first Cotswold sheep here in the spring of 1853, and is one of the leading breeders in other kinds of stock, such as horses, cattle and hogs. That he is one of the honorable and conscientious breeders, is known to all, the herd books of Ohio bearing us out in the testimony. He is a stockholder in the Medina County Agricultural Society, and one of the leading fair men of Northern Ohio. He was married, in October, 1841, to Eliza Long. She died Dec. 24, 1874, leaving seven children—Sarah, Catharine Jane, Maria, Mary, Jacob, Josephine and George. Jan. 10, 1878, he was united to Sarah Berry, of Northampton Co., Penn, where she was born Oct. 30, 1836. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been Elder for the last fifteen years. He is a Republican.

ROBERT BELL, farmer; P. O. Seville. Among the early pioneers of Medina Co. who had to forego the luxuries, and, in many instances, the necessaries of life in order to secure homes for their families, we take pleasure in mentioning the Bell family, who were among the first settlers of Guilford Township. The first of whom we have any record is William H. Bell, who was born in Vermont, and from there accompanied the family Cortland Co., N. Y., where he was married to Miss Harriet Owen, who was born in Massachusetts, leaving there a few years previous to her marriage. In the year 1819, they came to Medina Co., and, being among the first adventurers, had to endure many hardships before their farm became sufficiently productive to render their situation one to be envied. Mr. Bell died in July, 1829, leaving a family of five children, four of whom grew to maturity and are now living. Mrs. Bell was again married, to John Bell, a brother to her first husband, and, in 1844, removed to Wisconsin, where she passed the rest of her life. Robert, one of the sons, was born Sept. 28, 1827, and followed the family fortunes until of age, when he returned to his native county of Medina, and has since been one of the respected citizens. During the winter of 1850–51, he clerked in a store in Medina, and, then coming to Seville, followed the same vocation until 1863, when he went to farming, and is one of the successful tillers of the soil. He was married, April 17, 1854, to Margaret, daughter of Isaac and Mary L. (Russell) Gray. She was born March 20, 1828, in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., and came to this county in the year 1831. Their union has proved a happy and prosperous one, and has been crowned with two children—Elbert J. and Helen M. Death, the common enemy of all, has visited the family and robbed it of one of its brightest ornaments, the daughter being taken from them Aug. 21, 1879, when in her 19th year. The son is associated with his father in the management of the homestead, and already possesses a farm of his own. Mr. Bell cast his first ballot for John P. Hale, and is a strong adherent of the Republican party.

PLATT E. BEACH, physician and surgeon, Seville; is the eldest son of Dr. A. P. Beach, and was born Sept. 13, 1855, in Wayne Co.,

Ohio. He received a good common-school education, and, when only 15 years old, commenced clerking in a store. He followed this business for three years, when he resolved to adopt the medical profession, and entered the office of his father. Here he was a careful student, and, less than two years later, he entered the medical institute at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he remained about one and one-half years, and then attended the University of Michigan nearly the same length of time. Wishing to complete the course at an Eastern institution, he entered the Long Island College and Hospital, from which he matriculated June 21, 1877. Contrary to the general rule, he located in his native village, and soon established a lucrative practice, which he yet retains. He was married, April 18, 1878, Miss Sue Loveless becoming his wife. Their union, although a happy and interesting one, was of brief duration, her death occurring April 2, 1879. She was born in London, Ontario, Province of Canada, on the same day as her husband, Sept. 13, 1855. Dr. Beach is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican.

J. C. BOISE, druggist, Seville; was born Oct. 23, 1843, in Milton Township, Wayne Co., Ohio. His father, William P. Boise, was born in the Empire State, and, when 12 years old, with his father's family, came west to Huron Co., Ohio, being among the early settlers of that county, where they remained for several years, when they came to Medina Co., and, after a few years' residence, the father returned, and passed the rest of his life in Huron Co. William P. was married at Seville to Lydia Savercool, who came here from New York State when 10 years old. With the exception of two years, he lived in Wayne County shortly after his marriage. Mr. Boise lived in this county until recent years, when he moved to Lorain Co., where he now lives. The subject of this sketch was one of the patriotic young heroes who hastened to the defense of his country in her hours of peril. He was only 17 years old when he enlisted in Co. B, 42d O. V. I., under Col. (afterward General) Garfield. After serving two years, his health became so much impaired that he was discharged and sent home, and, although he receives a pecuniary recompense, it is only a slight compensation for his great loss. He was engaged in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, etc., at Spencer Center, a short time, but relinquished that for his present business, keeping one of the finest lines of drugs to be found in Medina Co. He was married, Aug. 12 1865, to Lorinda, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Lance) Wideman. She was born in Medina Co., Chatham Township, March 13, 1847, and has crowned their union with one child—Lura, born Dec. 26, 1867. Mr. Boise is a successful business man, and in politics is found in the Republican ranks.

WILLIAM BIGHAM, physician and surgeon, Seville; was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, Sept. 11, 1834. A family of this name emigrated to Wayne Co., Ohio, as early as 1812, James Bigham being the head of the family. He bought a farm near where Wooster now stands, but which then contained only a solitary cabin, and commenced the battle of making a home in the dense forest. The following year, they became alarmed at the reported ravages of the Indians, and, burying their cooking utensils, returned to their native county in the Keystone State, where they passed one year, and then again ventured to return to their pioneer home in the wilds of Ohio. They lived here the remainder of their lives, and passed away peacefully many years ago. Ebenezer, one of their sons, was about 10 years old when they came here, and his early life did not differ materially from that of other pioneer children, and, after arriving at manhood, returned to Westmoreland Co., Penn., and married Mary Cunningham. They lived in Wayne Co. one year, and then removed to Holmes Co., where they passed the rest of their days developing a fine property and creating a truly interesting home. She died in 1858, and was followed by her husband in 1876. The subject of this sketch received a good common-school education, which was supplemented by a business course, and in 1855 he went to Cumberland, Va., where he was book-keeper for Cyrus Prentiss, a dealer in fireproof brick in the New Orleans market. In the political campaign of 1856, he was one of the twenty Free-Soil citizens that resided in that county, and these were all men of Northern birth or else Northern education. This handful of patriotic souls raised the first pole ever dedicated to their cause in Virginia soil—a monument to their fearlessness and heroism. He commenced the study of medicine in 1858, and during the winter of 1861–62 attended the

University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In April, 1862, he located at Seville, where he has since practiced, except during the time he was in the army. He was Captain of the 166th O. N. G., Co. F, and located at Fort Richardson. He secured the right of way for the C., T. V. & W. R. R. through this section of country, and was instrumental in securing the necessary local support. He was surgeon of the road from 1872 to 1875, and was elected Mayor of Seville in 1862, and again in 1864 and 1878. His marriage was celebrated May 27, 1856, Amanda L., daughter of Solomon and Martha (Davis) Geller becoming his wife. She was a resident of Mt. Gilead, Ohio. They have one child—Mattie M., born Aug. 7, 1857. He is a Republican.

VAN BELL, hardware, Seville; was born in Guilford Township, Medina Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1835. His father, Nathaniel Bell, came here from New York State at a very early day, perhaps in 1819, being a single man at the time. He was prominently identified with the growing interests and improvements of the county during the pioneer times, and was married to a lady reared under like circumstances as himself, coming to the county during her early life, and also schooled to adversity. Her name was Sarah L. Cook, and, in 1837, they gathered together their worldly effects and moved to Wisconsin, where they passed the rest of their lives, she dying in 1849 and he in 1868. When 15 years old, Van returned to this county from Wisconsin and attended school for three years, and then, after living at home one year longer, came here and learned the carpenter's trade. He remained three years, and the same length of time he passed successively in Wisconsin and Illinois. The golden land of California next attracted his attention, the journey being made by the overland route. There he worked at the trade of millwright for three years, and, having been successful, he resolved to again visit Ohio. He came to Seville, and, after five years' experience in the furniture business, he engaged in the hardware trade, which has proved successful. He was married, in February, 1857, to Emeline Caughey, at Seville. She died in May, 1871, having borne three children —Wallace (who died when young), Mary and Maggie. In 1876, he was united to Nellie Harper, a native of this county. Mr. Bell was a Democrat in early life, and cast his first Presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas. He is now a Republican.

LEVI J. CONKEY, farmer; P. O. Seville. Among the early settlers of Medina Co. that located in what is termed Guilford Township, we take pleasure in mentioning the Conkey family, who first came here in 1828. Ezekiel Conkey, Sr., with his family, were residents of Hampshire Co., Mass., and, wishing to better his circumstances in life, lived a short time successively in the States of Vermont and New York. He finally removed to Ohio in the year 1818, and located in Jefferson Co., where he lived ten years before he came to the county of Medina, and even then lived here only a short time, during which they erected a cabin and started a home in the forest. Returning to Jefferson Co., they remained there until 1833, when they once more removed to this county, where they ever after lived. Ezekiel Conkey, Jr., who was born about the year 1796, followed the fortunes of the family and bought the farm in Medina Co., which he himself developed, there being 250 acres at first, a part of which he sold. Oct. 25, 1841, he was married to Elizabeth Haughey. She was born in Allen Creek Township, Jefferson Co., Ohio, March 9, 1819, her father being a native of New Jersey, and her mother of Erie Co., Penn. In 1837, they removed from Jefferson to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he entered a tract of land, on which he lived until 1864, when he removed to Indiana, where he died. After his marriage, Mr. Conkey settled on the farm he had secured, where himself and wife struggled bravely and successfully with the world, and were bountifully rewarded for their labors. He died Nov. 8, 1868, having devoted the greater part of his life toward the improvement of Medina Co. Their union gave four children—Robert F. (born Aug. 19, 1845), Hannah M. (born July 9, 1847), Levi J. (born March 12, 1849) and Caroline L. (born March 18, 1851). The oldest son is married and lives in Williams Co., Ohio. The daughters died young, and the youngest son still lives under the parental roof. Both mother and son are consistent members of the United Brethren Church, and have recently erected a tasty and attractive residence in the northern part of Wayne Co., to which they removed in the spring of 1880. They still retain the old homestead, and thus the county of Medina contains many associations dear to them.

MARY E. COOK, Seville; was born July 30, 1840, in Medina Co., Ohio. Her father, Charles C. Mead, was born and reared in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and learned the trade of tanner and currier in the city of Auburn. He was married to a lady by the name of Nancy Lyon, who was born at Saratoga, N. Y., and went to Cayuga Co. when 10 years old; she was a daughter of David and Nancy (Cotter) Lyon, both of whom were natives of Westchester Co., N. Y. Her father served in the Revolutionary war, and at one time both he and his father were captured, but managed to escape shortly afterward. In the spring of 1829, Mr. Mead moved to what is now known as Medina Co., Ohio, and built a tannery, which he conducted as long as his health would permit. He then became a farmer, cleared a farm from the dense forest, and followed agricultural pursuits until November, 1857, when he moved to the town of Seville, where he ever after lived, following the trade of painter. He died Feb. 14, 1876, and his wife and two children survive him. The younger, who is the subject of this sketch, received a good common-school education, which she completed at Medina, and commenced teaching when 17 years old. Dec. 12, 1860, she became the wife of Lambert E. Cook, who came here from New York State when only 8 years old. He was born May 27, 1809, and throughout his life was an industrious and frugal man. He passed the latter part of his life a resident of Seville, having a pleasant home in the suburbs of the town. He died July 20, 1876. Their union had given two children, one dying in infancy. The one living is named Bert A. Mrs. Cook is a member of the M. E. Church, her husband also having been a member many years before his death.

JOHN COOLMAN, farmer; P. O. Seville; was born April 15, 1815, in Stark Co., Ohio. His father, George Coolman, was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., and from there went to Center Co., where he married a lady by the name of Susannah Emrich, who had also come there from Dauphin Co. Farming was his principal occupation in life, although he worked occasionally at some trade, being somewhat familiar with several different ones. In 1811, he removed to Stark Co., Ohio, and, while living there, entered the army as a musician, serving two different enrollments in the war of 1812, one being as a substitute for his brother. In the autumn of 1817, he removed to Wayne Co., Milton Township, and remained there until the spring of 1826, he came to Guilford Township, Medina Co., where he passed the rest of his life, dying in 1828, having just got his clearing fairly started and an independent life assured. There were eight children then living, and the eldest sons developed the farm and finished the work left by the father, thus assuring an independence to their mother, who died November 17, 1880. John commenced doing for himself when 18 years old, and worked out for two years at $10 per month. With the wages received, he bought his first farm, where he now lives, consisting of 54 acres, at $4 per acre. It was all forest except enough for a potato patch, and, heeding the old command of "It is not good for man to be alone," secured a companion in the person of Miss Anna King, the ceremony being performed in February, 1836. Together he and wife battled with the elements of nature, and were successful from the first. He now owns 220 acres of land, much of which he has cleared himself, besides assisting his children when starting in life. With the exception of two terms, he has been Justice of the Peace for thirty years, and held other township offices much of the time. In such business as administrator, guardian, etc., he has had more experience perhaps than any other man in the county. His wife died Nov. 1, 1874, having borne six children, four of whom are living, and all are married—Jacob, Ephraim, Sarah and Susannah. All the family are members of the Lutheran Church, which Mr. Coolman joined when 18 years old, and in which he is Elder. He is a Democrat, and voted first for Van Buren for President.

C. C. DAY, editor and proprietor of the Seville *Times*, Seville; was born March 6, 1842, in Susquehanna Co., Penn., and is the youngest of a family of thirteen children born to Lysander and Hannah (Smith) Day. Both were natives of the "Old Bay State," from which they moved after their marriage to Pennsylvania, and there passed the rest of their lives. His father was a wagon-maker by trade, and at the same time conducted a farm. The subject of this sketch went into a printing office when 14 years old, but shortly after quit to attend school, as he saw the necessity of a more thorough education if he wished to succeed in his chosen profession; accordingly, he attended two years at Homer, N. Y., and then finished

his education at the "Mount Rose Normal School," conducted by Prof. Stoddard. While in the latter school, he worked in a printing office during vacations, and has ever since been engaged in the business. He has conducted a number of different papers, the first he ever owned being at Corry, Penn. In January, 1875, he came to Medina, Ohio, and was manager of the Medina *Gazette* one year. He then bought the Seville *Times*, and, under his careful management, it has prospered as never before. He was married at Jamestown, N. Y., July 4, 1865, Miss Mary E. Harris, of Corry, Penn., becoming his wife. They have four children living—Eddie, Frank, Mellie and Ross.

JOHN DE WITT, marble-dealer, Seville; was born at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1849, and is a son of William and Hannah De Witt, both of whom were reared in Germany. His father was born in the city of Berlin, received a splendid education, and for some time was one of the Government officers. He came to America soon after his marriage, and settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he ever after lived; for many years he was a contractor in carpenter work in that city, although he did not work at the trade himself; he relinquished it for the practice of law, for which he seemed fitted by nature, as well as adoption, and which he followed about fifteen years before his death. He died in 1878; his wife survives him. John went to work in a marble-shop when 14 years old, and thoroughly mastered the trade, which he has since followed, although he has done little work in the last few years. In the latter part of the year 1876, he came to Seville, Ohio, where he has conducted a shop of his own to good advantage. He was married Dec. 28, 1872, to Miss Emma Cannon; she was born Feb. 7, 1850, and is a daughter of I. J. and Margaret Cannon. In 1873, Mr. De Witt engaged in the mercantile business, keeping dry goods, notions and millinery goods, the business being conducted principally by his wife. Their union has been crowned with one child, a boy named Frank. Both he and wife are members of the Grace Reformed Church of Akron, Ohio. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and has held municipal offices. He is a Republican.

JOHN GEISINGER, farmer; P. O. Seville; is one of the enterprising and prominent farmers of this township, in which he was born April 2, 1849. His father, whose name was also John Geisinger, was born Oct. 18, 1792, in Northampton Co., Penn. He learned the trade of weaver, and also to run a saw-mill. He married a lady there by the name of Susan Histand, who bore him one son, named Nathaniel. In 1833, he came to Medina Co., Ohio, where he had previously bought 832 acres of land, paying for the same the sum of $3,300. It was all located in Guilford Township, and, being forest land, he erected a saw-mill on a small stream that passed through the farm, which he conducted for a number of years. It is said that he had his loom in the mill, and, while the saw was slowly making its way through the log, improved the time by weaving. His wife having died, he conducted his own household duties for several years, when he secured another companion in the person of a Mrs. Briner. He was an energetic, thriving and successful man, clearing the greater part of his farm before his death, at that time being the largest landholder in the township. He died Feb. 25, 1854, and his wife, March 30, 1856. John, being the only child, and then only in his childhood, passed through various ordeals before reaching manhood. He lived one year with his guardian, Samuel Miller, and then eight years in Summit Co., when he returned here, where he has since lived. He owns over 400 acres of land, on which he has placed improvements that render his home one of the best in the township. He was married, Sept. 16, 1870, to Amelia T., daughter of Joseph A. and Margaret Overholt. She was born June 3, 1851, in Medina Co., and has crowned their union with four children—George G., Edwin F., Isaac N. and Samuel A. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He has served as Constable four years, and also as School Director. He is a Democrat.

J. T. GRAVES, Mayor and attorney, Seville; was born June 22, 1838, on the banks of the Erie Canal, in Niagara Co., N. Y., and is a son of Ansel and Sophia (Leland) Graves. His father was a practical farmer, and, in 1846, moved to Medina Co., Ohio, and located on a farm in the southern part of Guilford Township, near Wayne Co. He lived there until recently, when he disposed of his farm and moved to Seville. The subject of this sketch received a good common-school education, which he improved by attending the Medina High School.

When 18 years old, he commenced teaching school, which he followed for many years during the winter season. In 1864, he served a short time in his country's service, being in Co. F, 166th O. N. G. He commenced reading law about the year 1861, although he had no idea, at that time, of practicing the profession. His health would not admit of close application to study, and he ultimately came to the conclusion, that, for his own good, he had best forego the completion of his studies. However, he was admitted to the bar in 1871, and, in the summer of 1875, entered Johnson's office at Seville. The same year, he received the nomination of the Republican party for Prosecuting Attorney, unsolicited on his part, and held the office for four years. He was elected member of the Town Council in 1879, and, the following spring, was elected Mayor of Seville.

JOHN P. HARRY, physician and surgeon, Seville; was born in Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Penn., Dec. 21, 1816, and is a son of Joel and Hannah (Chorel) Harry, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State. In 1818, they removed to Ohio, and settled in Wooster. Mr. Harry, being a man of business tastes and habits, at once embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed the rest of his life, dying about the year 1825. The mother, with the assistance she received from her sons, kept the family bonds unbroken, and reared her family to maturity. She died in 1877, at a ripe old age. John received a good common-school education, and, while yet in his youth, commenced clerking in a store. His health becoming somewhat impaired, he commenced reading medical works for the purpose of better understanding the nature of his disease and the remedy therefor. He subsequently resigned his position in the store and entered the office of Dr. Overholt, of Wooster, with whom he remained two years, and then entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1844. Locating at Wooster, he practiced there some eight years, and then came to Medina Co., where he has since resided, and enjoyed a lucrative practice, his first location in this county being at River Styx, afterward at his present home north of Seville. In 1848, he was married to Mary Sheller, of Wooster, Ohio, her birthplace being in Pennsylvania. By this union, two children have been born—Franklin and Mary Jane, the younger of whom died in infancy. The son is married, and conducts his father's farm. Dr. Harry cast his first Presidential ballot for Gen. Harrison, and is now a Republican.

JOHN N. HIGH, hardware, Seville; was born Sept. 1, 1834, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. His father, Nathan High, was born at Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1799, and was a son of an emigrant from Scotland. He was a saddler by trade, and married while residing in the Empire State, Maria Gray. In the month of May, 1836, he removed to Ohio, and passed the rest of his life a resident of Seville, one of the flourishing villages of Medina Co. In 1852, he followed his eldest son to the Golden State of California, and remained there two years, when he returned to Seville. He died Aug. 27, 1879. His companion preceded him several years on that "mysterious journey from whose bourn no traveler returns," dying March 28, 1872. John learned the trade of carriage trimmer, and worked for E. Briggs, of Medina, six years, and afterward at various places throughout the country, but, wishing to engage in business of a more permanent nature, he relinquished it and went into business at Seville. He first engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and, after following it two years, engaged in the clothing business for the same length of time. He again went to work at his trade, and, in the latter part of the year 1869, secured an interest in his present business with J. C. Stoaks, as partner. In 1871, Mr. Bell became a member of the firm, and, Mr. Stoaks withdrawing in 1876, the business has since been conducted under the firm name of High & Bell. They have undoubtedly the best assortment of goods as well as the best trade in Medina Co. Mr. High was married, Oct. 16, 1856, Miss Rebecca Ross becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Shane) Ross, and was born Oct. 22, 1836, near Steubenville, Ohio. Laura Wilson, now the wife of William Dodge, was the recipient of kindness from them, and reared by them from her childhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. High are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS HUNTER, physician and surgeon, Seville; is a son of John and Mary (Patton) Hunter, and was born Jan. 14, 1814, in County Donegal, Ireland. His father was a physician

and dispensary surgeon in that place, and was a man of generous impulses and kindness of heart toward all. He died in 1843, and his companion two years later. The subject of this sketch, possessing a mind both intuitive and retentive, passed the required examination in Latin and Greek to secure his apprenticeship to an apothecary, when only 15 years old. Three years later, he entered the Medical Department of the Trinity College at Dublin, where he remained two years, and then passed the same length of time at the University of Edinburgh. April 17, 1837, he graduated at Glasgow, and, although a good situation was open to him in his native land, he shortly embarked for America. He landed at New York, and, making his way from there to Baltimore, passed his first winter in an apothecary store. Determining to locate and practice his chosen profession, he came to Ohio, and, after remaining a short time in Zanesville, he pushed on to Seville, in Medina Co., where he has since remained, except a short time that he was in Trumbull Co. He has here had a large and lucrative practice, although he has of late years been endeavoring to get on the retired list. He was married, Dec. 10, 1846, to Martha R., daughter of Daniel and Sophia (Gray) Terboss. She was born Sept. 11, 1824, in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., and was living in Mahoning Co., Ohio, when she accepted her Irish lover against the wishes of her parents. Their union has given two children—Martha A. and John T. The daughter died Nov. 6, 1868. Dr. Hunter is a man of mature judgment, and one who has made his way unaided through the world. He is a Democrat.

JUDGE HENRY HOSMER, retired farmer; P. O. Seville. Among the emigrants to America from County Kent, England, were three brothers by the name of Hosmer, who settled at Cambridge, Mass., and one of these was a member of the Hooker colony that went from there to Connecticut. The subject of this sketch is a descendant of that emigrant. His father, William Hosmer, was born at Hartford, and he and seven brothers entered the Continental Army, and fought gallantly for the cause of American Independence, one laying down his life at the battle of White Plains, and another dying in hospital from wounds received in battle. William married Elizabeth Barker, a native of his own State, and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of coaches and chaises; but eventually relinquished it for farming. In 1814, he moved into Southern Massachusetts, where he remained until his removal to this State, where he died July 18, 1839, lacking only three months of being a centenarian. His wife departed this life, the 19th day of August the previous year. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this history, was born May 22, 1793, and was apprenticed to a blacksmith when in his 17th year, and worked for him two years after coming of age. On his 23d birthday, he started for the great West with a single companion, accomplishing the whole journey of over 600 miles in eighteen days, on foot. After prospecting through several counties, he selected a tract of land where the village of Seville now stands, and returning home on foot by the way of Pittsburgh, told the story of the new country. The last day of December, 1816, together with his brother Chester, sister Mary and Shubael and Abigail Porter, he again made the journey to this place. It being midwinter, they bought an Indian cabin for $1, in which they lived until better accommodations could be prepared, and immediately went to work clearing away the forest and getting ready for a spring crop. Henry returned once more to the Old Bay State, and brought the rest of his father's family to the pioneer home. He has done much for the improvement and advancement of this part of the county, and is a respected and esteemed citizen. He has held various township offices; was the second Coroner of the county; served as County Commissioner, and for five years was Associate Judge of Medina Co., being on the bench when the present Constitution of Ohio was adopted. He was married, Oct. 30, 1820, at Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio, to Lucy Hayes. She is of Scotch descent, and was born April 10, 1798, in Hampden Co., Mass. Her mother dying when she was young, she was reared by her grandparents, and came to her sister's home in Ohio after reaching maturity. Their union has been fruitful of ten children, five of whom are living, viz., Louisa M., Henry H., Julia J., Mary Y. and Leavitt K. Judge Hosmer is still living on a part of the farm he secured when he first came here. He served in the war of 1812, and has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1824. He is a stalwart Republican.

HON. J. C. JOHNSON, attorney, Seville. Among the members of the bar of this county,

who have risen to prominent positions from the humble walks of life through their own exertions, we mention Mr. Johnson, who was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1820; a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crabtree) Johnson, who were natives of the State of Maryland. His father moved to Ohio in 1804; served in the war of 1812, and, in 1832, moved to Medina Co. He was a farmer by pursuit, and passed the rest of his life here, dying in 1857, and his companion in May, 1874. James passed his early life on his father's farm, receiving only an ordinary common-school education, and, in 1840, commenced studying law. Some three years later, he was admitted to the bar, and has since been one of the leading practitioners at the Medina County bar. He was first elected to the State Legislature in 1848, and has served three terms there as member of the lower branch, being Speaker of the House the last term. For many years, he has been prominently identified with the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co., at first as a Director, but latterly as President of the board. He is a Democrat.

ISAAC KULP, boot and shoe dealer; Seville; among the enterprising and prosperous business men of this town, we mention the gentleman above named, who was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Aug. 3, 1813, and a son of Samuel and Lydia (Naragang) Kulp both of whom were natives of Bucks Co., Penn. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and, in the spring of 1827, moved to Ohio and settled in Wadsworth Township, Medina Co., where he developed a piece of land, besides working at his trade. He passed the rest of his life in this county, living successively in Wadsworth, Sharon, Montville and Guilford Townships, dying in the one last named. Isaac received only a meager education, as one might judge from the schools here when he was a youth, but, in all the elements that relate to labor, he obtained a proficient drilling. Learning the trade with his father, he commenced doing for himself when 18 years of age, and would travel through the country from house to house, carrying his "kit of tools," and perform all the work pertaining to his trade before leaving. He at length settled down in Guilford Township, where he has since lived. His marriage was celebrated June 4, 1832, Miss Elizabeth Walker becoming his wife. She was born in Center Co., Penn., September 3, 1813, her father, Matthias Walker, being a native of Germany, coming to America when in his youth, and her mother, a native of Maryland, her maiden name being Elizabeth Zigler. They moved to Wa ne Co., Ohio, in 1818, where they passed the rest of their lives. Mr. Kulp continued to work at his trade a number of years after his marriage, when he relinquished it for the pursuit of farming, as he desired to bring up his family of children to habits of industry, and wisely considered the farm the most desirable place. After their growth to maturity, he again returned to his old vocation, and conducted a large business in manufacturing, but now is only a dealer. Mr. Kulp's marriage has been fruitful of seven children, six of whom are living—Mary Ann, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lovina and Rebecca. All these are married, except the youngest, who is attending the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. Mrs. Kulp is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HON. ALVAN D. LICEY, attorney at law; River Styx; was born Sept. 13, 1832, in Hilltown Township, Bucks Co., Penn. His father, John Licey, was a native of the same township, and was born Sept. 20, 1798, being a descendant of an emigrant from Alsace, Germany, who bought his land from William Penn. He married a lady by the name of Catharine Derstine, who was born Feb. 28, 1810, in Bucks County. In the spring of 1849, he removed to Medina Co., Ohio, where he ever after lived a respected and useful citizen. Death, the common enemy of mankind, deprived him of his companion, Dec. 12, 1874, and Nov. 3, 1880, he, too, passed away. The subject of this sketch had few advantages for obtaining an education, his school life terminating when he was only 12 years old. He then engaged as Clerk in a store, and, finally, entered the mercantile business on his own account at River Styx, Ohio, in which he was eminently successful. While thus engaged in April, 1857, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Guilford Township, and, recognizing the utility of a better knowledge of law, he employed his leisure time in that study. Upon retiring from the business of merchant, his ability had already been recognized as an Attorney, and he immediately entered into a lucrative practice. He served as Justice for a period of eighteen years, and, in 1870, was a member of the State Board of Equalization. In 1879, he received the nomination of

the Republican party for Representative to the Ohio Legislature, and was elected by the strongest majority ever given in Medina County. He was married Oct. 19, 1858, to Martha, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sweet) Wilson; she was born in Medina County, Feb. 17, 1829. Her father, one of the first settlers of the township, was, for eighteen years, Justice of Guilford Township. He died Nov. 30, 1861. Their union has been crowned with four children—Desdemona, Ilzaide, John O. and Kate. His wife is a member of the Disciples' Church and he of the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE P. LEE, farmer; P. O. Seville; was born in Guilford Township, Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1840. His father, Henry Lee, was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1812, and is a son of John and Sarah (Lance) Lee, who came to Wayne Co. in 1821, where they underwent the usual hardships and privations that fall to the lot of early settlers. Henry received but little schooling, and the experience he obtained while helping develop his father's farm, fitted him for the task of clearing the one he now owns in this county. He bought it in 1833, and, in 1836, was married to Eleonora Bowen, who was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 8, 1819, and came to Wayne Co. in her youth. Mr. Lee's farm was covered with a dense forest, which he cleared away as fast as possible, and, by a lifetime of industry, created a valuable and productive property. He is now living a retired life, enjoying the reward that usually follows a well-spent and industrious manhood. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. George remained under the parental roof until his marriage to Aldisa, daughter of R. B. Squires, of this township. He has resided on the one farm ever since his marriage, erected substantial and tasty buildings, and surrounded his home with many attractions. On his farm we find one of the finest orchards in the county, and other evidences of thrift and industry. When 20 years old, he learned the trade of broom-maker, which he has since followed with favorable results. His marriage has been fruitful of seven children, viz., Judson (deceased), Chester R., Richard, Gracie, Bertie, Earnest, and one unnamed. It is the purpose of Mr. Lee to give his children a good and thorough education, wisely considering this of more value than riches. He is an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is Trustee. He is a Republican.

JACOB MILLER, farmer; P. O. River Styx; is the youngest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (App) Miller, and was born Nov. 12, 1842, in Medina Co., Guilford Township. He received a good common-school education, and, having a natural taste for music, he cultivated this, and, for three summers, was a music teacher. He also has acted as agent for the Estey Organs for several years, but does not allow this business to interfere with the management of his farm. His marriage was celebrated Feb. 3, 1867, Miss Laura Rasor becoming his wife. She was born in Wadsworth Township, Medina Co., March 22, 1848, and her father, Eli Rasor, son of Christopher and Christiana Rasor, born June 15, 1815, is said to be the first white child born in Wadsworth Township. As may be inferred, his educational privileges were poor, the greater part of his youth being devoted to the improvement of his father's farm. He was married Nov. 21, 1834, to Eliza, daughter of James and Sabilla (James) Boak. She was born Aug. 29, 1813, in Dauphin Co., Penn., her parents removing to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1824. After his marriage, Mr. Rasor developed a farm, their first home being a cabin, and, for some time, she did the cooking by a fire out of doors, as they possessed neither stove nor fire-place. They were, in later years, in quite pleasant circumstances, and had a valuable home, created through their early labor. He died Dec. 20, 1871; his companion is yet living, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Miller, since 1878. Mr. Miller has a pleasant home, and is noted alike for his hospitality and sociable disposition. Their union has been blessed with one child—Edwin J., born Dec. 27, 1867. Both are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he fills the offices of Treasurer and Organist. He is a Republican.

JOSEPH H. MILLER, veterinary surgeon, Wadsworth; is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (App) Miller and was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Feb. 28, 1836. His father was a carpenter by trade in early life, and, in the fall of 1837, removed to Ohio, where he has since lived, being a resident of Medina Co., Guilford Township. For a few years after his arrival, he worked at the trade, but relinquished it for the pursuit of farming, himself and eldest sons developing a large farm. He withdrew from

the active duties of farm life several years ago, and is yet a vigorous and well-preserved man; his companion departed this life April 6, 1879. The subject of this article was reared to the pursuit of farming, which he followed in the main until 1869; he, early in life, evinced a great desire to understand the nature and diseases of the horse, and, whenever possible, would buy books treating on this subject. He soon, through his own exertions, became well informed, and, his services being demanded much of the time, he withdrew entirely from the farm to follow the profession for which he seems designed by nature. He has been uncommonly successful, and after a two years-course, graduated in the spring of 1879, from the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada; he was married in February, 1859, to Miss Emeline Greisemer; she was born November 28, 1840, in Bucks Co., Penn., and came to Medina Co. in the spring of 1853, being a daughter of Isaac and Mary Greisemer; their union has proved fruitful of eight children, of whom the youngest three are living—Isaac Gilbert, Clayton Forest and George Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Lutheran Church; he is a Republican.

H. E. MATTESON, clothing store and insurance agent, Seville; was born Oct. 11, 1826, in Cortland Co., N. Y., and is son of Cyrus and Catharine (Maydole) Matteson. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1836 moved to Medina Co., Ohio, and settled in Litchfield Township, where he cleared over 200 acres of forest land, being ably assisted by his sons; he was a frugal and industrious farmer and devoted to his chosen pursuit. He died in 1870 in his 71st year, and his earthly companion is yet living, being in her 82d year. The subject of this sketch commenced teaching school when 18 years old, a profession he followed during the winter season for several years. He commenced as agent for the "Ohio Farmer's Insurance Company," in May, 1848, and has the honor of writing the first application ever presented them. A few years later he commenced carrying various kinds of silverware and jewelry on his tours through the country, at the same time attending to his duties as insurance agent; he followed a business of this nature for twelve years, when he engaged in the mercantile and clothing business at Seville, keeps a grocery store, boots and shoes, etc., and for the last eight years has been a heavy dealer in wool. He has been uniformly successful in his undertakings, and is an energetic and prosperous business man. He was married in 18[illegible]2, to Mary, daughter of Halsey and Betsey (Moses) Hulburt, of Westfield Township, Medina Co. Their union has been fruitful of seven children—Ida M., Charles F., Claude L., V. Clifford, Halsey H., Mary and David M.; the eldest is married. Mrs. Matteson is a consistent member of the Baptist Church; he is a stalwart Republican, and cast his first vote for James G. Birney, for President.

JAMES S. PALMER, farmer; P. O. Seville. Among the successful farmers and enterprising citizens of Guilford Township, we have no hesitation in ranking the above-named gentleman as one of the first in the county. He was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, March 20, 1829, his father, George Palmer, being also a native of the same county. Nathaniel Palmer, George's father, was one of the first to secure a farm there of Government land, and died when but little of it had been cleared, leaving a family of small children to the mother's care. George was reared in the family of a neighboring farmer, and, after reaching maturity, he secured the whole of his father's farm, by purchasing the interests of the other heirs. He was married to a lady of that county, by the name of Elma Coulter, and passed his life in the development and care of his farm, dying in October, 1863. His companion is yet living on the "old homestead" with her youngest son. James passed the early part of his life on his father's farm, and has always been devoted to agriculture and stock-raising. His marriage was celebrated Nov. 21, 1850, Miss Margery Grafton becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Isaac and Jane (McFarland) Grafton, and was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, March 30, 1830. Her mother died in the fall of 1863, her father is yet living. March 20, 1851, Mr. Palmer removed to Guilford Township, Medina Co., where he has since resided, owning a pleasant and attractive farm north of the village of Seville. Their union has been crowned with one child, Stella, born Jan. 15, 1855. Death has visited this family once, taking their only child, the 12th day of June, 1862. Mr. Palmer is independent in his political views, being at present identified with neither of the leading parties.

JACOB N. REESE, farmer; P. O. River Styx; was born in Stratford Township, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1814. His father, Nicholas Reese, was a native of that county, and was married to a lady by the name of Anna Putnam, her parents being emigrants to that county from New England. He was a farmer by pursuit, and in 1834 removed with his family to Ohio, settling at Middlebury, in Summit Co., where he passed the rest of his life, dying at the advanced age of 75 years. His companion departed this life in the month of October, 1872, in her 82d year. Jacob has always been a tiller of the soil. Dec. 31, 1835, he was married to Jane S., daughter of William and Aurelia Phelps. She was born May 22, 1819, in what is now Summit Co., Ohio, her parents coming there from Vermont in 1815, and thence to Medina Co., in 1836, settling in Wadsworth Township. In the spring of 1837, Mr. Reese removed to Medina Co., where he has since resided, owning a valuable and attractive farm, on which he can pass the rest of his life a contented and happy man. By the union of this couple, twelve children have been born, viz.: Aurelia A., born Dec. 1, 1837; William J., born Sept. 2, 1840; Elizabeth J., born Dec. 25, 1842; Newton N., born April 2, 1845; Lucia V., born Sept., 15, 1847; John B., born Dec. 4, 1849; Jacob L., born Dec. 23, 1851; Clara J., born Jan. 5, 1854; John C. Fremont, born June 13, 1856; the twins, Frederick S. and Frank S., born Aug. 5, 1860; Gertrude J., born Nov. 27, 1862. John died Feb. 14, 1854; Frederick, Oct. 28, 1860; and Fremont, April 20, 1875. The two eldest sons served in the army during the late war, and all are married except the youngest two. Mr. Reese has served as Justice of the Peace, and held other local offices, being now one of the Trustees of Guilford Township. He is a Republican.

RICHARD B. SQUIRES, retired farmer; P. O. Seville; was born July 10, 1819, at West Windsor, Conn. His father, Sherman Squires, was a native of that place, and son of Abner Squires, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, and a life-long resident of Windsor. Sherman was a farmer by pursuit, and married a lady of his native place by the name of Aldisa Blanchard. In May, 1824, he removed to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where he conducted a sawmill for Henry Newberry, and boarded the hands engaged in the mill, living in the first house ever built there. In 1826, two years later, he came to Medina Co. and settled on a small tract of land in Guilford Township, which he had previously secured. He developed this, and added materially to its size as well as value. He taught school during the winter season for a few years in order to assist him financially, and in his latter days relinquished the farm entirely. His wife died June 10, 1862, having borne two children—Henry and Richard. He was again married, and himself passed away in 1869, at the residence of his youngest son, with whom he was living. Richard commenced teaching school when 20 years old, and followed this during the winter season for six years. The rest of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was married, Feb. 3, 1842, to Caroline Miller. She was born Sept. 15, 1817, in New York State, her father, Jacob Miller, coming to this country from Holland when 14 years old, and, his father dying soon after, he was compelled to do for himself. He served in the war of 1812, and lost his property through reverses that overtook him at that time. He was married to Sally May, who died after having borne one child, also named Sally. He was then united to Emma Dix, who was born in Massachusetts, and was fruitful of twelve children. In 1837, they came to Ohio, and settled in Medina Co., which was ever after their home. He died in 1860, and his companion Sept. 13, 1876. After his union, Mr. Squires lived in Montville Township for some time, and there partly improved a farm. He sold it, however, to buy the old homestead when it was offered him by his father, and resided on it until May, 1879, when he removed to his present residence in the suburbs of Seville. Three children have blessed their union —Victoria A., Amy Aldisa and Sherman B. All are married, and the oldest and youngest have taught school. In this profession, the family is somewhat remarkable, the father, mother, son, daughter and grandfather having, at various times in life, been teachers. Mr. Squires has served as Trustee for several years. He is a Democrat, and cast his first ballot for Wilson Shannon.

JAMES C. STOAKS, planing-mill and lumber-dealer, Seville; was born March 13, 1827, in Steuben Co., N. Y. His father, John Stoaks, was born in New Jersey, reared in Orange Co., N. Y., and is a son of Alexander Stoaks, who

came to America from Ireland. He was a school-teacher by profession, and served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. John was a wagon-maker by trade, and married a lady by the name of Clarissa Sutton, a native of Orange Co. Her father, William Sutton, was of Scotch descent, and one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, in which he was taken prisoner, and suffered without a murmur in defense of his country. In 1844, John Stoaks, with his wife and family of nine children, removed to Seville, Ohio, where he died the following year, being then in his 50th year. His wife died in 1852. James learned the trade with his father, but, unlike many others who leave the parental roof when of legal age, he supported the family until the death of his mother, which separated the family. He followed the trade, and was doing a good business in Seville, but, in 1864, he closed his shop, and he and his thirteen hands, with one exception, entered the army, that one being unfit for military duty. He enlisted in Co. F, 166th O. N. G., and was detailed for duty in the commissary department. On his return, he farmed four years, and then engaged in the hardware business, which he followed until recently, when failing health induced him to withdraw and enter into his present business relations. His marriage was celebrated Sept. 26, 1851, Maria L. Cook becoming his wife. She was born July 4, 1830, in Medina Co., Ohio, being a daughter of Alva and Lydia (Cooper) Cook, old settlers of the county. Mr. Cook died in 1860, and Mrs. Cook in February, 1880. Mr. Stoaks' union has been fruitful of three children—Hattie (wife of William Cunningham), Mary E. (teacher in the Seville schools) and Sarah B. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, which Mr. Stoaks joined when 14 years old, and in which he has been Elder twenty-five years. Is a Republican, and voted first for Van Buren, on the Free-Soil ticket.

C. A. STEBBINS, druggist, Seville; is one of the energetic and successful business men that we find in the pleasant town of Seville, and a desirable acquisition he is in all respects. He was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, June 6, 1852, and his father, W. P. Stebbins, is also a native of the same county and a descendant of one of the early pioneers. He was reared to the pursuit of farming, which occupation he followed until recently, when he engaged in other business, being at present in the banking business at Seville. He secured for his companion through life, a lady by the name of Mary Glime, who was born in Niagara, N. Y., and came to Wayne Co., Ohio, during her childhood. The subject of this sketch passed his early life on his father's farm, but, considering a business career more suited to his taste, he embarked in the drug trade at Pike Station, in November, 1877, where he remained until February, 1879, when he came to Seville. He was married, Jan. 29, 1874, to Mary E., daughter of Henry M. and Jane (Cook) Viets. She was born Oct. 12, 1854. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins are members of the Presbyterian Church, and, although they have no children of their own, have befriended a motherless child named Winnie Hull. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is identified with the Republican party.

L. B. WILSON, farmer; P. O. River Styx. Among the early settlers of Medina Co., who underwent the hardships and privations incident to all pioneers, we have the pleasure of chronicling the Wilsons as the first to settle in the township of Guilford. David Wilson was born Oct. 12, 1790, in Ohio Co., Va., and is a son of William Wilson, who came to America about the year 1775, from County Antrim, Ireland, and at that time was a single man. He espoused the cause of his adopted country in her struggle for independence, and fought gallantly till the close, except the one year he was a prisoner, having been captured at the battle of Brandywine. He married a Pennsylvania lady by the name of Jane Martin, and in the year 1806 removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he passed the rest of his life. David served one year in the war of 1812. In the latter part of the year 1816, accompanied by his brother John, came to Medina Co., and together they started a clearing in the northeastern part of Guilford Township, the site having since been known as "Wilson's Corners." They remained here only a few weeks, however, then returned to their home in Trumbull Co., where they passed the winter, coming again in the spring, making this their permanent home. The first marriage in the township was celebrated Dec. 15, 1818, Abigail Porter becoming the wife of David Wilson. She was born July 5, 1792, and was a member of the Hosmer colony that settled in this township soon after the Wilsons. Their union extended over a

period of nearly fifty years, her death occurring July 19, 1866. Mr. Wilson is yet living. The subject of this sketch was born Nov. 22, 1833, in Guilford Township, Medina Co.; is the youngest son born to the above couple, and received a good common-school education, which he completed at the Baldwin University. He chose the pursuit of farming, as it seemed congenial to his tastes, and in this he has been quite successful. He was married, May 27 1873, to Jane Sabilla Colbetzor, of Wadsworth Township. She was born July 6, 1845, and has blessed their union with two children, viz.: Hallie Kathleen, born Aug. 17, 1874; David Dudley Lamar, born March 16, 1876. In April, 1876, Mr. Wilson was chosen Justice of the Peace for Guilford Township, an office he has since held. He was a Republican at first, but has been identified with the Democratic party since the administration of Andrew Johnson.

GEORGE H. WUCHTER, physician and surgeon, River Styx; was born in Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, Sept. 4, 1858. His father, Jonas H. Wuchter, was born and reared in Lehigh Co., Penn., and there learned the trade of cabinet-maker. He was married to a lady by the name of Mary A. Brobst, and, coming directly to Ohio, located in Medina Co., where he has since resided and worked at his trade, for many years having kept a cabinet and furniture store at Wadsworth. The subject of this sketch, like most other sons in similar circumstances, passed an uneventful and quiet youth, graduating from the Wadsworth High School in 1877. He studied medicine successfully in the offices of Dr. Briggs and Dr. Lyman, and, in September, 1877, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1880. The following May, he located at River Styx, where his ability and worth were soon recognized, and will undoubtedly secure him the practice he so well deserves.

A. D. WELDAY, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Seville; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1831. His father, Abraham Welday, was born and reared in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and enlisted to serve in the war of 1812, but the war closed before he reached the scene of action. He married a lady by the name of Jane Hoffstatter, who was born in Virginia, and, when young, accompanied her parents to Jefferson Co., Ohio. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Welday moved to Wayne Co., and settled on a farm of forest land. He worked at his trade of carpenter and millwright during the summer, and cleared on his farm in the winter season. In the course of years, after enduring many hardships, the farm became one of the most arable in the county, and annually rewarded him for his early toils. He died in the fall of 1866, his companion some two years previous. The subject of this sketch commenced doing for himself when of age, and earned his first money at the carpenter's trade, receiving $9 per month for six months. The next winter he went East with a horse-dealer, for the purpose of seeing the country, and paid his way by leading and helping care for the animals. Going to work at his trade again, he soon broke his leg, which disabled him permanently for that business, and he has since followed farming and stock-dealing with good success, making at present a specialty of thoroughbred cattle. He assisted in securing the right of way for the C., T. V. & W. R. R., and Superintended the fencing of the road as well as repairs and constructions. He moved to this county in 1864, where he owns over 200 acres of land, besides having Western property. He was married, Oct. 16, 1856, to Mary E., daughter of Oren and Dorcas (Cronk) Foster. She was born Aug. 3, 1834, in Essex Co., N. Y. In 1836, the family moved to Pennsylvania where they lived four years, when they removed to this State. Their union has given seven children—Francis L., Willis W., Elsie H. (deceased), Charles B., Leslie L., Mary Effie, and Ray. The eldest is married. He is a member of the Masonic order and Royal Arcanum, being Regent of the latter order. He is a Democrat.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN BURT, Mallet Creek; was born in Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1831. He is a son of Matilda and C. C. Burt, the mother's maiden name being Hickox. The Burts came from New England to Medina Co., Ohio, in March, 1819, and to York Township in 1842, where the parents are yet living. Franklin Burt passed his youth and early manhood on a farm, receiving a common-school education. When 21 years of age, he began for himself, laying aside his wages until he had enough to start a home. He was married, in December, 1853, to Jane Crissman, daughter of Daniel Crissman. To this union there were born seven children, six of whom are yet living—Clara (now wife of E. H. Phillips), Vernon, Floyd, Phaxon, Harvey, Mary and Elva. Mrs. Burt was born July 27, 1831. Mr. Burt owns 127 acres of excellent land; is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church at York Center. Mr. Burt is an enterprising and industrious farmer, and is among the best citizens in York Township.

L. B. BRINTNALL, deceased; was born in New Haven Co., Conn., Dec. 19, 1814. He is a son of Thomas and Lydia (Wright) Brintnall, who were parents of six children, as follows: James M., Lemuel B., Melissa, Aurelia, Monroe W. and Franklin T.; Monroe died in Jefferson Co., Ill., March 23, 1845. Lemuel B., together with his parents, moved from Connecticut to Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1815, and, in 1831, emigrated to York Township, Medina Co., Ohio, coming the second year after the earliest settler in the township had arrived. They came overland with a neighbor, each having a team. Mr. Brintnall owned a yoke of oxen, and these were used to draw the household goods of the two families, while they rode in their neighbor's wagon, which was drawn by a team of horses. The men took turns walking and driving four milch cows, and thus they arrived in York Township. Mr. Brintnall located in the eastern part of the township, and immediately began clearing and improving a farm. Here the subject of this biography passed his youth until he reached his majority. From the time he was 17 until he was 21, his time was employed, in the winter, in teaching school. In 1843, he was united in marriage with Lydia, daughter of Thomas Sayles, Esq., and to them were born eleven children—Francis, born June 10, 1844; Emma I., Oct. 23, 1845; Thomas, Jan. 13, 1847; Eliza, Sept. 13, 1848; Charles, Dec. 24, 1849; Dwight, Feb. 13, 1852; Helen J., Dec. 1, 1853; Arthur, Nov. 7, 1855; E. W., April 13, 1868; Elmer E., July 2, 1860; and Wesley L., July 15, 1862. Mrs. Brintnall was born Feb. 16, 1817. Mr. Brintnall was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church at York Center. On Feb. 2, 1879, he was taken down with typhoid pneumonia, and, after five days of suffering, died. Mr. Brintnall was a fond husband and a kind father, and his death was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The widow still continues to reside on the old homestead.

H. C. A. BACKER, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Hanover, Germany, March 11, 1825. He is a son of Henry and Dora (Dethers) Backer, who were parents of seven children, only three of whom are now living. The father was a farmer, and, to better his circumstances and give his children proper advantages for securing an education, emigrated to the United States, landing in New York in 1830. After a year's stay in New York, he, with his family, came to Cleveland, and, in 1831, came to Medina Co., Ohio, locating in Liverpool Township, where they lived until their parents' deaths. Mr. Backer was a hard-working and industrious citizen. On his arrival, he ran in debt for 30 acres of land, which was all paid for at the time of their respective deaths. Our subject passed his early career on the farm in Liverpool Township; and, in 1845, was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Rinner, and by her had seven children—Henry, Katy, Louisa, Henry, Jr., Frederick, Wilhelmina and William. Of these, only Katy, Frederick and Wilhelmina are now living. Mrs. Backer was born in Germany in 1823. After the death of his parents,

our subject bought out the heirs and commenced living on the old homestead. In 1869, he came to York Township, and has ever since resided there. He is independent in politics, and he and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Backer owns 119 acres of well-improved land, which he has gained principally by hard labor, honesty and frugality. His father was a soldier under the great Napoleon, and was a sharp-shooter. He was in that never-to-be-forgotten battle—Waterloo—where Napoleon received such a crushing defeat.

E. A. BRANCH, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born Sept. 3, 1818, in New York, and is a son of the old pioneer, Judge Levi Branch, of whom appropriate mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Branch was reared on a farm, receiving but a moderate education. He came with his parents to York Township, in 1830, and, on the 16th of November, 1842, was united in marriage with Sarah S. Gardner, daughter of Levi and Lydia (Stickney) Gardner, and by her had six children—E. L., now wife of Lyman Watkins; Ella F., widow of M. Gardner; Martha, now dead, and three others who died in infancy without being named. Mrs. Branch was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1824, and her folks were old settlers in York Township. Besides their own children, Mr. and Mrs. Branch have adopted three boys, whom they have raised from infancy, they adopting the surname of Mr. Branch. These were Theodore (deceased), Fremont A. and Willis A. Mr. Branch is a Republican in politics, and has held various township offices. He owns 148 acres of well-improved land. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church, and are well-known and highly respected citizens.

A. C. BOWEN, farmer; P. O. Mallet Creek; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., March 16, 1812. He is a son of Peter and Polly (Apthorp) Bowen, and is a descendant of old and honored families of New England. Mr. Bowen was reared upon a farm, and in youth received a good common-school education. During the month of June, 1837, he came to Medina Co., Ohio, locating in La Fayette Township. In 1850, he moved to York Township, where he has ever since resided. On the 6th day of September, 1838, he was united in marriage with Miss Cecelia M. Branch, daughter of Elisha Branch, and by her had five children—Angelina M., now wife of A. Depew; Myron E., dead; Myra E., dead; Delia S., dead, and M. M., now the wife of S. W. Bachtell. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are hard-working and industrious people. They are consistent and devoted members of the Congregational Church at York Center. Mrs. Bowen is a refined and well-educated lady. They own 61 acres of well-improved land, and are classed among the old settlers of York Township.

NELSON T. BURNHAM, farming; P. O. Medina; is a native of Connecticut, and was born on a farm in Hartford Co. Dec. 26, 1811. His early life was passed on the farm, during which time he received a limited education in the common schools of his neighborhood. On becoming of age, he engaged as salesman with a clock establishment, receiving a salary of $35 per month the first year, and $50 per month the second year, after which he continued the business on his own responsibility, buying and selling for himself, and operating by team in Pennsylvania and the western portion of Virginia. After a total experience of five years in the clock trade, Mr. Burnham settled down to mercantile business in Middletown, Conn., where he remained until 1846, in the fall of which year he came to Ohio, locating on his present place. May 26, 1842, he married Miss Emily Clark, a native of Litchfield Co., Conn. She, together with her parents, came to Medina Co., Ohio, about the year 1837. To her marriage with Mr. Burnham, there were born eight children, of whom five are now living—Nellie M., wife of Prof. Hendrickson, Professor of Mathematics in the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md.; Mary E., now Mrs. Packard, of Covert, Mich.; Franklin Y., farmer, lives on part of the home farm; Edward, at home, and Andrew L. is in business in Medina. Of the deceased, Arthur N. died in infancy; Frederick N. and Josephine E. lived to maturity; all died at home, and were buried at Medina. Though starting in life with no capital but a stout heart and willing hands, Mr. Burnham has, by economy and well directed effort, been very successful in business. He now owns over 500 acres of land, on which he is just completing an elegant brick residence, and one of the finest in the county. The interior of this house was arranged according to Mrs. Burnham's own orders, and, as a house of convenience, it is not excelled by any in the county. Taking the house as a whole, it is a model of convenience and architectural beauty, reflecting much

credit to Messrs. Thomas Gower, mason, and Richard Gibbings, carpenter, under whose management the building is being completed.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, farmer; P. O. Mallet Creek; is a son of Christopher and Sylvia (Shafer) Bowman, and their parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. From Pennsylvania, they moved to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1820. After pioneers' experience there for seven years, they removed to Sugar Creek Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, and from there to La Fayette Township, Medina Co., in 1835. They resided here in the wilderness, building up a home, until their respective deaths, which occurred the same day in September, 1863. On his arrival in La Fayette Township, Mr. Bowman had but about $10 in all, and this he advanced on his farm, which consisted of 110 acres. By degrees, and by the hardest labor, this farm was finally cleared of all expense in about 1855. William, the subject of this biography, was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, June 1, 1830, and is one in a family of fourteen children. He passed his youth and early manhood on the farm in La Fayette Township. On Dec. 11, 1852, he married Sarah J., daughter of Michael and Lena (Wheeler) Troxler, and by her had five children —Willis, dead; Delpha, Silva, Silvinia and Frank. Mrs. Bowman was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1833. May 2, 1863, Mr. Bowman enlisted in Company D, 166th O. V. I., and served 113 days. Both of his grandfathers were in the Revolutionary war, serving the colonies faithfully. His daughter Delpha is the wife of Levi Stone, and is a resident of York Township. Mr. Bowman owns 150 acres of well-improved land. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Disciples' Church at La Fayette Center.

DAVID H. BENNETT, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mallet Creek. There is no family more worthy of a sketch in this work than the family of Mr. Bennett, of York Township. Mr. Bennett is a son of Oliver and Betsey (Ford) Bennett, who came to Brunswick Township, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1827. Mr. Bennett was a native of New Hampshire, and his wife of Massachusetts. They were married in New York, and were parents of ten children, seven of whom are yet living. Our subject was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., March 5, 1820, and was reared on a farm, and, in after years, has made that his business. His father died August, 1863, and his mother August, 1859. On the 10th of April, 1845, he was united in marriage with Mary Tillotson, daughter of the old pioneer Daniel Tillotson, who came to Brunswick Township at the early date of 1815. To this union, were born six sons and one daughter—Lucius H., Francis O., Charles E., Fred D., Elmer E., Milo A. and Ida M. Francis, Charles and Fred are married. After his marriage, Mr. Bennett worked his father's farm four years, receiving one-third of the proceeds. In 1849, he came to York Township, and settled on the farm he now owns, buying at that time 50 acres, paying $250 cash, with a balance of $550 to pay. He worked very hard here, and, at the end of a few prosperous years, was enabled to pay the full amount for the land. By degrees, he has since added, until he now owns a fine farm of 97 acres, which is clear of all incumbrances, which he has gained by legitimate farming. Mr. Bennett is a stanch Republican in politics, and an earnest worker in the advancement of education. Mrs. Bennett was born in Brunswick Township Oct. 11, 1821. Mr. Bennett's father served all through the war of 1812; enlisting as private, he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. Mr. Bennett and wife are esteemed citizens of York Township.

LEVI H. BRANCH, deceased. He was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 21, 1816. He is a son of Judge Levi and Polly (Stone) Branch, the old pioneers of York Township. He, together with his parents, came to York Township in the fall of 1830, and, up to his death, always made York his home. Mr. Branch was reared on a farm, receiving a good common-school education. April 16, 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Bowen, daughter of Peter and Polly (Apthorp) Bowen, and sister of A. C. Bowen, a sketch of whom appears in this work. Peter Bowen was born Nov. 20, 1788, and Polly Apthorp, his wife, was born March 11, 1787. They were married Dec. 23, 1810, and to them were born ten children, eight of whom are yet living. They came overland by wagon from Berkshire Co., Mass., to York Township, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1838. Mr. Bowen departed this life Sept. 29, 1871, and Mrs. Bowen Nov. 15, 1861. To the union of Levi H. Branch and Mary A. Bowen, there were born the following family: Alvin L., Sidney S., Nelson L., Henry M., Hylas K., Milo E., Caleb B. and Mary E. Alvin and

Nelson are now dead ; Sidney served his country in the late war, in Co. K, 8th O. V. I. He is now in Michigan, having married Anna Hudson. Hylas and Henry are in the same State, the former marrying Josie Barragar and the latter Agatha Gardner. Milo married Miss Alma Gardner, and resides with his mother. Mary is single and lives at home. Mrs. Branch was born April 12, 1819. In about 1862, Mr. Branch's health began failing, and finally terminated in his death, which occurred July 19, 1872. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father. He was regarded by his friends and neighbors as an excellent farmer and an honorable, upright gentleman. Mrs. Branch survives him, and continues to reside on the home place near Erhart, in York Township. The homestead consists of 137 acres, while Milo owns 77 acres adjoining it. The Branches and Bowens are among the best and most influential citizens in York Township.

ZIMRI COOK, farmer ; P. O. Mallet Creek; is one in a family of fourteen children, their names being as follows : Zuriel, Zerena, Zerema, Zimri, Zephrona, Zerusha, Zetna, Zegustus, Zelora, Zethaniel, Zeruth, Zelotus, Zedelia and Zejames. Of these, Zurial and Polly (Lumbard) Cook were the parents. Zimri Cook was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in January, 1813. In 1832, he, with his parents, emigrated to Ohio, locating in York Township, Medina Co., where the parents remained until their respective deaths ; the father died Aug. 26, 1849, and Mrs. Cook died Aug. 26, 1869. On their arrival in the county, there was but a sixpence in money in the entire family, and with this start the parents struggled on, and at the time of their deaths were worth considerable property. When ten years old, Zimri hired out to the neighbors to work on their farms, and assist the settlers generally. He continued working out in that manner until 1830. He was married in the State of New York, Jan. 11, 1843, to Elizabeth E. Brown, daughter of Charles Brown, Esq., and by her had the following-named family : Margaret E., Charles B., Thamson E., Horatio Z., Elizabeth and Medora. Medora is now dead. Margaret resides in Michigan, the wife of W. H. Brooks. Charles is an express messenger, in Omaha, Neb. Thamson is single and lives at home with his parents. Horatio married Elva Pritchard, and lives in Kansas. Elizabeth is the widow of Nathaniel Firman, and she resides with her parents. The mother of these children died July 3, 1861, and Mr. Cook married Fanny Merriman as his second wife, the marriage taking place May 24, 1865. The present Mrs. Cook was a daughter of Oliver Caswell, and the widow of Nathaniel Merriman. Mr. Cook is a Republican in politics, and an intelligent gentleman.

ORLANDO DICKERMAN, farmer ; P. O. Mallet Creek ; was born in Medina Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1826 ; he is a son of Clement and Almira (Ormsby) Dickerman ; his parents were among the early pioneers of Medina Co., and their coming to the county influenced many other families to come. Orlando was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. Jan. 1, 1851, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Arza and Achsah (Lampson) Pearson, and by her has three children—Achsah (deceased), Clark P. and Henry C. Mr. Dickerman is a Republican in politics, and is the owner of 100 acres of finely improved land. He and family are well respected wherever known, and are among the enterprising citizens in York Township.

REUBEN GARDNER, farmer and stock-raiser ; P. O. Mallet Creek. Among the old and honored pioneers of York Township are Reuben Gardner and wife. Mr. Gardner was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1816 ; his parents, Levi and Lydia (Stickney) Gardner, were natives of New England, and parents of a family of ten children, three of whom are now dead. Reuben's early youth was passed on his father's farm, at which period he received a good common-school education. During the fall of 1831, Levi Gardner and family moved into York Township, Medina Co., Ohio, settling on 160 acres of woodland, for which he had previously traded 30 acres in New York, making an even trade. Mr. Gardner, Sr., was a man of good education, and proved to be a valuable addition to the little colony of settlers then beginning to locate in this township. He and wife are both dead. They lived long enough, however, to see the work they had so successfully begun in clearing and improving merge into pleasant homes and valuable land for their descendants. Reuben Gardner was married, Aug. 9, 1840, to Mary E. Branch, daughter of "Judge" Levi Branch and Polly (Stone) Branch ; to this union were born the following family : Polly (deceased),

Theodore C., Almeda M., Lucretia, Fanny A., Chloe M., Lydia L., Eva A., Harry R., Martha H. (deceased), and one unnamed that died in infancy. Theodore is a merchant in Millbrook, Mich.; Almeda married a Mr. Pond, and lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lucretia is the wife of B. H. Hale, and resides in York Township; Fanny is a missionary among the idol-worshiping inhabitants of Japan; Chloe is the wife of E. L. Phillips; Lydia is the wife of H. F. Cummings, and both reside in Mecosta Co., Mich.; Eva is the wife of J. D. Holcomb, and resides in York Center; Harry is a young man not yet of age, and is attending business college in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Gardner was born Jan. 19, 1822; her parents came to York Township in 1830, and were among the earliest settlers in the township. Mr. Gardner is a Republican in politics, while he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church at York Center. They own a large and well-improved farm.

JACOB GAYER, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Germany Feb. 4, 1808; he is a son of Charles and Susan (Miller) Gayer, who were parents of seven children, only four of whom are yet living. In 1823, Jacob, with his parents, emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Medina Co., settling in Liverpool Township. In 1834, he was united in marriage with Frances R. Gollmer, daughter of Joachim Gollmer. In 1850 he purchased his present place, where he has lived peacefully ever since. He now owns 76 acres of well-improved land, about one mile northwest of Medina. Mr. and Mrs. Gayer's children are as follows: John (dead), Caroline (dead), Henry, Gotleib, Charles, Frances, Jacob, William, Augustus (dead) and Caroline. Henry married Sarah Keller, and lives in Medina; Gotleib married Mary Katzmier, and lives in Wood Co., Ohio; Frances is the wife of George Sheldrick, and lives in Medina; Jacob married Frederika Mayer, is a carpenter and lives in Akron, Ohio. William married Christina Beck, and is in the same business with his brother Jacob in Akron. Mrs. Gayer's parents came to Liverpool Township, Medina Co., Ohio, from Germany in 1830, and they were the first Germans in the county, and to their coming can be attributed the German element now in Medina Co.; Caroline, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gayer, is a young lady of more than usual accomplishments, upon whom the parents have bestowed a finished education. She has taught in a number of colleges and normal schools of Northern Ohio, and is a competent and thorough instructor in Greek, Latin, German and English. Henry and Gottleib were brave and efficient soldiers in the late war, and served their country faithfully. Mr. Gayer is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

FRANCIS GARDNER, farmer and Postmaster, Abbeyville; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1823; he is one in a family of six children, only three of whom are yet living. The parents of this family were Francis and Genevieve (Burkard) Gardner, who were also natives of Germany. The father was a miller by trade, and Francis, Jr., learned this trade thoroughly of his father. In 1845, he was united in marriage with Clara Slaughter, daughter of Francis Slaughter. In 1849, Mr. Gardner, with many others of his countrymen, rebelled against the King of Germany for his tyranical conduct, and he was immediately assigned to Gen. Franz Sigel's corps with the rank of Lieutenant. The history of that rebellion is well known, and is needless of a repetition here. Mr. Gardner served gallantly in this war, but, with the rest of the troops, was compelled to surrender after a bloody struggle, Gen. Sigel barely escaping with his life to Switzerland. After his capture, and when the insurrection had ceased, a great many of the prominent offenders were executed, and Mr. Gardner expected daily that his turn would come next. Finally, by the aid of friends, he escaped, and, boarding a vessel bound for America, sailed for that refuge beyond the Atlantic. He arrived in New York in 1852, after a voyage of forty days; he remained here a short time, and then, together with his family, came to York Township, Medina Co., Ohio, and has ever since made that his home. To his union with Miss Slaughter, there were born eleven children, all being dead but the following: Philomena, Maria, Caroline, Theressa and Lucy. The mother died in April, 1864. On his arrival in York Township, Mr. Gardner purchased the mill at Abbeyville of Martin Flick, and after four years of adversity sold out and commenced butchering, and this he followed about six years. In December, 1869, he purchased 150 acres of his present farm, and that, with the little lot he owned besides, made him

a nice farm of 162 acres. In April, 1876, he was commissioned Postmaster at Abbeyville, and has retained that office up to the present. Mr. Gardner is a Republican and a member of the Catholic Church, and is an intelligent and influential citizen.

ELI HUBBARD, farmer; P. O. Medina; is a native of the "Nutmeg State," and was born Jan. 23, 1828. He is a son of A. W. and Miranda (Prince) Hubbard, who were parents of a family of six children, four of whom are yet living—Almira, Eli, Julia, Lysander T., Cynthia A., deceased; and one child, a twin brother to Eli, who died in childhood without being named. The parents of these children were from New England. They came to York Township from Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1837, and are classed among the early settlers of York Township. These parents were honest and industrious, and were among the township's best and most highly respected citizens. The subject of this biography was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education in youth. Sept. 15, 1855, he was united in marriage with Emily C. Goodrich, daughter of Joshua Goodrich, descendant of an old family. To his marriage with Miss Goodrich, there were born two children—Melva J., now wife of Henry Caswell, and Frankie A. The latter is a young man, single, and resides with his parents in York Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Congregational Church in Medina. Mr. Hubbard owns 100 acres of fine farming and grazing land. Is a Republican in politics, and a kind, enterprising gentleman.

J. R. HOLCOMB, of the firm of J. R. Holcomb & Co., Mallet Creek; was born in Hudson, Ohio, June 15, 1847. He is a son of Walter and Jane E. (Candee) Holcomb, who were parents of five children. Of this family, only J. R. and Charles F. are now living. The parents are yet living, and their home is in York Center. The Holcombs, like a large proportion of the earliest settlers, and like many who came to Ohio in later years, were from the New England States, and were honest and industrious people. Prior to his becoming 18 years of age, J. R. Holcomb spent much of his time going to school. After that, and until 1870, he followed the occupation of house-painting, and, during the next three years, followed a variety of pursuits. In 1873, he came to York Center, and, with only a small hand printing-press, began a general business of card printing. By degrees, and by judicious advertising and close attention to business, Mr. Holcomb increased the scope and extent of the enterprise, until it afforded him a fair revenue. Soon after his commencement in York Center, he, in connection with his card-printing, started a general novelty business, and this he has continued ever since with success. In 1875, his business had so increased as to render necessary the building of a larger establishment, and accordingly he erected a large and commodious two-story building, in which is now carried on the business of the partnership. In September, 1879, J. R. and J. D. Holcomb formed a partnership, the firm name being J. R. Holcomb & Co., the latter partner owning one-third of the stock. During the spring of 1880, Charles F. Holcomb was admitted as a partner, the name of the firm not undergoing any change. Each of the partners owns an equal share of the stock. It was during the year of 1875 that Mr. Holcomb commenced the publication of a small school journal entitled *The Teacher's Guide*, This little journal met with profitable support, and to-day it ranks among the first in the United States as a school journal, with a circulation equal to any. The *Teacher's Guide* was first issued bi-monthly, but in 1880 it was changed to a monthly periodical. It is ably edited by J. D. Holcomb, who is deeply interested in the educational work. It is an invaluable assistant to the teacher and normal conductor, and is warmly commended by able educators. J. R. Holcomb & Co. do a most extensive business. They have in store, among a great many other novelties, school supplies of all kinds, improved elastic rubber stamps, musical instruments, both foreign and domestic, books, etc. In 1878, J. R. Holcomb invented an automatic telephone, and it proves to be one of the best. The popularity of these instruments is attested by the sales, which amount to over ten thousand sets since their invention. In order to give a short sketch of the business done by this firm, we can say, that, in 1875, J. R. Holcomb was commissioned Postmaster at York Center, with a salary of $200 per annum. Their business has so increased since that time, as to give the Postmaster a salary of $1,400, owing almost wholly to the increase of patronage to this firm. They have two commodious

buildings, erected and especially arranged to meet the requirements of their business, in which they have three steam printing-presses, several hand-presses, lathes and other machinery, a full assortment of modern styles of type, and a large and complete stock of specialties. Their varied stock and extensive connection with the trade in the great commercial centers enable them to supply promptly all goods in their line, whether found on their regular lists or not. More of this firm will be found in the history of York Township, in this volume. In connection with the post office, J. R. Holcomb owns a grocery and provision store. This gentleman was married to Miss Minnie Damon, of Litchfield Township, in October, 1876. This lady died in 1878, and, some time afterward, Mr. Holcomb married Miss Hattie M. Nickerson, of Wadsworth. Mr. Holcomb is a prominent and influential man, and a stanch Republican in politics.

JOHN B. KNAPP, farmer; P. O. Mallet Creek; was born in Medina Township, Medina Co., Ohio, March 10, 1822. He is a son of Joseph and Betsey (Hagerman) Knapp, and grandson of John B Knapp, after whom our subject was named. Joseph Knapp was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1792. He lived with his parents in this county until 1810, when his mother died, and young Knapp packed all his possessions in a little bundle, which he carried over his shoulder, and thus started out, as many had before, to seek fame and fortune. His first stopping-place was in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and, liking the people, and the "lay of the land," young Knapp concluded to tarry awhile here. He was well received by the people, and, instead of going on as he expected, he remained there nine years, gaining a wife in the meantime. He was married in 1817, and two years later, started overland with his wife and two babies, for Ohio. His traveling outfit consisted of a horse hitched before a yoke of oxen, that were yoked to an old-fashioned wagon, in which were seated Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and family, with what little belonged to them. Thus equipped, they started on their long journey to Ohio, via Pittsburgh. They arrived in Medina Township, Medina Co., Ohio, in Oct. 1819, and immediately located at "Hamilton's Corners," where they lived until March, 1833, when they moved to York Township, and cleared and settled on the farm now owned by Lewis Molock. They had lived here but five months, when the mother died, in August, 1833. Mr. Knapp remarried in July 1834, his wife being Betsey Lampson, who died October, 1863. Mr. Knapp died May 1863. Mr. Knapp's union with his first wife, was blessed with these children—Sarah, Mary, Charles, John, Zenas, Gilbert and Betsey. John B. lived with his parents until his mother's death, when he went to live with L. L. Chapin, with whom he remained until he reached his majority. He was married Jan. 11, 1854, to Sally M. Crawford, daughter of Josiah Crawford, and by her had the following family—Joseph L., one that died without being named, Charlie J., Emery J. (deceased), and Catharine R. Mrs. Knapp was born Feb. 9, 1832, and her folks were old settlers, coming to Medina Co. in 1821. Mr. Knapp is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church.

THOMAS MILLER, farmer; P. O. Medina. The subject of this biography was born in Cambridgeshire, England, Feb. 24, 1826. He is a son of Robert and Ann (Poolly) Miller, who were also natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were parents of eleven children, all dying in childhood except four. Mr. Miller died, and was buried in England, in 1838. Mrs. Miller continued to reside in England until 1849, and then, complying with the request of friends in the United States, took three of her children and set sail for that country. After a long and eventful voyage of eight weeks on the Atlantic, and a total of ten weeks from the time they left England, Mrs. Miller and children arrived in Medina Co., Ohio, where her deceased husband's brother then lived. She purchased the farm now owned by her son, and immediately located on it. She continued to reside in Medina Co. until the time of her death, which event occurred at her daughter's residence in Medina, in about 1871. This family, for some reason, has been very unfortunate, and, out of a large family of eleven, only the subject of this memoir is living. He was reared on a farm, working hard for the support of his widowed mother. In 1854, he married Miss Louisa Clara, and by her had two children—Robert W. C., and one daughter, who died in infancy. His wife died in 1856, and, Jan. 27, 1857, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with his present wife, Miss Sarah H. Clark, daughter of Robert and Mary (Slater) Clark. To this

union were born eight children, as follows: Lizzie M., Ann M., John T., Laura M., David A., Susie B., Electa R., and Mattie, who died when 5 months old. Mrs. Miller was born in Derbyshire, England, July 18, 1834. This family is of pure English extraction, and there is not a more intelligent family in York. Mr. Miller owns 86 acres of land in York, and 21 acres in Medina Township. He is an earnest advocate in the advancement of education, and is an influential citizen. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

L. D. NETTLETON, farmer. Among the many excellent farms in York Township, Medina Co., Ohio, is that owned by L. D. Nettleton. This farm consists of 108 acres of finely improved farming and grazing land, and is situated in Tract No. 2, on the diagonal road running from Medina to York Center. Mr. Nettleton, the owner, is a native of Litchfield Co., Conn. He was born March 7, 1822. His parents, Daniel and Polly (Clark) Nettleton, came with their family to Medina Co. in 1832, and were among the pioneers of Medina Township. The names of their children are Clark, Derwin, Harmon, Noble, L. D. and Mary; Harmon is now dead. Mrs. Nettleton departed this life in 1866, and, two years later, Mr. Nettleton joined her in the spirit land. These parents were among Medina Co.'s best and most honored citizens. They were members of the Congregational Church, and their death was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. L. D. Nettleton passed his youth on a farm, receiving a good education. He was married, Oct. 6, 1846, to Charlotte Buckingham, and by her had a family of six children—Charles (dead), Frank, Winthrop, Willie (dead), James (dead) and Carrie (dead). The two sons, Frank and Winthrop, are both married, the former to May Holcomb, and the latter to Miss Fanny Baird, both living in York Township. Mr. Nettleton's wife died Nov. 14, 1861, and, April 1, of the next year, he married Mary Pritchard, daughter of Joseph Pritchard. The Pritchards were old settlers, coming to Medina Co. in 1820. Mr. Nettleton is a Republican in politics, and takes an active part in the advancement of education. Mr. Nettleton is an intelligent, enterprising farmer.

JOHN PEARSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mallet Creek. The deeds of lineal antecedents are always of great interest to members of a family who love to review the motives of their ancestors, and boast, in a quiet way, of having descended from a wise, a hardy or a noble stock. The details of family life are always interesting to its members, some taking a greater and some a lesser interest. No family in Medina Co. takes greater pains or more pride in their family record than does the family of John Pearson. Mr. Pearson was born in Rutland Co., Vt., June 6, 1825. He is a son of Arza and Achsah (Lampson) Pearson, and grandson of Josiah and Sarah (Howe) Pearson, and great-grandson of John Pearson, for whom he was named. The Pearsons are of Scotch descent, the great-grandfather of our subject having come to the United States from Scotland early in 1700, and who, after living a long and eventful life, died peacefully at his home. Joshua, his son, was but a youth when the Revolutionary war between the Colonies and Great Britain broke out, and, his youthful blood being fired for the cause of liberty and justice, he immediately joined the command of Gen. Gates. He bravely participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, Beemis Heights, Stillwater, and many other noted engagements, serving through them all without being wounded. He finally died, after the close of the war, of a cancer. Arza Pearson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born Dec. 7, 1799. He spent much of his youth in the backwoods, receiving but a moderate education. In 1822, he married, and this union was blessed with a family of seven children—Amelia L., John, Elizabeth, Mary A., G. C. and Lydia, living; the one dead is Arza C. Elizabeth married Orlando Dickerman, a short sketch of whom appears in this work. The mother of these children was born in Massachusetts Oct. 17, 1799. In 1835, Arza Pearson and family moved into York Township, Medina Co., Ohio, it being then but a wilderness. He and wife are yet living, hale and hearty, and it is hoped that they may live many years to come. Mr. Pearson was quite an active politician and prominent man in his earlier years, serving at one time as County Commissioner. His son John, like himself, has always been a farmer. He was married to Miss Sarah Rowley in 1846, and by her had seven children—J. E., Eugene, Arza C. and Mary E., living, and James E., Olive E. and Charles F., dead. Mr. Pearson owns 160 acres of good land, and is a Repub-

lican in politics. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church, and are prominent and influential citizens in the township.

EMORY PIERCE, farmer; P. O. Mallet Creek; is one of a family of eight children, and was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 5, 1808. He is a son of Levi and Dolly (Thompson) Pierce, who came to York Township, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1840. Nine years after their arrival, small-pox commenced a work of destruction, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were among its victims. Emory Pierce passed his youth and early manhood on a farm, receiving a good common-school education. He was married, March 17, 1831, to Lydia M. Watkins, who died March 22, 1832. Aug. 2, 1832, he married his deceased wife's sister, Miss Rosilla Watkins, and by her had six children—Lydia M., wife of Martin Bowen; Wilbur F., married to Martha Branch; Ward N., married to Adelia Wilbur; Orlin D., married to Mary Judson; Martin T., who died in the army, and Martha, deceased. Wilbur, Ward and Martin were in the late war, Wilbur as Captain, and Ward as Commissary of Co. K, 8th O. V. I. Martin L. served in Co. E, 10th O. V. C., as Corporal, and died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., from disease contracted in the service. These three boys enlisted at an early period of the struggle, and no braver soldiers were there than these. Mr. Pierce's father, Levi Pierce, was a military man, and served with distinction as Captain in the war of 1812, and afterward in the State militia as Colonel. Mr. Pierce is a Republican in politics, and owns 170 acres of fine farming and grazing land. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church at York Center, and they are well-informed and highly respected citizens of York Township.

ARZA PEARSON, retired; P. O. Mallet Creek; whose name stands prominent among the few living pioneers of Medina Co., and whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Chittenden, Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 7, 1797. His father, Josiah Pearson, was born in Sterling, Worcester Co., Mass., June 24, 1755, and, at the breaking-out of the war of the Revolution, he entered the service of his country as a soldier. He participated in the memorable battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, in the latter of which he received a flesh wound in one of his thighs; this, however, did not disable him for service, as he was afterward in all the battles under Gen. Gates which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne's army. In 1812, when the country was once more in danger of invasion by a foreign foe, and when the cry of "Free trade a d sailors' rights" was familiar to all loyal citizens, the old veteran again shouldered his musket in the cause of liberty and the rights of every American citizen, and helped to beat back Provost and drive the whole British army back into Canada. He became a pensioner of the Government, and died at the ripe old age of 81, in Chittenden, Vt. The boyhood of Arza was spent on a farm; his advantages for attaining an education were very meager, consisting only of the imperfect schools in the country of that period. On the 18th of December, 1822, he was married to Miss Achsah Lampson, who was born Oct. 17, 1799, in Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt. Shortly after their marriage, they began keeping house on a farm that Mr. Pearson rented and cultivated; they continued to reside there until 1835, and, during that time, there were born to them four children, viz.: Amelia L., born Dec. 15, 1823; John, born June 6, 1825; Elizabeth, born May 6, 1827; and Mary A., born April 18, 1831. Not liking the cold winters of New England, Mr. Pearson, in the fall of 1833, came to Ohio, and spent some time looking over parts of Medina Co., in quest of a desirable locality for a future home. He found it and returned to Vermont, determined to sell out and remove to Ohio. With this object in view, he, in the spring of 1835, sold his farm in Vermont, fitted out a strong two-horse wagon, and, with his family and household goods, started on a journey across the country to their new home. After a tedious ride of twenty-two days, they arrived, on May 31, 1835, at the Center of York Township, where, for a time, they stopped with Mr. R. M. Lampson, who was a brother of Mrs. Pearson, and who at that time kept a "tavern." Leaving his family at York, Mr. Pearson started on horseback through Huron, Erie, Seneca and Lorain Cos. Being as well satisfied with the country about York as any he found on his prospecting tour, he purchased of one Philo Fenn a farm of 100 acres, lying one mile west of York Center, and to it removed his family on the last of June. Mr. Pearson has since retained the ownership of that property, and, at the present date, is living with his wife upon it, with their son-in-law, Mr. O. Dickerman. He has taken an

active interest in building up and establishing churches and schools in York Township, and, to the former, he has contributed liberally toward the erection of four substantial buildings. He helped to "chop out" the wagon road, both north and south, through the center of York Township, and he has lived to see the day that beautiful homes now dot the lands then covered by heavy timber. At the election held in the township in April of 1837, Mr. Pearson was elected Justice of the Peace, in which office he was subsequently continued for twenty-four years. In the year 1847, he was appointed Real Estate Assessor for the townships of Brunswick, Medina, Montville, La Fayette, Westfield and York. In 1850, he was appointed Assistant Marshal, under Gen. Jones, of Mt. Vernon, and took the census of the townships of Sharon, Granger, Hinckley, Brunswick, Medina, Liverpool, Spencer and York. In the summer of 1858, at the county convention, he was nominated, and, at the ensuing election in October, he was elected one of the Commissioners of Medina Co., which office he filled for three years to the entire satisfaction of all interested. He has always been a strong partisan, acting with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, of which he has since been an active member. Even now, though he is past 83 years of age, he takes an active interest in the political issues of the day, and in the prosperity of his country. Since their becoming residents of Medina Co., there have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pearson three children—George C., the first of their Buckeye children, was born on Aug. 26, 1836; on April 29, 1838, Arza C. was born; he lived to manhood, and, on July 17, 1861, his death occurred, caused by consumption, this being the only death that has ever occurred in their family; Aug. 21, 1840, Lydia A., their youngest child, was born. A happy event in their history was the celebration of their golden wedding, which occurred on Dec. 18, 1872, they having, at that date, lived together as man and wife for just fifty years. On this occasion, they were congratulated by their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, all of whom then living were present. Another nine years have been added to each of their lives since that event, and still they retain, to a remarkable degree, the possession of both their mental and physical powers. They are now the oldest living married couple in York Township, and, possibly, the oldest in Medina Co. They have passed the limit allotted to man, and are now fast passing down the western slope of life. They have lived an eventful, useful and busy life, and are loved by their children, and held in high esteem by the people among whom they have lived so long.

GEORGE C. PEARSON, farmer; P. O. Mallet Creek; is a native of the township in which he lives, and was born Aug. 26, 1833. Arza and Achsah (Lampson) Pearson, his parents, are among the old and time-honored residents of York Township, and much of them and the Pearson family will be found in another part of this work. The subject of this biography passed his youth and early manhood with his parents, and, when his majority was reached, he embarked on his own responsibility, by working his father's farm until he was married. Oct. 15, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia L. Drake, daughter of Daniel and Almira Drake, and by her had two children—Frank Leland, born in York Sept. 15, 1863, and Lulu May, born in York April 30, 1865. Mrs. Pearson was born in Dickinson, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1841, and was one of a family of four children, Seymour, Sumner and Lyman being the three besides herself. The two former served in the late war, Seymour as Sergeant. Seymour died at Ft. Scott, from disease contracted in the army, while Sumner was killed by a ball from the enemy, at the battle of Winchester. Lyman is a teacher in the Reform School, at Plainfield, Ind. Mr. Pearson's wife died from consumption, in July, 1868. Mr. Pearson is the owner of 60 acres of good land. He is a Republican in politics, and an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

JESSE SEELEY, retired farmer; P. O. Mallet Creek; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1808. His father, David Seeley, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Ursula (Sweetman) Seeley, was a native of New Jersey. Jesse was raised on a farm, and, as his father's health was very poor, the care of the family fell upon his shoulders, as he was the eldest. He thus learned in early years to be self-reliant, which proved to be of great benefit in later years. He was married in Schoharie Co., N. Y., to Miss Prudence Brown. Mr. Seeley is one in a family of twelve children; Mrs. Seeley is one in a family of thirteen, and together they are the parents of fifteen children. They

have one son, Samuel B., now living in Michigan, who is the father of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley's children are: Marietta, John V. K., Hester M., Caroline F., Elizabeth P., Wesley A., Samuel B., George D., Harmon J., Emma J., Adelia, Niroom, Nathan S., David O. and Charley M. Mr. Seeley and wife came to York Township, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1835, where he has remained ever since, with the exception of seven years, when he lived in Medina. Mr. Seeley was a farmer until 1863, when he took the office of Sheriff of Medina Co., having been chosen by the people to fill that office the year before. He was an efficient officer, and, while in that office, conducted the execution of Streator, the murderer, a detailed description of which is found elsewhere in this work. He served two years as Sheriff, and the five following years remained in Medina, in the agricultural implement business. He then moved to York Center, where he at present resides. Mr. Seeley had five sons in the late war, all of whom served their country faithfully. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are among the best citizens of York Township. They are the grandparents of fifty-one lineal descendants, and have five living great-grandchildren.

PAUL SWARTZ, farmer; P. O. Mallet Creek; was born in Northampton Co., Penn., July 26, 1832. He is a son of Michael and Sarah (Shook) Swartz, and grandson of Henry Shook. When Paul was but 2 years old, his mother died, and the next year, his father, with five motherless children, moved to Medina Co., Ohio. They arrived in Litchfield Township one Saturday evening, and, as their wagon was heavily laden, stuck fast in the mud within sixty rods of where he afterward built a log cabin. He remained in this condition until the next Monday morning, and then, with some assistance, extricated his wagon and journeyed on to the place he selected for his house. Mr. Swartz was in very straitened circumstances at this time, and very often he and children would go to bed hungry. These children hardly knew what it was to have a mother. Their childish pleasures and troubles were not soothed by the tender influence of a mother, and thus they lived many years. The eldest child, Elizabeth, who was but 13 years of age when they came to the township, was the only housekeeper Mr. Swartz had for many years, and right nobly did this heroic girl fill the void destiny had made in taking away the mother, often denying herself little comforts that the younger children might have them. Mr. Swartz lived in Litchfield Townshi a number of years, then married Mrs. Laurana Anson, and in 1859 moved to Lorain Co. Mr. Swartz's third wife was Magdaline Glossar. He was a model farmer, but his poor start prevented him ever gaining a competency, and he struggled through life working hard, and finally died in December, 1870, gaining in death a rest that had been deprived him in life. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, his early manhood being given to assist his father. When he reached his majority, he commenced working on a farm by the month, and continued at this two years. Nov. 2, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Amy Wilson, and to this union were born three children—George W., born Jan. 25, 1856, married Florence Williams and lives in York Township; Mary E., born Nov. 27, 1858, is the wife of G. B. Oviatt, and also lives in York Township; and Luna G., born Jan. 29, 1870. Mrs. Swartz was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Jan. 29, 1838. Mr. Swartz enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in Company K, 103d O. V. I., and was discharged Oct. 11, 1863. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Swartz has profited much by his father's experience. He started out in life with but a very small amount of capital, and has, by economy and hard labor, gained a fine farm of 128 acres. He is regarded as an excellent farmer, and is an honest, upright gentleman. He is a Republican in politics, and Mrs. Swartz has been a member of the Protestant Methodist Church twenty-two years.

RICHMOND C. VAN ORMAN, miller, Mallet Creek; was born in Ontario Co., New York, June 26, 1829; is a son of James and Orpha (Flemming) Van Orman, who were parents of twelve children, six of whom are yet living. These parents emigrated to Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1830, where they lived until Mr. Van Orman's death, which event occurred in 1868. For some time the widow continued to reside on the old homestead until she discontinued housekeeping, when she commenced living with her son with whom she has ever since continued to reside. Richmond Van Orman was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. In 1866, he purchased

the "Hart Mill," in Richfield, Summit Co., Ohio. He remained there two years and then traded his mill for one in Wayne Co., and soon traded that property for a mill in Lodi, Medina Co. In 1872, he exchanged this property for a mill in Weymouth and 104 acres of land. He had run this mill but one year, when it took fire and was burned to the ground. The general belief is that it was the work of an incendiary. Soon after the burning of his mill, Mr. Van Orman disposed of the land and in 1874, removed to York Center, where he began the building of a grist and saw mill combined, which has since been completed. The capacity of the grist-mill is about 300 bushels per day, while that of the saw-mill is from 11,000 to 12,000 feet per day. It has an excellent 40-horse steam engine, and is prepared to do a general custom business. Mr. Van Orman was married June 16, 1851, to Miss Ann R. Young, of Granger Township, and by her had seven children—Francis F., dead, Ida J., Norminda, Jennie, Richmond G., Wilna and one that died in infancy without being named. Ida married George Bruce; Norminda married F. B. Smith, and both reside in York Center. Mrs. Van Orman was born June 14, 1839, in Granger Township. Mr. Van Orman enlisted August, 1862, in Co. C, 7th O. V. I., and served faithfully in that regiment, when he was transferred, during the spring of 1864, to Co. D, 178th O. V. I., in which he served until the close of the rebellion. His final discharge was dated July 11, 1865. In the last regiment, to which he belonged, Mr. Van Orman served in the capacity of Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Kingston and Leesburg, and was one of the brave men who captured the rebel Capt. Grub and seventy men. Mr. Van Orman was an excellent soldier, and the least that can be done for the defenders of our country is to keep a record of their deeds that the future generation may read with interest the battles of their forefathers, and live over in their imagination the scenes of the past.

MRS. L. A. WARNER, Mallet Creek; was born in Addison Co., Vt., July 25, 1816. Her parents were Zina and Betsey (Pierce) Dennison, who were parents of the following family: Laura A., George L. (deceased), Julia A., now wife of Lucius H. Warner, and Lucinda M., wife of John Depew. The father, Mr. Dennison, was born in Goshen, Conn., in 1790, and, when but a boy, moved with his parents to Waltham, Vt., where he was raised, and where he met her who afterward became his wife. She was born in Waltham, Vt. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dennison moved to Medina Co., Ohio, remaining in a little log house opposite where F. T. Brintwall lives, in York Township, during the winter of 1833. In 1840, they removed to Litchfield Township, same county, where they lived until Mr. Dennison died, that event being April 10, 1872. Mrs. Dennison lived there a short time and then passed the remainder of her days with her children. She died in 1877. Laura, the eldest child, and the subject of this sketch, married Horace Warner, in 1840, he being a son of Johnson and Abigail (Munson) Warner. The Warners are natives of Connecticut, and Horace was born in Waterbury, in 1805, and to his union with Miss Dennison there were born five children—Elizabeth J., Horace D., Emma I. (died when 4 years old), Millard J. and Frank E. Elizabeth lives in Westfield Township, the wife of William Chivings. Horace married Isabel Smolk, and resides in Litchfield. Millard married Mary Goodrich, and also lives in Litchfield. Frank is single and lives at home with his mother. After her marriage with Mr. Warner, Mrs. Warner lived in Lorain Co., Ohio, until Mr. Warner died, his death being caused by consumption. In 1866, Mrs. Warner located on the farm she now owns and lives upon. This farm consists of 173 acres of good land. The Dennisons and Warners were excellent citizens, and Mrs. Warner and her children are to-day regarded as among the best in Medina Co.

LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. BROOKER, molder, Litchfield; was born in Wolcottville, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 9, 1826, and came with his father's family to this State and county in September, 1834. When he was 13 years old, he went to live with a Mr. Frederick Graves, who then resided in Seville. His occupation at that time was the care of horses, in which Mr. Graves dealt quite extensively. At the age of 20, through love of adventure and boyish curiosity, he resolved to enlist for the Mexican war; with two other boys, he sallied out on foot to seek a recruiting office. Going to Wooster, Ohio, they were fated to disappointment, and trudged back, *via* Seville, to Litchfield, and thence to Monfoeville; but again disappointment awaited them—the recruiting officer having met with an accident which disabled him. Nothing daunted, the three, being out of funds, laid their case before the landlord, offering him one-half of their bounty of $8 each if he would keep them over night and carry them to Sandusky City the next day. With this he cheerfully complied, and the young men were soon made glad by their acceptance in the 6th U. S. Regular Infantry, February, 1846. Soon after, they were sent *via* Cincinnati, to New Orleans, where they took a steamer for Vera Cruz, Mexico. They arrived the same night the city surrendered to the victorious army under Gen. Scott. The first battle in which he engaged was that of Cerro Gordo, followed by that of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, the Castle of Chapultepec, and the taking of the Mexican capital. Mr. Brooker was wounded by a musket ball passing through his leg, and at the same time three ribs were broken; this was in the fight at Churubusco. Peace was declared, and he was sent home to be mustered out of the service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in August, 1848. Upon his return to Litchfield, he learned the trade of molder in the furnace owned by Harvey Rice, in the creek bottom in the western part of the township. He married, Feb. 22, 1850, Miss Alsina Herrick, born in Montgomery Township, Hampden Co., Mass., Feb. 2, 1828. Mr. Brooker continued to work at his trade until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he entered the service as Lieutenant of Co. E, 10th Ohio Cavalry, Capt. Nathan W. Filkin. They were mustered in at Cleveland, Jan. 15, 1863. He was in several skirmishes in Tennessee, when, on account of some disagreement with his regimental commander, he resigned in February, 1865. He remained at home about six weeks, when he again entered the service as Lieutenant of Co. E, Capt. Nobles, 182d O. V. I. They were mustered in at Toledo, Ohio, March 27, 1865, and were mustered out of the service at Columbus, July 7, 1865. With this regiment, he participated in the battle of Nashville, which was the last battle of the 182d Infantry. Mr. Brooker's father, Warren Brooker, was born in Connecticut, in the year 1800, and married Miss Mary Ann Keys, April 24, 1825. She was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1807, and is now living in Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio. Mr. Warren Brooker died Nov. 21, 1875. Their children are—William H., born Feb. 9, 1826; Mary A., Aug. 24, 1827 (now Mrs. Henry Kellogg); Frederick M., March 17, 1829, died March 12, 1880; Emeline E., born Nov. 12, 1830; Warren, Feb. 25, 1833; Lury J., Oct. 22, 1834 (now Mrs. William Nickson); Lucius E., Oct. 18, 1837; Nettie V., Nov. 30, 1841 (she married Mr. Walter Travis, and died March 18, 1864); Hiram R., Sept. 24, 1842; Merritt W., July, 1845, died Oct. 28, 1845; Alfred J., Sept. 4, 1846; Merritt W. second, April 30, 1848. There were four of these brothers in the army—William H., Warren, Lucius and Hiram; the last two were mustered out as Lieutenants; three veteranized and served throughout the war,

JAMES HARVEY CARPENTER, physician, Litchfield. James Harvey Carpenter, M. D., was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1818, and taught school from his 15th year until 1839. He came to Ohio in 1838. Read

medicine with Dr. Tolman, of Litchfield, and attended lectures at Willoughby and Cleveland, beginning the practice of medicine in 1845. Previous to this time, he had been associated with Dr. Tolman in medical practice, and, when the latter left Litchfield, he continued alone. In 1836, Dr. Carpenter was married to Miss Sarah Sperry, of Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y., who bore him several children; those still living are as follows: Elmira L. (wife of A. B. Curtis, of Cuyahoga Falls), was born in 1839, and married in 1867; Charles N. Carpenter, of Litchfield, was born in 1842; Josephine H. Carpenter was born in 1854 and resides at home. Mrs. Sarah Sperry Carpenter died in 1864, and, in 1865, he married a sister of his first wife, who has borne him two children—Edna M., born in 1866, and Frank A., born in 1867, both of whom are living at home.

H. HARTWELL DOANE, physician, Litchfield. H. Hartwell Doane, M. D., was born in La Fayette, Medina Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1844. He attended school in Muskegon, Mich., until he began reading medicine with Dr. W. J. Sloan, of Muskegon, from whose office he went to attend lectures at the Chicago Eclectic Medical Institute; he graduated from that institution in 1866, and immediately began the practice of medicine with his former preceptor at Muskegon. He continued there three years, removing at the end of that time to Grand Rapids, where he remained about the same time. In 1872, Dr. Doane removed from Grand Rapids to Litchfield, Ohio, and has since resided here in the successful practice of his profession. In 1874, he was married to Miss Mary A. Caswell, of Litchfield, who has borne him one child—Bertha M., now 5 years of age. During his medical practice, Dr. Doane has been very successful in the use of electricity as a remedy for various diseases, and has provided himself with the latest and best instruments for its appliance. One unfortunate circumstance attending his practice in Litchfield was the burning of his dwelling and office, in 1879, by which he lost his books, instruments and medicines. In other respects he has been extraordinarily successful in his professional practice.

MOSES HALLADEY, farmer; P. O. Litchfield. Is of the old New England stock, and was born in Hampden Co., Mass., March 16, 1810. He was married to Miss Emily Allen, who was born in the same county and State, Sept. 16, 1813. Their children were William D., born April 9, 1833; Chester F., April 6, 1835, both born in Massachusetts; John Tyler, born here May 10, 1840; he enlisted in the three months' service, and after his discharge was drafted, but on account of business was obliged to hire a substitute to take his place. Henry C., born Aug. 4, 1843; Ethan A., March 10, 1845; Emily D., Sept. 10, 1850, died in Aug. 1853. Mr. Halladey bought the north part of his brother Solomon's farm, a lot of 30 acres, afterward buying 18 acres more. There was a log house upon the place, which they moved into, and then commenced to clear the place and reclaim it from the wilderness. His brother Solomon's farm at first consisted of 300 acres, but he sold a part of it. He was born Feb. 2, 1800, and died Sept. 1, 1878. He married Miss Dotia Chamberlain, born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1819. Moses Halladey's father was born in Connecticut, in 1753, but moved to Massachusetts in his younger days, and, taking up a tract of wild land, began the life of a pioneer. His wife, Mrs. Submitta (Wright) Halladey, was born in Connecticut in 1767, and died in 1826; he died in 1831. Their children were eight in number: James, Levi, Ruth, Solomon, Tallethy, Betsey, Moses and Delia. Moses Halladey came to this State and county in 1836, and ten years after, or in 1846, had the misfortune to have his house burned to the ground, losing in the fire all the records and books of the family. The only furniture saved was the family spinning-wheel and a few light articles. Ethan A., then one year of age, narrowly escaped, he was saved by one of the neighbors. Mrs. Halladey's mother, Rachel (Babcock) Allen (widow of Mr. Ransford Allen, of Westfield Farms Mass.) was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 16, 1778, and is, therefore, 103 years of age, and the oldest person living in that State. She is mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother of 105 lineal descendants, eighty-one of whom are still living in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Carolina

and Georgia, and the eighty-one, with those connected by marriage, will give a present total of 125 who may be numbered in her family. Of the eighty-one, eight are children, thirty-eight grandchildren, twenty-nine great grandchildren, and six great-great-grandchildren. At 100 years, she was bright, active and intelligent, and the only sign of failing was evidenced by a dimness of vision, which prevented the recognition of the features of a person, except they addressed her, when she would know them by the voice.

ANSEL S. JENNE, farmer; P. O. Litchfield. Was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1808; was married to Narcissa Merrill, Sept. 27, 1830. He came to Ohio in 1836, and earned money by mowing grass to make a payment on 65 acres of land on the Smith Road, paying $6 per acre. He had to endure all the hardships of pioneer life, and for many years had a hard struggle to keep the wolf from the door. At one time he conceived the idea of collecting the ashes left by the burning of logs and trees in clearing the land, and for many years carried on a good business in manufacturing "black salts" and pearl-ash, for which he found market at Elyria. At one time he started for that place in a wooden-wheeled cart, driving a pair of 4-year old steers, when he became mired, and only got out with the assistance of his faithful wife. On that occasion, he promised her that she should ride over that self-same road some day in future in a carriage of her own, and with as good a team as any one in the township, a prediction which he has since fulfilled. To Mr. and Mrs. Jenne were born ten children, five of whom are still living. The names of those who grew up are as follows: Allison was born in the State of New York, Jan. 29, 1832, and died in Maple Rapids, Mich., Oct. 6, 1872; Samantha M., was born in Litchfield, Ohio, June 6, 1837, and died Aug. 14, 1857; Mary J. was born June 21, 1847, and died Aug. 13, 1850; Margaret A., wife of Philander Starr, of Litchfield, was born Oct. 1, 1830, married May 20, 1852; Fannie R., wife of Nelson Harris, of Lodi, was born March 13, 1835, married Feb. 22, 1855; Ann Eliza, wife of John Price, of Fulton, Mich., was born in Litchfield, April 22, 1840, married in 1873; James, of Fulton, Mich., was born in Litchfield, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1845, married in 1866; Harvey was born in Litchfield, July 17, 1851, married Jan. 12, 1874. Mr. Jenne is, in the strictest sense of the word, a self-made man, and his success is due, under Providence, to his own exertions. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since about his 25th year. His wife, who was born in 1810, has been a member of the same denomination since her eighteenth year. By hard work and strict integrity, this worthy pioneer couple have built up a name and fortune which are an honor to them and to their posterity. In the early days it was very common to see deer among the few cattle which were turned out to graze, and Mr. Jenne has frequently shot them by keeping along with the cattle, and using them as a decoy and screen at the same time, until he got in shooting distance. Wild hogs were also killed, but it was necessary to make sure work, or the hunter would have to run to "save his bacon," as the porkers were very ferocious when wounded. To dress the hogs was somewhat difficult, as few iron kettles were to be had. It was necessary to heat large stones in a log-heap and throw them into a wooden trough filled with water, thus bringing it to a boil. Such was life at that time in the community in which he has lived for so many years.

MRS. CLARA P. JUDSON, Litchfield. Mrs. Clara Pickett Judson was born in Colesville, Broome Co., N. Y., in 1812. She was married to Orville Nickerson in 1829; came to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Litchfield, Medina Co. Mrs. Nickerson bore her first husband several children, the names of those now living being given below: Jane A., wife of Francis Peck, of Litchfield Township, was born in New York State in 1831, and was married in 1849; Sarah E., wife of E. C. Minor, of Jonesville, Mich., was born in 1834, and was married about 1854; Cornelia C., wife of Edward Campbell, of Hillsdale, Mich., was born in 1838, and married about the year 1858; Benjamin F. Nickerson, of Greenwich, Huron Co., Ohio, was born in 1840; Orville Nickerson, of California, was born in 1840. Mr. Nickerson died in 1848. In 1850, the subject of this biography was married to Mr.

Nelson Judson, of Litchfield, and bore him one child—Mary L., wife of Frank P. Smith, of Michigan. Mrs. Judson is the only person now living in Litchfield Township who was here when the first church society (Congregational) was organized, and of which she was a member.

JAMES LIFE, general merchandise, Litchfield. This gentleman's ancestry is traced back to a prisoner in one of the wars in Denmark, who was exiled to the British Islands, and settled in Scotland. After several generations, the family moved to England, this time settling in Hull, Yorkshire, on the property known as the Cockgrove Farm. Mr. George Life, grandfather of the subject of this biography, married Miss Ann Swinglehurst, the last descendant of the generation of the Helms and Hays families. They had owned and occupied the ancient property known as St. Johns of Jerusalem, a freehold landed property, which descended to the Life family by the marriage as mentioned above, and which is still held by them. Mr. John Life, the father of our subject, was born in the northern part of Yorkshire, England, and came to this country in 1854, and settled in the township of Royalton, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. He was born in 1805, and was, by occupation, a farmer and shoemaker. He was known and respected as an honest and industrious citizen, strictly moral and conscientious in all his intercourse with his fellow-men. He married Miss Mary Bramley, of Lancashire, England, who was born in 1803, and they were married in 1830. Their children were James, Mary Ann (now Mrs. Isaac Gifford, of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio), Swinglehurst and Richard. Mr. John Life died Nov. 10, 1879, in the triumph of a faith in Christ. Mr. James Life was born Feb. 15, 1829, in Bury, Lancashire, England, and married Miss Susan Barefoot, of Oxford. They were married at Preswich, Lancashire, Aug. 29, 1854, and, for a wedding tour, the day after, set sail for the United States, and, after a safe sea voyage, settled in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co. Their children are William, born Sept. 12, 1855; Emily, born March 17, 1857; Henry, born June 1, 1859; Arthur Helm, June 10, 1861, and Celestia, born Aug. 20, 1865. Mr. Life, while in England, served as an attendant and nurse in the Preswich Hospital under the celebrated Dr. Joseph Holland and Dr. Willson, of Paris. It was while there he became proficient in the use of drugs and in the care of the sick. This enabled him to render his adopted country good and efficient service during the war, as he went south in the fall of 1862, as a volunteer Hospital Steward under Drs. Harvey and Flack, of Illinois. The first service rendered was at the battle of Perryville, and here his experience in the English hospital was very valuable to this country, as there was a scarcity of educated help, and, night and day, he was busy dressing the wounded and caring for those in his charge. The battles of Lebanon and Murfreesboro followed, while the work of the hospital attendants was very severe and arduous. The soldiers whom he had relieved appreciated this, and in some of the newspapers published their thanks to Mr. Life for his kindness and devotion to the sick and wounded in his care. Mr. Life engaged in the drug business for some two years, and then went into the general merchandise business at Royalton, moving to Litchfield Aug. 1, 1880, where he now conducts the same business with the help of his sons. His thoughts and ideas of both religion and politics are of the liberal, progressive kind, and he has always lent a helping hand to the permanent reforms of the day, and toward such enterprises as help build up society and benefit the town in which he lives.

MILES LEACH, farmer; P. O. Litchfield; was born Oct. 16, 1809, in Litchfield, Conn., and was the fifth of a family of nine children. His father's name was Benoni Leach, whose ancestors came from Wales. Three of his grandfather's brothers served in the Revolutionary war. In his younger days, he helped his father in his occupations and worked very hard. After coming of age, he sold the clocks manufactured by North, in Connecticut, traveling principally in the State of Pennsylvania. He came into this State via Cleveland, and bought his present farm of one hundred acres, paying $6 per acre for it. There were only two and a half acres of slashing done on the place, and he has improved it to its present high state of cultivation by great industry and

toil; his farm buildings are of the substantial sort, and no one has a better right to be proud of his achievements than Mr. Leach. He is independent in thought, so far as religious subjects are concerned, and believes truth should be taught in preference to creeds and dogmas. He was married in Litchfield, Ohio, in 1843, to Miss Martha E. Bradley, who was born in Suffield, Conn., July 8, 1817. Their children were William E., born April 2, 1844, who left the college in Oberlin, Ohio, and enlisted for one hundred days in the army, but, during what is known as Early's raid upon the capital, he was wounded, and died in front of Ft. Stevens, Washington, D. C., July 11, –13, 1864. Thus fell the eldest of the family, in his young manhood, for his devotion to the old flag. Harvey E., born Aug. 13, 1845; Byron B., born May 2, 1851, and died Nov. 4, 1851; Harvey E., who married Miss Matilda Kinney, who was born in La Fayette Township, this county, Jan. 8, 1850; they were married Sept. 26, 1871. Their children are Willis E., born July 24, 1874; Orra L., born June 29, 1876; Carrie E., born Aug. 10, 1879. He takes an active interest in the temperance question, and has held for two terms the position of President of the Temperance Christian Union Association of Litchfield Township.

EDWARD R. McKENZIE, M. D., Litchfield. Edward R. McKenzie, M. D., was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 5, 1819. His father, Alexander McKenzie, was a woolen manufacturer, and removed from New Haven to Litchfield, Conn., when Edward was very young, whence he came to Ohio with his brother-in-law, Russell Brooker, when he was 13 years of age. He read medicine under Dr. L. E. Jones, of Cincinnati, and graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, in 1851, coming to Litchfield, Ohio, immediately upon finishing his medical course. He has since remained here in the successful practice of his profession. Dr. McKenzie's early educational advantages were not the best, and his success in life is due to his own exertions.

JAMES H. OLCOTT, farmer; P. O. Litchfield Center; was born in Litchfield, Conn., March 5, 1815. He came to Litchfield with the family of his father, Benoni, when he was 19 years of age. Together with a younger brother, Mr. Olcott chopped down the trees and cleared the spot now covered by the Litchfield Hotel, and a portion of the park, about one square acre in area. After cutting, hewing and laying up the logs for his father's dwelling, he went through the mud for ten or twelve miles from the settlement, until he had collected sufficient lumber to finish the house. The roof was of what is known as "shake," no nails being used, but weight poles in their stead. With the exception of one small rocking-chair, which the family brought from their home in the Nutmeg State, the seating accommodations of the family consisted of benches split out of whitewood. The table and floor were of similar material. When the young folks went to an old-fashioned country hoe-down, it was necessary to stoop when passing under the low joist of the ceiling, or a bumped head was the consequence. Mr. Olcott danced in the first set ever on the floor of the old Litchfield Hotel, some forty-three years ago. On the 4th of January, 1838, Mr. Olcott was married to Miss Lovisa Snow, of Chatham, Medina Co., who bore him two children. Newton R. Olcott was born Aug. 24, 1841, and married Miss Kate S. Murphy, of Marshall, Tex., Oct. 6, 1874, and is now living in Houston, Tex. Adalaide D. Olcott was born Nov. 25, 1846, and is now living at home. Mr. Benoni Olcott donated the ground upon which the Congregational Church in Litchfield now stands, and subsequently assisted in building the edifice. He also gave one acre of ground to the Township Trustees, which was laid out for a place of interment for the dead, and is now used for that purpose. Also, one and a half acres of ground for the first steam saw-mill and grist-mill which was built in Litchfield; this he donated to David Hinman, now deceased.

A. C. STRANAHAN, farmer; P. O. Litchfield. Augustus C. Stranahan was born in Plainfield, Windham Co., Conn., Nov. 21, 1809; he came to Ohio in 1831, and remained in Columbia, Lorain Co., during the winter and summer of 1832, and then returned to Connecticut; remaining there through the winter of 1832–33, he again came to Ohio, and bought a farm of 55 acres near Columbia, in the spring of 1833, for which he paid $3 per

acre. Jan. 1, 1834, he married Miss L. C. Rood, of Litchfield Township, Medina Co., Ohio. In 1842, he removed his family to Litchfield, and bought 80 acres of land, north of the village, where he lived until 1878, when he came to Litchfield, and has since resided there. Besides farming, Mr. Stranahan has worked at the trade of a carpenter for some years, when not actively engaged in farming. His wife bore him two sons, both of whom are dead. Soon after his removal to Litchfield, Mr. Stranahan received a fall which dislocated his hip, and he has since been incapacitated for active labor.

LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP.

FREDERIC A. BAYER, Abbeyville, Ohio. Among the talented and prominent citizens of his township is Frederic A. Bayer, who was born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1830. He attended the school of his native town, after which he learned the trade of tailor with his father. In this he proved an adept, completing his trade and becoming a journeyman when but 15 years of age, thus learning it in a remarkably short time. He embarked in life by going to Brussels, where he spent one year, at the end of which he went to Paris. This was in 1847, when the French Revolution raged in all its fury. During this time, he witnessed the sudden departure and escape of King Louis Philippe, of France, to England. He left Paris in 1848, returning home. Here he remained one month, when, in company with his parents, he emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans by sailing vessel, from which place he went to St. Louis, and remained there six years. He then went to New Orleans, but, the yellow fever being prevalent, he went North as far as Jacksonville, Ill. Here, by appointment, he met Barbara A. Walker, a native of Liverpool Township, to whom he was married in 1855. They remained in Jacksonville until 1859, when they returned to St. Louis, remaining there until 1875. During this time he was an eye witness to the battle of Camp Jackson, the first battle of the civil war. He came to Medina Co. Jan. 1, 1876, and has resided there since. On Nov. 13, 1880, they celebrated their silver wedding. The Gruninger, Renz, Eckert, Stosskopf, Hertneck, Gayer, Wagener, Spith, Beutel, and Walker families being present, they all being highly respected pioneer families of the township. A most glorious time was had. Mr. Bayer is a gentleman of refinement and culture, and, by his application of the "Golden Rule," has the esteem and good will of all with whom he is acquainted. He is a Republican in politics, joining the party in 1856, when it was formed.

IRA BURKE, Copopa; residing in Columbia Township, Lorain Co.; is one of the oldest and first settlers in this region. Although never a resident of Medina Co., his younger days were passed in it. Many a hunt has he taken with Dan Mallet, who figures such a prominent part in the history of Liverpool and York Townships. It was he who carried the chain when the latter was being surveyed into lots. Many a turkey, bear, wolf and deer has fallen lifeless from the effects of his sure flint-lock rifle. He and Dan Mallet ate many wild turkeys that were roasted over their camp-fires. When the cannons on Lake Erie thundered, foretelling Perry's victory, he was one who heard them, and now survives to tell of their deadly peals. He was born in Euclid, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1803. His parents were "Yankees." He came to Columbia, just north of Liverpool, in 1809, and has resided there ever since. He was married in 1828 to Relief Adeline Fuller, a native of New York State. She was born in 1811. They have no children. He was at one time a member of the Methodist Church. Is a Republican in politics, and has served as Township Trustee.

JACOB BAUER, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; he was born in Liverpool Township in 1842, and attended the common school, beginning his early manhood by working on the farm. He is one of the model farmers of his county. He was married in 1861 to Christena Behner, a native of Liverpool Township, and has three children—Julia, Ida and Edward. He is a Republican in politics.

GILES B. DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in 1825 in Liverpool. His father,

Clarke Davis, was married to Mary Bates. They were both from Rhode Island. They came to Liverpool when "it was all woods," and here the subject of this sketch was born. He worked on his father's farm, and attended the district school of his township. He was married, in 1850, to Alethia Ames, a native of New York, her parents coming to Liverpool when she was but 4 years old. They have two children—Frank M. and Lillie I. The former had the good fortune to have a father who took an interest in his education. He was sent to Leipsic, Germany, where he developed and cultivated the musical talents with which he was born. He is at present one of the Faculty of Oberlin College, and has charge of the musical department of that institution. He is married to Annie McGraw. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, and was one of the first to vote that ticket in his Democratic township.

WILLIAM DUECKER, shoemaker, Liverpool; born in Saxony in 1846. He emigrated to America in 1867. Learned the trade of shoemaker in Medina, Ohio. Is at present a thriving and industrious business man of Liverpool. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Susanah B. Friedt, a native of Pennsylvania. He has five children—Noah, Mary, Luther F., Elizabeth, Christian J. C. They are both members of the Evangelical German Lutheran Church. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN DYE, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in New York in 1818. He went to Portage Co., Ohio, in 1830, and remained there five years, learning the trade of stone-potter, afterward coming to Medina Co. in 1835, and has been a resident ever since. He was married, in 1840, to Sarah Kibbe, a native of New York State, and has three children—Edith E., Lloyd and Olive. He is one of the most industrious farmers of his township, and takes pride in raising fine hogs and cattle. He has held the office of Constable, Supervisor, Trustee and Assessor a number of times. He is a Democrat in politics.

SAMUEL DOLLAMORE, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in England in 1826. He emigrated to this country in 1841, and settled in Lorain Co., Ohio, living there until 1850, when he removed to Medina Co. He was married, in 1851, to Mary Marsh, a native of Liverpool Township. They have two sons, both of whom are married—David and Franklin. He has by his industry and economy amassed some wealth and property, and ranks as a very popular farmer of his township. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a Republican in politics.

DAVID DOLLAMORE, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in Liverpool Township in 1854; the son of Samuel Dollamore. He was married to Emma Betsicover, who has born him one son—George. Mr. Dollamore is one of the prosperous young farmers of his township. Is a member of the Methodist Church, and a Democrat in politics.

JOHN EUGA, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in Liverpool Township in 1842. He attended the common school, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He labored in Michigan, Indiana, and Geauga Co., Ohio, at different periods, up to 1878. He was married in 1864, to Mary McWilliams, and, she dying, he was remarried in 1869, to Rhoda Reed. He has three children—Russell, Burt and Clara. He has been Township Trustee three terms, and is a Democrat in politics.

DANIEL FORD, farmer; P. O. Abbeyville; was born in Grafton Co., N. H., in 1796. He removed into the State of Maine in 1802, and in 1812 into Genesee Co., N. Y., and obtained his education in the common schools of New York State. In 1817, his parents came into Medina Co., settling in Liverpool. He went to Marietta, Ohio, and remained there until 1821, when he also came to Liverpool. He began to farm, at the same time manufacturing wooden bowls and repairing watches and clocks. He was married in 1825 to Joanna Golden, a native of New York. Five children were born to them, two of whom are dead. Those living are William Fayette, Vienna and Clarinda. He has been elected Justice of the Peace on several occasions, and has also been Notary Public for twenty-five years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a stanch Republican.

MICHAEL GRUNINGER, farmer; P. O. Abbeyville. Among the oldest settlers of the county is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wurtemberg in 1817; attended the schools of his native country, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He came to America in 1837, and settled in Liverpool Township, working in Cleveland at his trade for a period of three years, his place of resi-

dence being in Liverpool Township. He was married in 1838 to Frederica Kaufman, a native of Wurtemberg. They had three children—Charles, Caroline and Louise. In 1843, death robbed him of his bosom companion, and he was remarried, in 1847, to Rosanna Renz, a native of Wurtemberg, she arriving in this country when 6 years of age. They have nine children—Andrew J., George F., Gustave W., Helen, Katherine R., Lydia M., Anna B., Julia F. and Eva S. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and has been Deacon for twenty-five years. He has carried on the business of undertaker, in connection with farming, for the last thirty years.

GREGOR HUTTINGER, farmer; P. O. Liverpool. He is an old settler of the township, and was born in Baden, Germany, in 1821. He attended school, and learned the trade of wagonmaker. Came to Medina Co. in 1842, and has been residing here ever since. He was married, in 1844, to Catharine Eharte, a native of Baden. They have eight children—Theresa, married to George Armbruster; Louise, to Charles Pfeil; Frank, to Mary Feist; Ambrose, to Theresa Vonderhart; Catharine, to John Hoeffler; Mary, to Jacob Hoeffler; Henry and Anna. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He has been Township Trustee for eighteen years. He has, by industry and economy, amassed some property. He is a Democrat in politics.

ALBERT G. HEATH, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in 1816, in Massachusetts. He came to Medina Co. in 1824, and was married, in 1845, to Maria Green, a native of Vermont. They have four children—Giles, Sarah, Albert and Alvin. He is a very industrious farmer, and has been Clerk of the School Board several terms. He is a Democrat in politics.

ROBERT LOOMIS, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1797; the son of Loren Loomis. He attended the common school, and, when sixteen years of age, enlisted in the army, and was a participant in the war of 1812. He served under Gen. Brown and enlisted under Captain Ingersoll. After the war closed, he returned to Massachusetts and remained there several years, coming to Medina Co., in 1825, when the land was yet unsettled. He located on the banks of a creek, and has lived there ever since. He was married in 1817, to Ruth Davis, a native of Massachusetts. Their children are—Melvin, Truman, Robert and Phebe. His wife died in 1870. He is one of the few old settlers who can relate of the times when deer, bears and wolves reigned in the thick forests of the county. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and has served as Township Trustee several terms. He is a sturdy old veteran Democrat, having always voted that ticket.

CHARLES J. MESSMER, lawyer; Liverpool; was born in Bavaria in 1839. His parents emigrated to America in 1841, settling in Liverpool, where he has spent the major part of his life. He attended the common school, and, by industry, obtained an education, thus enabling him to teach, which he did very successfully for a number of years. He studied law and was under the instruction of Judge Walker, of Medina, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was married, in 1877, to Mary Bay, a native of Liverpool. They have one son—George F. He has held the offices of Township Clerk and Assessor, for five years and three years, respectively, being at present serving the second term as Justice of the Peace. He has, by his honesty and fidelity, won the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, which he richly deserves.

CHARLES M. METZGER, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; is one of the most prominent farmers of Liverpool. His parents are natives of Germany. He was born in Liverpool Township in 1844. He was raised on a farm and at present is following that occupation. He was married in 1868, to Sophia E. Seffner, a native of Summit Co., Ohio. They have one child, Charles Edward. He has been Township Trustee for several terms, has served as Justice of the Peace and also Land Appraiser. He is one of the influential and enterprising farmers of his township, and is very popular throughout the county, as was demonstrated when he was a candidate for County Auditor, he running ahead of his ticket, his party being in a minority. He occupies the position of Director of the Farmer's Life Insurance Company, and is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN MARSH, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1804. He is one of the pioneers of the township; coming into it as early as 1819, and has made it his residence ever since. He learned the trade of cooper with his father, and was

married in 1824, to Hepzibah Brainard, a native of Connecticut. They had four children—Mary, Franklin, Elezar and Elmer. His wife died in 1844. He was remarried in 1853, to Sallie E. Webster, a native of Massachusetts, by whom he had one son—Irvin J. He has been Constable and Trustee of his township several terms; has been Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, and is a Democrat. All his children are married. He is, at present, living a retired life, and has the reputation of being an upright citizen and a good neighbor.

WILLIAM H. NEWTON, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Hollis Newton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Southboro, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1798. At 8 years of age, he went with his parents to Onondaga Co., N. Y.; after living there eight years, he moved to Cayuga Co., N. Y.; at the end of two years, they moved to Canandaigua, N. Y. He was married to Debbie F. Beebe in 1824; he set out for Ohio in 1824, loading his household goods and wife in a lumber wagon, drawn by two yoke of oxen. He arrived at Abram Beebe's, in Liverpool Township, Sept. 17, 1824, making the journey in eighteen days. He purchased land of Daniel L. Coit, one mile south of the northeast corner of Liverpool Township. Here he settled and lived in habits of industry, temperance and religion, raising a family of nine children, of whom William H. Newton, the subject of this sketch, was one. He was born in Liverpool Township in 1838, and was married in 1861 to Mary E. Thomas, a native of Stark Co., Ohio. They have two children—Charles H. and Addie C. He is a devout member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

CHARLES H. PARKER; P. O. Liverpool; was born in Liverpool in 1836, and spent his youth in working on the farm and attending school. He was married in 1861 to Lucinda Lewis, a native of Lorain Co., Ohio. They have two children—Edna and Arthur, who are possessed of rare and wonderful musical talent. Mr. Parker is selling sewing machines, and is a leading business man of his community. He is a Republican in politics.

DWIGHT A. PARMELEE, Liverpool; was born in Liverpool in 1852. He attended the common school of his native village, and, after going through the regular course there, attended Oberlin College. He was married in 1876, to Ella M. Jordan, and has one daughter, Pearl. He is one of the prominent young men of Liverpool.

A. S. PARMELEE, miller, Liverpool; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1808; attended common school and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He came to Medina Co. in 1834, and built a saw and grist mill, and has been in the business ever since. He was married, in 1840, to Clarinda Wilmot, a native of Liverpool. This marriage brought forth two children—Ashel D. and Charles E. His wife died in 1844; he was remarried, in 1845, to Fannie W. Bates, a native of Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and is the father of four children from this marriage—Susan C., William E., James S. and Dwight A. Mr. Parmelee's parents were of Massachusetts, and he may be properly termed a "Yankee." He is, at present, running a woolen-factory and grist mill, and is doing a flourishing business. He is the pioneer miller of the township, and his acquaintance is very extensive. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM W. PURDY, farmer, Liverpool; was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1813; he attended the common school and learned the trade of shoemaker, and came to Medina Co. in 1846, and has lived here ever since. He was married, in 1833, to Olivia Dean, a native of Westchester Co., N. Y., her ancestors being the Deans who took such a prominent part in the Revolutionary war. They have seven children—Louise M., Hannah L., Thomas D., Zachary T., Sarah O., Joseph V. R. and William W. Mr. Purdy has been Supervisor and Trustee for a number of terms; he is at present living on the farm he cleared, on which are white sulphur springs; his home occupies one of the finest sites in the county, which he has made pleasant and comfortable by hard labor and industry. He boasts of being an old-time Democrat, and remains one to this day.

WILLIAM E. PARMELEE, Justice of the Peace, Liverpool; was born in Liverpool in 1848, and attended the common school of that village. He was married in 1871, to Melissa E. Noble, a native of La Grange, Lorain Co., Ohio; they have two children, a daughter named Ella, and an infant. Mr. Parmelee was Postmaster of his village for five years, and, though he is a Republican in politics, was elected Justice of the Peace, which is all the more an honor, inasmuch as Liverpool is a strongly Democratic township; he is a young

man and bears a good name and reputation wherever he is known; he is an energetic, industrious citizen, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he is highly esteemed; his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

L. B. PARKER, M. D.; Liverpool. Of those members of the medical profession of whose history dates back to pioneer days, the name of Dr. L. B. Parker, whose portrait is found in this work, stands among the most prominent. He is the son of Elijah and Mehetabel (Barber) Parker; the former was a descendant from one of three brothers who emigrated from England in an early day and settled near Boston, Mass.; but little of the surroundings of the early life of Elijah Parker are known. At the age of 16, however, we find him a soldier in the Revolutionary army, where he remained six years, fighting for his country's freedom. He subsequently moved to what is now Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., where he married Miss Mehetabel Barber. He remained a resident of that place until his death, which occurred in 1813. This sad event left Mrs. Parker with a family of eight children, of whom the Doctor was the seventh, and at that time only 3 years old. Mrs. Parker was a lady of more than ordinary energy, and, through her tireless exertions, the family was kept together and such advantages given them as her limited means would allow, and, as the Doctor says, "Thanks to her teaching, I cannot remember the time when I could not read well." Books were scarce in those days, and, though the Doctor was possessed of an ardent desire to attain an education, the advantages for his doing so were very limited. He read all books that he could procure, and among them the Bible, and the latter so thoroughly as to ever after be thoroughly familiar with Scripture. During his early life he was assisted greatly in gaining an education by the kindness of a Presbyterian clergyman, through whose assistance he gained quite a knowledge of mathematics, the sciences and Latin. At the age of 16 years he practiced surveying. Though the Doctor desired very much to take a collegiate course, he had not the means to enable him to do so. About this time the Presbyterian Church of Naples offered to send him to college, with a view of preparing him for the ministry; an ardent desire to attain an education added to this tempting offer; but, feeling that he could not subscribe to their creed, he was not so dishonorable as to accept their bounty and afterward disappoint them by selecting some other profession; he therefore, at 16 years of age, began the study of medicine, under the direction of a graduate of Yale College. After three years spent in study, he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Soon after this, he attended another term of lectures at the Geneva Medical College, where the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him. In 1833, he came to Ohio, and, finding an opening at Liverpool, Medina Co., he located there, and at once began the practice of medicine. Since that time he has devoted his time and attention almost wholly to his profession. The result of his life labor is a competency, and now, in his old age, he is reaping the reward of his early industry and economy. He has been possessed of strong physical powers, and even now, at 71 years of age, he is still engaged in the practice. Dr. Parker was married, in 1834, to Miss Maria Hastings, of Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y., who died in 1864. In 1867, he was married to Mrs. Lavina Wait, with whom he now lives. Ten children have been born to him, five only of whom are now living.

ALFORD RICHMOND, farmer; P. O. Liverpool. Among the old settlers and natives, is the subject of this sketch. His parents were natives of New York. He was born in Columbia, Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1821. He is the oldest of ten children—seven sons and three daughters. His young days were spent on a farm, and he obtained his education in the district school. He was married, in 1843, to Abigail Hance, who was born in New York in 1819. Her father, Jeremiah Hance, served in the war of 1812. They have three sons—Byron, Harris and Harrow. He has been Township Trustee for seven years; served as Justice of the Peace for a period of nine years, and is a Democrat in politics. He is one of the sturdy citizens and pioneers of the township. He took an active part in clearing the land, and is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of his township.

HIRAM RICHMOND, farmer; P. O. Liverpool. Hiram W. Richmond, a native of New York State, was born in 1800, and was married, in 1820, to Betsey Martin. They came to Medina Co. in 1819. Seven children were born to

them, of whom Hiram Richmond, the subject of this sketch, was one. He was born in Liverpool Township in 1827, and was raised on the farm, and has been engaged in that occupation ever since. He was married, in 1855, to Diantha Olin, a native of New York State. They have one son—Hiram W. He has been Township Trustee and Assessor several terms. At present, he is farming, and has charge of a cheese-factory, in which he is a partner. He is a quiet, unassuming and energetic citizen, and enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the foremost citizens of his township.

GUY E. RING, farmer; P. O. Liverpool. The subject of this sketch was born in New Hampshire, in 1815. He came into Medina Co. in 1833, and learned the trade of millwright. He was married in 1842, to Rebecca Fuller, a native of New York State. They have ten children—Mary, Martha, Alethia, Anna, Nellie, Jane, Elmer, Ira, Josephine, Leslie. One of their sons (Jonathan) died in the civil war. Mr. Ring is a Republican in politics.

DUDLEY P. STRANAHAN, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; was born in Windham Co., Conn., in 1823. His parents went to Cleveland in 1830, remaining there one year, after which they went to Columbia and remained there until 1860. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner with his father. He came to Liverpool and cultivated the farm, and carried on a lumbering and saw-mill business. He was married, in 1846, to Cornelia Tillotson, a native of Massachusetts. They have four children—Rolla, Helen, Miles and John. He is a member of the Disciples' Church; is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican "every time."

MRS. J. L. SPOONER, Liverpool. The subject of this sketch is a daughter of Ebenezer Wilmot, an old settler of Liverpool Township. She was born in Liverpool Township in 1826. Her parents were among the first families, her father having been a soldier in the war of 1812. She was married, in 1844, to Miles S. Spooner, a native of Liverpool. They have four children—Martha C., Joseph W., Elisha and Hattie. She is a member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN G. SCHOETTLE, Pastor, Liverpool; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. He obtained his education in the Rhein Mission Seminary of Germany. He is a graduate of this popular institution, and immediately after graduation was installed as a minister of the Gospel. He emigrated to America in 1864, and has had charges in Wisconsin, Indiana and Kentucky, at different periods, for sixteen years. He came to Liverpool in 1877. He was married, in 1865, to Julia Lautenschlaeger, a native of Wurtemberg, and has three children—Julia, Paul and Amanda. Mr. Schoettle has a large German congregation of the Evangelical denomination, some of its members being the best and most influential citizens of the township. There have been about ten additions to the church since his services began here.

LOUIS WEBER, farmer; P. O. Liverpool; is the son of George Weber, who married Mary Ann Eichert. The subject of this sketch was born in Alsace in 1830. His parents settled in Liverpool in 1834, when he was but 4 years old. He spent the greater part of his life on the farm, where he now resides, and was married, in 1855, to Margaret Flannigan, a native of Ireland, she being the daughter of John and Odelia (Graham) Flannigan, who came to this country in 1842. They have six children now living—George, Louise, Joseph, Cecilia, Caroline and Rosa. Two of their children are dead; Louise, who died in 1858, and John, who died in 1876. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he has been director for a number of years.

HELI M. WARNER, retired farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in Liverpool in 1816. His parents were from Connecticut, and were some of the oldest settlers of the county. He attended the common schools, and began farming in 1828. He was married in 1841 to Rebecca Cosset, a native of Liverpool, and has two children—John J. and Charles Henry. He is at present living a retired life, and it is said that he is one of the first children who were born in Liverpool Township. He is a Republican in politics.

MELETIAH WARNER, retired, Brunswick, Ohio. Meletiah Warner is the widow of the late Lucius Warner, deceased. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1805, and came to Medina Co. in 1815. He was married, in 1828, to Miss Millie Tillotson, a native of Berkshire Co., Mass. They have one daughter (Mary) living, and two other children are now dead. The surviving daughter is married to Mr. A. C. Armstrong, the purchasing agent of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, and is now located at

Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Warner were two of the oldest settlers in the county, and their settlement is narrated in another part of this work. Mr. Warner died in 1875. He was a man of pure, noble character, and had the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is spoken of as one of the great and noble men of his township. Mrs. Warner is now familiarly known as "Aunt Millie," and is a type of pioneer industry

ELIADA WARNER, retired farmer; P. O. Liverpool; was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1798. He attended the common schools of his native place, and, in 1818, came to Medina Co., and has been farming ever since. He was married in 1820, by the Rev. Alpheus Geer, to Margaret A. Nichols, a native of Waterbury, Conn., and has one son, Leonard, who is at present farming. Mr. Warner has filled the offices of Assessor and Land Appraiser on several occasions. He and his wife have been devout members of the Methodist Church since 1822, and were the first members of the first church. He is a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH W. WARNER, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; was born in Liverpool Township in 1818. He is the son of William Warner, who came into Medina Co. in 1815. He obtained his education in the district school of his township, and worked on his father's farm from his boyhood, and is now one of the most esteemed citizens of his township. He was married, in 1840, to Emily a Mathewson, a native of Connecticut. They have five children—Lucius W., Ellen H., Olive A., Philip L. and Joseph F. He is a member of the Methodist Church, a Republican in politics, and was elected Township Trustee, his township being overwhelmingly Democratic—an evidence of the popularity and good character of Mr. Warner. He is known throughout his whole township as an honest, industrious and upright citizen, well worthy the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC BETZ, farmer; P. O. Spencer; he was born May 17, 1818, in Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Penn., and came to this State with his father in the spring of 1820. They settled in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio. His father, John Betz, was born in Berks Co., Penn., on Feb. 28, 1773, and died in Norton Township, Summit Co., in 1852, at the advanced age of 79 years. His mother, Catharine (Troxell) Betz, was born in Pennsylvania May 24, 1778, dying in 1862, at the age of 84, in the same locality where her husband departed this life. Father Betz was a prominent man in his day, and was for years the choir leader, organist and schoolteacher in his native town, and, when following the custom of the fatherland, the teacher was furnished a dwelling, and was a personage looked up to and advised with as were the ministers of the Gospel in the early days of the New England colonies. They had eleven children—Sarah, born Jan. 28, 1795; Catharine, Dec. 25, 1796; Abraham, Jan. 17, 1800; he died Dec. 26, 1878; George, Oct. 26, 1803; Daniel, February, 1806; John, March 2, 1808, and died Feb. 1, 1863; Samuel, October, 1810; William, Sept. 12, 1813; Rebecca, Nov. 30, 1815; Isaac and Jacob (twins), May 17, 1818. We will now continue the family history by taking up the record of Isaac's family. He married Miss Mary Hartman, Oct. 14, 1831. She was born June 11, 1815, in Lohill Township, Northampton Co., Penn., and their children's names are as follows: Jonas W., born Dec. 7, 1832; Rebecca, Nov. 25, 1841; she died Aug. 12, 1844; Sarah K., now Mrs. J. W. Mantz, Feb. 12, 1843; John H., March 1, 1847; Mary A., Jan. 28, 1849, and died Feb. 20, 1867; Isaac J., Dec. 21, 1851. Mr. Betz moved to this county from Wayne, March 14, 1843, and settled in Spencer Township, on a tract of land bought two years previously. There was but little, if anything, done toward making a farm. The giant forest stood before him as if it would dispute the farther advance of the hardy pioneer. It must disappear before any crops could be raised; but he attacked it with a determined will to subdue it for his use, and level to the earth everything that stood in his way. How well he has succeeded, let the farm of over 200 acres, and the buildings thereon, tell the story;

they will speak for themselves. He has a comfortable home, in which to pass his declining years, as a recompense for past toil and privations, such as is but little understood by the dwellers on prairie lands, or the youth of to-day. The family used to attend the Methodist Church at River Corners, Rev. Abel Wood, Pastor, in the early days, when they had but one building for church and school purposes. Mr. Betz relates an incident of the early days, in the settlement of Wayne Co., that illustrates the newness of the country, and the advancement made in his day. One time, his twin brother and himself, when they were mere children, strolled out a little way from the house, and found a large, buck deer lying down; hurrying back, they asked their mother to come quick and see "the little cow with the big horns," giving their own name, as children sometimes will, for what they had seen.

MRS. S. A. BEMENT *nee* Miss Sally A. Raineer, Penfield; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., April 9, 1817. Her husband, Edmund C. Bement (deceased), was born in Lowville, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1813, and they were married Dec. 25, 1833. His last sickness, of but very few days, terminated in death July 15, 1875. They came to this State in the year 1837, and settled in La Grange, Lorain Co., where they remained until 1862, when they moved to Spencer Township, Medina Co., Ohio. The children were twelve in number—Edwin R., born March 2, 1834; Edmund D., March 22, 1835; Julia F., June 2, 1836; William H., May 3, 1838; Emily J., Nov. 5, 1839; Lydia L., April 2, 1841; George A., Aug. 14, 1843; Sarah A., March 28, 1846; Hiram N., May 20, 1848; Amanda M., Aug. 20, 1850; Ellen M., July 15, 1853 (she died July 31, 1854); Charles S., now living with his mother on the homestead, was born July 3, 1856. Four members of the family were in the army during the rebellion, their patriotism being shown by devotion to the Union, and two of them laying down their young lives on the altar of a beloved country, a bloody sacrifice, that we and all the coming generations might live where the blessings of a free government abound. Commencing with the eldest, Edwin R. enlisted in Battery E, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, on the 25th day of August, 1864, at Wooster, Ohio, and was mustered out of the service at Camp Dennison, July 12, 1865. He was in the battle of Nashville and Hood's raid. William H. enlisted in the 111th N. Y. V. I., and was instantly killed by the enemy's sharpshooters at Hatcher's Run, Va., by a shot through the head, April 2, 1865. George A. enlisted in Capt. A. H. Nickerson's Co. I, of the 8th O. V. I., and, after participating in a number of battles, died on July 11, 1864, in Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., from the effects of a gun-shot wound received in one of the battles around Petersburg, Va. The writer regrets that fuller information could not be readily obtained of the list of battles in which these brothers participated. George A. was promoted twice to non-commissioned officer for special bravery on the field of battle, and is highly spoken of by his commanding officer.

JOEL CURTICE, farmer; P. O. Spencer. He owns New York as the land of his nativity, having been born in Cayuga Co., Jan. 20, 1804. In his younger days he worked on the Erie Canal, and learned the trade of molder in Rochester, N. Y., working there some fifteen years. He came to this State in May, 1833, and settled in La Grange, Lorain Co., taking a contract for 166 acres, and giving $400 for it. He then worked at his trade in the foundry at Elyria, and made some improvements upon the land by building a log cabin upon the lot and clearing some of it. He afterward wrought at his trade for two years more, then went on his farm again and cleared fifty acres, having the land all paid for in four years from the time he bought it. In April, 1843, he traded his farm there for one in this township, and moved here, cleared 105 acres, with some help. Later on, he bought 54 more acres, making a good-sized farm of 159 acres. His father, Hosea, was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1773, and his mother in the same State about 1775. Her maiden name was Catharine Moore. Their children's names were Philena, Worthy, Amos, Hosea, Joel, Reuben, Harlow (died when a child), Alonzo, David, Susannah, Solomon and Catharine. His father died Feb. 5, 1864, in La Grange, Ohio, and his mother in the spring of 1850. Mr. Curtice was married June 6, 1826, in the town of Summerhill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., to Miss Emma Freeman, who was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 12, 1801. They had the following children: Clarissa A., born April 1, 1827; Harold, June 26, 1829; Joshua E., Nov. 11, 1831; Joel N., Oct. 6, 1834; Emma

C., Dec. 8, 1837; Laurinda E., June 24, 1840; William, May 23, 1843 (he died June 9, 1843; David A., April 22, 1845; Reuben E., March 24, 1849; Hiram A., Dec. 25, 1852. The great great-grandfather of Hosea Curtice was born in England, four brothers coming over to settle in the New World. There was a grand family re-union and golden wedding held here four years ago, on June 6, 1876; 105 relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Curtice assembled to do honor to the event, coming from Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, marking a day long to be remembered by those who participated in the festivities. There were music and singing, short and appropriate speeches were made by Rev. Cyrus Inman, Dr. Willey, Messrs. Smith and Cornell; and Joshua E., one of the sons of the aged pair, alluded in feeling terms to the advice his father gave him when he went out into the wide world for himself—to always be honest, and never, by word or deed, disgrace the family name. Mr. and Mrs. Curtice might be justly called typical pioneers, and, for persons at their time of life, still enjoy good health and buoyant spirits, acquired by active lives, temperance and frugality.

EPHRAIM COOLMAN, farmer; P. O. Spencer; was born in this township Feb. 5, 1849, and was married, April 20, 1873, to Miss Julia M. Dickinson, who was born Nov. 13, 1852; they have two children—Alice B., born Aug. 14, 1875, and Emma K., Sept. 5, 1876. Mr. Coolman owns the farm where he was born, and where his father first settled in this township, of 126 acres; it formerly consisted of 136 acres, but a small part of it has been sold. Upon this homestead his father toiled for many a weary day, clearing the land that was to be his home and the home of his children; showing all of the enterprise and firmness that used to characterize the early settlers of this county, and persevered until victory crowned his efforts and a fine farm well rewarded him for all the toil and privations he was obliged to undergo during those early days. He bought the first mowing-machine (Ball's) in the neighborhood, and left his son his father's fire-lock, a relic of bygone days; also the family clock, of Connecticut make, still running and marking the time of day as it did forty years ago. Mr. Coolman had a brother named John, who enlisted in the 2d O. V. C., Co. B, Capt. Lindsley, and died in the service at Ft. Leavenworth Feb. 20, 1862. Joseph Coolman, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Stark Co., Ohio, July 16, 1814, and died Oct. 14, 1875, in Spencer Township. He married, June 1, 1837, Miss Sarah Lance, born July 19, 1819, in Milton Township, Wayne Co., Ohio; their children were Mary, born June 8, 1838, died Aug. 28, 1878; Clara, born May 7, 1840, died Aug. 2, 1841; John, born Sept. 19, 1841, died in the service Feb. 20, 1862; Charity, born Oct. 24, 1843, now Mrs. Calvin Kryder; Harriet, Aug. 20, 1845, died March 31, 1846; William, born Jan. 29, 1847; Ephraim, Feb. 5, 1849; Milton W., May 18, 1851, died Oct. 15, 1877; Frances M., born April 7, 1853, now Mrs. F. Cornelius; Edward F., Aug. 22, 1855, died Feb. 13, 1874; Joseph A., born Sept. 24, 1858, died Jan. 16, 1862; Orville B., born June 19, 1864, and Sarah A., April 27, 1866. Mrs. Joseph Coolman is living at Spencer Center with the younger members of her family in a quiet retirement. Her husband came to this county in 1838, making it some forty-two years since they became identified with the history of Spencer Township.

JAMES B. DICKINSON, farmer; P. O. Spencer. The subject of this sketch has led a somewhat checkered life until within the past few years, but has managed to hold his own against all assailants, until now his life passes on the even tenor of its way. He was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1832. His father, John Dickinson, was born in Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 3, 1807, and came to this State in the spring of 1851, settling in Spencer Township. He died June 1, 1880. The mother was born in one of the New England States, the date not obtainable, and died in 1834; her maiden name was Catharine Bradford. The children by this first marriage were James B. and an infant sister who died when a child six months old. His father married again, in 1834, a Miss Catharine Foote, who was born in Marion Township, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 6, 1815. They had the following children: Merritt (dead), William N., Mary, David L. (born July 24, 1845, died in the service), Staley H., and Julia M. (now Mrs. E. Coolman). James has a good record as a soldier among his old comrades of the 8th. He enlisted April 19, 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln for troops for the three months' service,

in the 8th O. V. I., Co. K, Capt. W. M. Pierce. They re-enlisted for three years, or during the war, before their first term expired, at Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati. While in camp the only incident that transpired worthy of note, except the usual routine of dress parades, camp and guard duty, was his attempt to swim the river and back again, in which he came near being drowned, but was rescued by a comrade named William Bacon, now of Medina. The first battle in which he participated was that of Kernstown, Va. They were under the command of the heroic veteran Gen. Shields, who drove "Stonewall" Jackson, after the battle was decided in our favor, up the famous Shenandoah Valley, in an almost continuous skirmish for many miles. Col. Ashby, of the Black Horse Confederate Cavalry, covered the retreat of the rebels. A good shot was made by him at an officer said to be Ashby, who was mounted and at a distance of half a mile from our advancing line. Having received permission from his Captain to try a shot at that distance, he threw the sights of his Enfield rifle to 900 yards and fired. The bullet, sent true to its aim, struck the bullet-proof breast-plate of the officer and nearly carried him off his horse, the impact being heard plainly at that distance. His Colonel, coming up soon after, commended the good marksmanship displayed. The next action of any importance was that of Romney, W. Va., where they drove the enemy out of town, followed by the fight at Blue Gap. They went into winter quarters at Romney, performing picket and guard duties; while here he was taken sick and transferred to the convalescent camp at Alexandria; upon his recovery, he rejoined his command and taking transports were moved to the Peninsula under Gen. McClellan. They were generally held as a reserve force in the battles of that period. He was also in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Blooming Forge. Again they faced the enemy at Mine Run, with Gen. Meade as commander, and in the many skirmishes along the Rappahannock. In the last battle (that of Gettysburg), he was wounded three times; first, in the early part of that great battle by a small piece of shell which wounded his fore-finger, but did not disable him; then by another fragment of shell, which struck him on the right leg; soon after a bullet pierced his right arm just above the elbow, shattered the bone, and he was obliged to retire from the fight. He was sent to the corps hospital, and transferred to Pittsburgh, then to Philadelphia and lastly to Newark, N. J., and put into the Invalid Corps, afterward sent to New York, where the duty consisted in guarding the deserters and prisoners of war. He was mustered out of service on the 29th of June, 1864. The month previous, May 21, he married Miss Harriett E. Gage, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1843. Coming back to Ohio, soon after his discharge from the service, he went to Jones Co., Iowa; has been there and back several times in periods of five or six years at a time, but finally settled down permanently in this township in 1871. He has the reputation of being a fearless soldier and faithful in the discharge of his duties as such, obeying every order with alacrity, unmindful of the dangers he might encounter.

SOLOMON F. DIMOCK, farmer; P. O. Spencer; was the son of a clergyman, and the sixth child of a family of twelve members. He was born in what was then known as the county of Montrose, Penn., Feb. 6, 1816, moving with his father's family to this county in 1834. He afterward settled in Spencer Township, where he now resides. He was married Nov. 7, 1839, to Miss Cynthia Warner, who was born April 16, 1821, in Genesee Co., N. Y. She was the daughter of William Warner, of Montville Township, and a sister of Dr. Henry Warner (deceased), whose biography will be found in the medical department of this work. Mr. Dimock, buying the land where he now lives with only fifteen or twenty acres of slashing that might be called improvements, has made a fine farm of 100 acres as a homestead, although owning, at times, other pieces of real estate. The present improvements, consisting of a substantial farmhouse, barns, etc., attest the energy and industry of its occupant. For many days has he taken his ax and walked three miles to work for 50 cents per day, and board himself. The father of the above-named gentleman, Rev. S. Dimock, was a native of the Green Mountain State, and was born in Bennington, Sept. 22, 1780. He was married in 1804, to Miss Clarissa Phelps, of Pownel, Vt. She was born April 16, 1788. They moved, in 1813, to the State of Pennsylvania. He was licensed to preach the next year, and was ordained as a clergyman of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church, in 1818. They again moved, this time to Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1828; and, after laboring in the Master's vineyard in different localities there, they came to Sharon, Medina Co., in the year 1834. Here he preached the Word, the Truth and the Life, until, worn out, his age and infirmities began to tell upon him, when he selected a home with his youngest daughter in Olmsted, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he calmly gave up this life, spent in doing good to his fellowmen. He died Aug. 8, 1873, at the good old age of 93; his wife, Clarissa, died at the same place, April 18, 1877. Their children were Sally P., Theoda B., Horace N., William P., John P., Solomon F., Clarissa H., Sally P. (2d), Davis H., Laurenia G., Mary J. and Augusta M. William Davis Dimock, only child of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sharon, this county, Dec. 26, 1840, and was married July 4, 1864, to Miss Helen L. Holland. She was born in Huntington, Lorain Co., July 24, 1840. Her parents were Abram and Mary A. Holland, and were from the State of Massachusetts. They have one child, named Bertha A., born Aug. 9, 1873, and an adopted son, Hally F., born in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1864. His father, Henry D. Warner, is a cousin of Mr. Dimock. W. D. Dimock is one of the rising young farmers of this township, owning and managing a large farm, and is respected by the people of the community for his integrity and moral worth.

ALFRED D. DONARD, farmer; P. O. Spencer; is a well-to-do and prominent citizen of this township, and was born April 18, 1843, in Schuylkill Co., Penn. He came to this State Nov. 18, 1859, and was married in Spencer March 21, 1867, to Miss Mercy J. Driskell, who was born in this county and township Sept. 6, 1848. Their children are Mertie M., born July 6, 1868; Hattie F., Oct. 29, 1870; Alice L., April 6, 1873; Hugh E., Aug. 8, 1875; Lou Gertrude, May 21, 1879. Mr. Donard has a fine farm of 225 acres that constitutes his homestead, and another farm of 130 acres, three-quarters of a mile east, all valuable land, and under the best of cultivation. There are two good houses and barns upon the home lot, which he has built, besides other improvements, such as belong to a well-ordered farm of the American type. His business, conducted upon a systematic, liberal plan, cannot be other than remunerative, as industry and economy will bring their own reward.

REUBEN FALCONER, farmer; P. O. Spencer; his father, a gentleman of English descent, whose given name was Henry, was born in 1763, and died in 1836. The mother's maiden name was Fannie Thockmorton, of French extraction, was born in 1774, died in 1827. The record of their marriage is not available, and we omit the date. They had ten children—Samuel A., Esther, William, Keziah, Abraham, Daniel, Francis, Belinda, Gilbert D. and Reuben; all dead except the latter and Belinda. Reuben was born May 9, 1818, in Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, and wedded Oct. 1, 1840, Mrs. Lucinda May Booth, who was born in Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y. Nov. 25, 1814. The children by this marriage were Reuben Henry, born Oct. 27, 1841; Fanny L., July 26, 1843, died Feb. 16, 1855; Lucinda M., Aug. 14, 1845 (now Mrs. George W. Gallatin); Archalaus R., Sept. 21, 1847; Amandus D., Sept. 27, 1849; Roswell G., April 5, 1852; John E., Feb. 10, 1855. Names of the children of Mrs. F. by first marriage with Daniel Booth were Laura G. and Lebues Luman. Mr. F. came to Spencer Township in 1828, taking up 50 acres in the southeast part of the township. Afterward removing to his present location one-half mile north of River Corners, on an unimproved place, cleared it up himself and made the improvements now to be seen upon the premises. And now, in the decline of life, he can enjoy the fruits of his early labors and self-denial. His life, the repetition of the struggles and hardships of hundreds of others who begin life in the forest, and, persevering, surmount all impediments, and succeed by force of will and energy. He has a good farm of 100 acres, which, although of forbidding nature at first, has been made prolific by applying the modern methods of farming. Good books are his delight, and his mind is stored with valuable treasures of information. Enlisting under the first call of President Lincoln, for three months in the 8th O. V. I., Company K, commanded by Capt. Pierce; his regiment mustered in at Cleveland, April 27, 1861, and were sent to Camp Dennison, and mustered out Aug. 18, 1861, without Mr. F. seeing much service, except the ordinary routine of drill, guard and camp duty. His eldest son, Reuben H., enlisted in Capt. Williams' Company B, of the 42d O.

V. I. (President-elect J. A. Garfield's old regiment), serving as drummer until promoted to the position of Drum Major, which he held to the close of the war. The company were mustered in Sept. 22, 1861, and were mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1864.

RICHARD FREEMAN, farmer; P. O. Spencer. He was born in December, 1837, and is one of the go-ahead, active farmers of this part of Medina Co., enterprising and fully up to the times. He married Miss Mary C. Aldrich, a lady of refinement and culture, by whom he has two children—James W. and Minnie M. He is located upon a good farm, with permanent improvements and well-settled neighborhood, and has a host of friends throughout the township, which speaks well for his uniform kindness and conduct to all. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Gull) Freeman, were born in Lincolnshire, England, and came to this State in 1837, settling in Akron, Summit Co., but moved to Spencer Township, this county, in the year 1842. Richard Freeman left this county in 1858, going to Iowa, where he remained until the firing upon Ft. Sumter, when he enlisted in the 12th I. V. I., Company K. They went to Camp Benton, Mo., remaining there about two months; drilling, guard and routine duties comprising the labor of those days, but fitting them for the more serious work of the near future—for they were soon sent to take part in the battles and victories of Fts. Henry and Donelson. That they performed their allotted tasks faithfully, winning the plaudits of the nation, for the first victories, we well know, bearing their part in those actions with the undaunted bravery which characterized the Western soldiers. In the next battle, that of Shiloh, Mr. Freeman was taken prisoner, April 6, 1862, and was paroled and exchanged Oct. 16, 1862. After rejoining his regiment, he participated in the battles of Raymond, Champion Hills, etc., and was at the surrender of Vicksburg, also the second battle of Jackson; he was with the disastrous Red River expedition, under Gen. Banks, comprising the battles of Pleasant Hill, Peach Orchard Grove, and Sabine Cross Roads. Among the other engagements were those of Iuka and Franklin, near Nashville, where the rebel army, under Gen. Hood, met a terrible defeat, and were driven out of Tennessee. He also participated in the pursuit of Gen. Price across the State of Missouri, for hundreds of miles, our army suffering greatly by reason of forced marches and privations. Serving out his time of enlistment, he returned north and settled upon the farm where he now resides.

ALVIN W. GANNETT, farmer; P. O. Spencer; was born June 8, 1824, in Genesee Co., N. Y., and was married Oct. 1, 1846, to Miss Mary Stuart. She was born April 11, 1821, in Cortland Co., N. Y. The names of their children are—Frank A., born Nov. 16, 1847; Sarah M., May 17, 1849; Martha D., Aug. 20, 1850 (now Mrs. Henry Franks); Worthy H., April 24, 1856; Warner A., May 26, 1858, he died March 30, 1862; Willie A., May 26, 1860. The father of the subject of this sketch, Joseph Gannett, was born June, 1774, and was a native of the Old Bay State, his occupation being the oldest known to man, viz., farming. He married Miss Martha Stone, who was born in March, 1783, in the State of Massachusetts. They moved with their family to this State in the year 1835. Mr. Gannett died in this county in 1846. They had the following children—Aleck, Ruth, Olive, Joseph, Hannah, Alvin W. and Mary J; there are four now living—Olive, Joseph, Hannah and Alvin W. Mr. Gannett says their present fine farm was a perfect wilderness when he and his father moved upon it. Together they felled the forest and subdued the land for their chosen occupation, and in common with others felt the privations of pioneer life. Theirs was the first frame house between the centers, and for a long time they were nearly alone. He has seen farm after farm gradually brought under cultivation, until now a landscape spreads out to the view, of well-cultivated fields dotted in all directions by homes of friends and neighbors. The farm, consisting of 150 acres of high, rolling, easily drained land, lies on both sides of the north-and-south road, is well fenced, has a good, commodious farm dwelling and convenient barns. Mrs. Mary (Stuart) Gannett had two brothers in the Union army who served their country faithfully during the war, in the 23d O. V. I., President Hayes' old regiment. Elijah R. was twice wounded, and once had the misfortune to be taken prisoner of war, and confined at Danville, Va.

JOSEPH GIAR, farmer; P. O. Spencer. The father of our subject, Henry Giar, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in June, 1787; was by occupation a farmer, and married, in 1814, to Elizabeth Bender, who was born in

1797, and whose father, Jacob Bender, served throughout the time "that tried men's souls" —the Revolutionary war. The names of the children by this marriage were Mary, Joseph (the subject), Samuel, John, Elizabeth, Francis, Henry W. and James J.—all living at the date of this writing. Joseph was born in what is now called Carroll Co., Ohio, May 31, 1817, and came to this county April 14, 1834. He was married Nov. 1, 1840, to Relepha Tanner, born in Wayne Co., Ohio, September, 1818. Celia Lovina was the only child, who was born Feb. 11, 1843, and died June 27, 1850. Mrs. Giar departed this life Aug. 9, 1843. Mr. Giar was married again, May 22, 1845, to Miss Almira A. Turner, who was born June 23, 1827, in Orleans Co., Vt. The names of the children by the second marriage were—Emma M., Nettie R., Williard S., Levi W. and John H. Mr. G. came to Spencer Township at a time when there was but very little improvement in the south part of the town, helping to chop and clear of timber twenty-six miles of road, and, taking the farm where he now resides, which was a solid block of forest, has chopped and cleared, in the vicinity, 206 acres of beech and maple woods. In those early days a source of revenue was derived from the ashes of burned log heaps, by making what was called black salts, from which pearl-ash was made. After making enough for a load, he would haul it with an ox team to Litchfield to find a market. He has seen the wilderness blossom as the rose, and the primeval forest disappear before the sturdy blows of the ax in the hands of the daring, progressive pioneer. We can have but a faint conception to-day of the difficulties our fathers had to contend with; we hear the recital from aged lips of the hardships and privations of those early days, but, surrounded with our present civilization, cannot realize what our progenitors endured while erecting a home in the wilderness. Friend Giar made a division of his property a short time ago, bequeathing to each of his five children forty acres, retaining the buildings with nine acres of land, but has since bought back from one of the heirs the portion allowed, for $1,000, which leaves him a homestead proper of about 50 acres.

M. H. HUFFMAN, farmer; P. O. Spencer; His father was Jacob Huffman, born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1804, and married Elizabeth Protsman, in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1826. The children were David H., Malachi H., Mary E., Melinda, John E., Jacob, George F. and Elizabeth L.; but five living at this date. Malachi H. was born on the 24th of August, 1830, in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio; married June 6, 1858, to Miss Ann J. Rice, born in the same county, April 12, 1840. The children of this union were Horace Porter (dead), Charles T. (dead), Ada R., Francis M. (dead), Redella M., Eugene H. (dead), and Lilla B. Mr. Huffman came to Spencer Township in 1862, and, buying the farm of 106 acres where he now resides, has made a beautiful home by building a large, well-arranged and convenient house, warmed by a furnace, and supplied with other modern improvements, a good-sized library of valuable books, as well as other articles which evidence taste and refinement. His home is noted for its boundless hospitality and solid comfort, while a cheerful, smiling hostess dispenses the bounties of a well-filled table; an interesting, intelligent family of children, make up the sum of happiness to be found in this well-ordered household. In 1853, Mr. Huffman journeyed to Iowa, where he remained for several months, coming back to Ohio only to return in the spring of 1855, traveling on foot over a large part of the State, with the object of exploration and adventure. While there he bought a tract of land near Fort Dodge, afterward sold for lands in Medina County. He was a volunteer to repel a threatened Indian attack upon the frontier settlements of Western Iowa. The farm he now owns there is located four miles west of Des Moines. Mr. H., like many others, finally returned to his first love, Ohio, to settle down permanently in the everyday, uneventful life of a farmer, and he may well have a pardonable pride in his home and its surroundings. He has been President, for several years, of the Union District Fair, of West Salem, composed of members from the three counties of Ashland, Wayne and Medina.

SILAS KITCHEN, farmer; P. O. Spencer. Father Moses Kitchen was born in 1778, in Northampton Co., Penn. His occupation was that of tanner. He was married to Ann M. Andrews, of the same State. Their children were in the following order of birth: Elizabeth, Hannah, Jacob, Thomas, Christean, Susan, Eve, Silas (the subject of this biography), Jeremiah and Simon Peter—only three now living. Mr. K. came to the State of Ohio in the fall of

1818, stopping in Jackson Township, Wayne Co. then, but now known as Ashland Co. He died March 18, 1848. Silas was born May 5, 1819, in what is now Ashland Co., Ohio, and married Elizabeth Dickason, who also was born in Ashland Co., April 29, 1826. They moved in the spring of 1854 to this county. Ann M., James W., Sarah L., Zachariah H., Willard (dead), Elmer Ellsworth and Jeremiah, are the names of this interesting family. Mr. Kitchen has made the extensive improvements now seen on the homestead; has a large farm (380 acres), making additions from time to time to the original 100 acres of the old farm. The house, a large, substantial frame structure, gives promise of the comfort and contentment within. The grounds, adorned with shade trees, and the well-kept surroundings, show the handiwork of the intelligent, go-ahead American farmer. The well-stored book-case shows that Mr. K. intends to keep posted in all that pertains to advancement and literature, and he needs these helps, for a family of school-teachers have grown up around the hearthstone, and these books have played an important part by affording them general information so necessary to a successful teacher. An obliging neighbor, a friend in time of need, and a well-spent life, characterizes his record, an example that will *live* in the memories of children and friends long after he has passed away.

ALONZO H. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Chatham. Samuel Miller, the father of the gentleman whose name appears above, was born A. D. Dec. 2, 1821, and married March 26, 1837, to Miss Susanna Rice, who was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 11, 1815; his occupation was that of cabinet-maker, learning his trade in Massillon, Ohio; he died Nov. 27, 1850. The children were Edwin R., born Feb. 15, 1838; Orlando died when a child; Alonzo H., May 31, 1841; Emma E., July 2, 1843; Charles E., Dec. 30, 1845, and George W., Nov. 11, 1848; all born in Stark Co., this State. Alonzo wedded Rachel A. Inman, March 26, 1867. (Her father, John Inman, was born in the State of New York, Aug. 5, 1822; he died Aug. 29, 1877; he was one of the earliest settlers of this township; her mother, Polly E. Graves, born July 26, 1827, and died July 18, 1862.) There were seven children, Frank I., born Jan. 8, 1868; Lecta E., Nov. 5, 1869; Clyde, Oct. 6, 1871 (dead); Lillian, Feb. 23, 1873, died March 20, 1873; John H., Sept. 11, 1874; Charles, July 11, 1877; Rachel A., Dec. 4, 1880. Mr. Miller met with the greatest misfortune that can fall to the lot of man, by losing the partner of his joys and sorrows, the mother of his children, who died Dec. 4, 1880; she was an estimable lady, and loving wife and mother. Upon the breaking-out of the war, Mr. Miller, impelled by patriotic ardor, enlisted in the 42d O. V. I., Company B, mustered in Sept. 22, 1861, and served three years and eight days. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and were sent from there to Eastern Kentucky. The first battle in which he engaged was that of Middle Creek, Ky., marching from there to Cumberland Gap, where they had a number of lively skirmishes about that part of the State; were withdrawn from Cumberland Gap to Jackson, Ohio, and marched from there to Charleston, W. Va., the enemy retreating, thence back to Gallipolis, taking a steamer to Memphis, Tenn. The next engagements in which the regiment took an active part were Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas Post. From there to Young's Point, where they worked on the canal, intended to change the channel of the Mississippi, but the father of waters was too much for engineering skill, and the forces engaged were defeated in the attempt. He was with the expedition to obtain cotton bales for the purpose of protecting the men and boats preparing to run the batteries of Vicksburg. As the country was inundated, it was not so difficult to obtain it by poling flat-boats across the plantations wherever cotton could be found, but not so easy to return against the current. The succeeding action was that of Thompson's Hill, in the rear of Grand Gulf, followed by that of Champion Hills, near Vicksburg; he was in two desperate charges upon that besieged city; also the fight at Black River and Jackson (the second battle of that name). The regiment were then sent to New Orleans, thence to Opelousas, West Louisiana, and back to Plaquemine, where the majority of the regiment, tired of "tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," offered to veteranize as cavalry, but were refused the boon, and marched to Baton Rouge, near which place they had a skirmish, the last fight in which Mr. Miller was destined to be engaged. He was placed upon detached service soon after, under Adjt. Gen. Thomas; serving his country

long and well, true to the old flag, conscious of having performed his duty as a citizen and a man, he was finally mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1864. In civil life, he has the respect and confidence of his neighbors, who have several times elected him to the office of Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace.

JOHN ORISON MARSH, farmer; P. O. Spencer. The father of Mr. Marsh, John P. Marsh, is known as the first settler in this township, coming in the spring of 1823, buying 104 acres of land of Simon Parkman, two miles and a half east and north of the village of Spencer, by road. The person named at the head of this article was then 9 years old; born Jan. 2, 1814, in Smithville, N. Y.; he married Hannah Inman in the year 1839. Their children were named as follows: Maria, Elizabeth, Samuel P. and John A. His wife died Jan. 12, 1867. July 12, 1868, he married Miss Martha Murray, sister of Squire John C. Murray, of Spencer. Samuel P. Marsh, a brother of John O., was the first white child born in this township, A. D. March 25, 1826; he is now a resident of Oregon, doing well and amassing considerable property. John O., taking the gold fever in 1849, started that year for the land of promise, crossing the plains in wagons, until they reached Humboldt, where they took to saddles and pack-mules for the rest of the journey. After mining and prospecting two years, he started to return via Panama, but for some reason the vessel got out of its latitude, was becalmed for over sixty days, and the passengers and crew were put on short allowance of food and water, for that time suffering greatly, but were finally relieved after being out of sight of land ninety-four days. This trip and journey, with its scenes of excitement, danger and suffering, identifies Mr. Marsh with the celebrated "49-ers" of that era. The writer was shown, as a relic of early days, by Mr. Marsh, the family clock, which he has had in his family for forty years, and which cost $40. It was made at Bristol, Conn., and has needed but trifling repairs, and is still running, keeping good time.

V. W. PARENT, farmer; P. O. Spencer; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1819, and married, June 23, 1842, Miss Lucy A. Baldwin, who was born Aug. 21, 1821; their children were William, born July 18, 1843, died Dec. 29, 1844; Paulina, now Mrs. H. J. Foster, born Sept. 18, 1844; Julia and Julius (twins), born Sept. 9, 1847; Julius died Dec. 28, 1847; Edgar, born Sept. 18, 1849; Isabel, now Mrs. J. W. Ross, born Nov. 11, 1851; Alonzo, born April 9, 1855, died Feb. 2, 1874; Cora, now Mrs. Roswell G. Falconer, born Aug. 2, 1858. Mrs. Lucy A. Parent died Nov. 28, 1862; Mr. Parent married again, Feb. 9, 1863, Mrs. Julia A. Rounds, of Hampden Co., Mass.; she was born March 12, 1820. V. W. was the fourth child of William and Lois (Robbins) Parent. His father was born in New Jersey May 5, 1775, and died Jan. 21, 1873, aged 98; his mother was born Nov. 28, 1790; she died Jan. 13, 1878, aged 86 years. The names of his brothers and sisters, in order of their birth, are as follows: Calista, born June 13, 1810; Roxana, born Aug. 27, 1811; Benjamin, born May 3, 1813; V. W., born Jan. 9, 1819; Lois, born Oct. 11, 1820; William W., born Jan. 19, 1822; Hezekiah, born April 29, 1823; Margaret, born Sept. 19, 1825; Abigail, born Nov. 27, 1827; Elmina, born Aug. 12, 1829; Lucy, born June 21, 1839. Mr. Parent came to this county in 1837, a boy of 18, and, in the past forty-three years, has seen many and important changes occur in Spencer Township. Fruitful fields and happy homes have taken the place of the wild woods and bark wigwams, the home of the savage. In place of the tortuous trail, winding in and out among the trees and stumps, are broad highways with good bridges over the streams they were wont to ford. He is a well-to-do farmer; has over 200 acres of good land; keeps a large herd of stock, and is rugged and hearty for a man of his age, but would now hardly enjoy the pioneer life of forty years ago. He had two brothers who lost their lives in the army during the great rebellion—William W. enlisted in the 67th O. V. I., Co. F, Capt. E. Woodford, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Mt. Jackson, Edinburg, Harrison's Landing, Va., and Morris Island, Ft. Wagner, and the siege of the same, in South Carolina, Chester Station, Drury's Bluffs and the Cross Roads, Va., also at Richmond and Petersburg.

LEVI C. WILLIAMS, civil engineer, Spencer; was born June 16, 1834, at Shoal Creek, Lauderdale Co., Ala. He came to this State April 11, 1866, and settled in the eastern part of Spencer Township. He was married, March 31, 1855, to Sophia L. Blackman, who was born

in the town of Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., on the 6th of December, 1835. Their children were named George T., Jennie A., Alvan J., Jessie M., Flora A., Norman H., Ada L. and Seymour B. On the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted, on the 19th of April, 1861, in Co. A. (Capt. Lockaby) 96th N. Y. V. I. Their Captain deserting them, Earl Pierce was transferred from another regiment to the command of Co. A. Stephen Moffitt was Colonel, and George W. Hindes, Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment rendezvoused at Auburn and Elmira, N. Y., going to the front at Washington June 11, 1861, and were assigned to the First Division, Second Brigade, Sixth Corps. He participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Jones' Ford, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross Roads, Blackwater, Kingston, Whitehall, Swift Creek, Little Washington, Gardner's Bridge, Petersburg, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Ft. Harrison, and the second battle of Fair Oaks in 1864, and in the campaign resulting in the fall of Richmond, the rebel capital. Mr. Williams was, at different times, under Gens. Devens, Curtis, Nelson, Butler and Terry, and was twice slightly wounded. The father of the above-named gentleman was Theophilus Williams, born at Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1799. His father moved to Oneida Co. while it was yet a wilderness, and he and his family endured great hardships and privations during the early years of the settlement. Mr. Williams was emphatically a self-made man, and, although he attained to quite an eminence in his profession as a civil engineer, yet he had no advantages for obtaining an education, but fought against early poverty, without teachers, and almost without books, except the few that were kindly loaned or given him. He taught school in the townships of Lee, Western, Fish Creek and other places, from 1822 to 1826. The somewhat celebrated Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, when a boy, was a pupil of his in one of these schools. He was married on the 10th of July, 1823, to Miss Annis A. Seymour, and, in 1826, received an appointment as civil engineer (under Judge Roberts, Chief Engineer) on the Ohio & Chesapeake Canal, also to the United States Topographical Engineers, under Col. Abert, in 1827. A year later, we find him making a survey and map of the Potomac River under Col. James Carney (or Karney). In the fall of 1831, he was sent to the State of Alabama, under Judge Roberts, to engage in the construction of a steamboat canal around Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River. He succeeded Judge Roberts as Engineer in Chief in 1833, and finished the work in 1836, when he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the United States Topographical Engineer Corps, and placed upon the staff of Gen. Andrew Jackson, then President, in 1838. He afterward resigned for a more active service—that of Consulting Engineer of the State of Tennessee, on a State system of McAdam and turnpike roads. In this position he remained until the summer of 1843, when he resigned and came North to Oneida Co., N. Y., but removed in the spring of 1846 to Western New York, and settled in Ontario Township, Wayne Co., where he followed the plow until 1850, when he was called to a more congenial pursuit as Chief Engineer on the enlargement of the Erie Canal, with an office located at Lockport, where he remained until removed by the opposite political party, when he obtained a situation as Chief Engineer on the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad in 1852 and 1853. He resigned to accept the position of Resident Engineer on the enlargement of the Erie Canal during the years of 1853 to 1856, having sole charge of the construction of forty-three miles of the canal, from Spencer Port to Reynale's Basin. He was again removed by the accession to power of the Know-Nothing party, to make room for some party favorite, in the fall of 1856. In 1860, Mr. Williams labored earnestly for the election of Abraham Lincoln, espousing the cause of the North, the more heartily from his knowledge of the evils of slavery, which his residence in the South had given him. He tendered his services to the Government, but was refused on account of his age. He became identified with the history of Medina Co. by moving to the eastern part of Spencer Township, where his son Levi C. now resides, in the spring of 1866, and purchased what was then known as the Peter Rice farm, where he lived until his death by apoplexy, Oct. 29, 1879. He experienced religion a few years before, and was a man universally respected as upright, just and charitable in all his dealings—a friend of the needy and oppressed, a champion of every reform. We cannot close this interesting biography without speaking of the life com-

panion of Mr. Williams. Annis Amanda Seymour was born in the town of Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 19, 1807. She was related directly, on her father's side, with ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York. Her father was one of the earliest settlers of Oneida Co. She followed her husband with unerring devotion in all his various professional wanderings. She was the mother of seven children, three girls and four boys; only four of them are now living. She was ever the faithful, affectionate wife and kind, loving mother. After Mr. Williams' death, she bought a house and lot in the village of Chatham Center, this county, where she still lives, at the age of 73 years.

REV. ABEL WOOD, farmer and clergyman, Spencer. His parents were Francis Wood, born Oct. 12, 1764, in New Jersey; his mother, Rachel (Dodd) Wood, born in New Jersey, in January, 1774. They were married Oct. 22, 1792, in New Jersey. The father died Jan. 8, 1853, in this township, and his mother died in Sullivan, Lorain Co., Ohio. Mr. Abel Wood was born Oct. 9, 1802, in New Jersey, and married Jan. 9, 1823, in Richland Co., Ohio, Miss Catharine Rowland, who was born Aug. 6, 1800. The children by his first marriage were Rachel M., William B., Joseph R., Francis M., Christina R., James A. and Charles D. His wife and infant child died April 7, 1838. The second marriage was with Mrs. Sophia (Graves) Tubbs, who was born Sept. 19, 1810, in Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y. The children were Lucena S., Lebbues A., Charlotte C., Parmelia A., all born in Spencer Township. Mr. Wood has belonged to the Methodist Church for fifty-one years, and has assisted in the services, first, as Class-leader and Exhorter, and was ordained Deacon in 1853, and Elder in 1862. He was one of the earliest settlers, and a pioneer preacher; a conscientious earnest worker in his Master's service, sometimes, in order to meet appointments, walking to Sullivan, Brighton, Rochester, and many other places to hold divine services on Sundays. For further details of his pioneer life, see history of Spencer Township. His son, L. A. Wood, is a farmer, living a mile and three-quarters north of River Corners, formerly called Spencer's Mills. He was married March 22, 1869, to Miss Caroline Koons, who was born in Homer, Medina Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1850. The names of their children are as follows: Monroe E., born April 26, 1871, and died April 24, 1872; Mary A., March 15, 1873; Arthur Sidney, July 10, 1875. Mr. Wood's farm contains 103 acres, and shows the evidences of thrift and good management usual to our young American farmers.

BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BARRY, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Among the prominent farmers and stockmen is the subject of this sketch. He is the son of George Barry, Sr., a native of New York, who married Catharine Faussaur, a native of France. They had three children—Henry, Stephen and the subject of this sketch. He was born in New York City in 1829. He was employed as a clerk in a wholesale establishment of his native city, and came to Brunswick in 1853. He was married to Maria Beadle, a native of New York. They have fourteen children—Catharine, Alice, Raphael, George, Carrie, Edward, William, Ella, Charles, Jessie, Stephen, Moses, Ernest and Oliver. Catharine is married to Joseph Beebe; Alice is married to Frank Beebe; Carrie is married to H. E. Bolles; George is married to Rosetta Heacox. He was a participant in the great sleigh ride. He is a lover of fine stock, and takes pride in having some of the best horse-flesh extant.

WILLIAM WAYNE BROWN, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Samuel B. Brown, a native of New York, was born Nov. 16, 1803, and was married to Sybel Seton Oct. 24, 1824. She was born in New York July 19, 1806. Three of their children are now living—William W., Edwin B. and Amelia E. William Wayne was born in Hinckley, Medina Co., Dec. 11, 1831. He received a common-school education, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He was married, June 6, 1851, to Jane Furniss, a native of Royalton, Ohio. She died a short time after their marriage. He was re-married, to Sophronia Sarles, a native of Royalton. They have four children—Bernice C., married

Bertha Parker; Frank W., married Maggie M. Sell; Elmer O. and Ida M. He has held the office of Assessor of his township.

HENRY BENNETT, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Among the prominent farmers of Brunswick is the subject of this sketch. His father, Capt. O. R. Bennett, was a native of New Hampshire, and was in the war of 1812. He was married to Elizabeth Ford. They came here in 1828, and were the parents of seven children, among whom was Henry. He was born in Brunswick July 29, 1829. He obtained a common-school education, and has been an honored resident and farmer ever since. He was married, in 1851, to Eunice Squier, a native of New York. They have two children—Addie M. and Hallie W. The former is married to Egbert Benjamin; they have three children—Clarence C., Alda C. and Anna L.

WILLIAM BENNETT, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1820. He is the son of John Bennett, who married Hester Johnson. They had four children, of whom he is the oldest. They came here in a wagon, when the country was new, in 1826. He was married, in 1849, to Sarah M. Pritchard, a native of New York. They have one daughter—Alice. He is one of the prominent farmers of his township, and has served as Township Trustee several terms. He has been President of the Medina County Agricultural Society for a number of years, and is extensively known throughout the county.

NEWELL M. COWLES, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Sylvester Cowles was born March 4, 1796, and was from Amherst, Mass. He married Sophronia Mason, of Covington, Mass. They had four children—Newell M., Sheperd B., Malma A. and Emily J. The subject of this sketch was born in Amherst, Mass., in 1822. His parents removed to New York in 1826, where they remained until 1835, when they came to Brunswick. They cleared some land, and made it fit for farming. Newell M. was married in 1852, to Helen M. Davis, a native of Garland, Maine. They have four children—Lucy D., Mason E., Mary A. and Martha A. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

PETER FOLEY, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Among the farmers of this township is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1833. He is the son of James Foley, who was born in 1799. He married Margaret Carrigan, who was the daughter of Patrick Carrigan. They had six sons and two daughters; two of the sons are now living, James and Peter. His parents emigrated to this country in 1848. He has been living in Brunswick for the past fifteen years. He was married in 1870 to Mary McDonald, a native of Montville Township, this county. They have four children—Mary Jane, born Jan. 6, 1872; Margaret, born Jan. 26, 1874; William, born Feb. 9, 1877; James, born Aug. 20, 1879. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

LANSON GRAHAM, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. He was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1818. His father, Caleb Graham, was married to Lucy Whitney, a native of Vermont. They had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest. His parents came to Medina Co. in 1819. His father started from Vermont with a horse and wagon, and, when within fifty miles of Buffalo, the horse died. They then came to Cleveland in a boat, and the family was left there until the father came to Brunswick, and obtained a yoke of oxen with which he went to Cleveland, and brought his family to their new home in the wilderness. He obtained his education in the common schools, and was married in 1842, to Jane Stephenson, a native of New York, she coming into this county when 12 years old. They have six children, two sons and four daughters. He has held the office of Township Trustee for several terms. He was at one time a member of the I. O. O. F., and is now a Freemason. Below, we give the names of children and marriages: Almira C., married to George Wait; Helen M., married to Charles Strong; Ella J., married to Nelson Forschner; James M., Harold B. and Zelma E.

MARTIN GANYARD, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. His father, James Ganyard, a native of New York, was married to Sallie Low. They settled in Granger, this county, in 1818. They had six children—James S., Almira, Martin, Matilda, Ansel and Roenus. Martin, the subject of this sketch, was born in Granger, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1827. He obtained a common-school education, and worked on the farm. He came to Brunswick in 1868. He was married, in 1853, to Eliza M. Briggs, a native of New York. They have three children—Almond, Willis, who is married to Jennie Harrington. They have two children—Leona and an infant,

and Ella, who is married to Arthur Wyman. They have one child. This is a record of a family of musicians. They are relatives of the celebrated violinist Ganyard, of New York.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. He was born in Scarboro, Canada, in 1818. His father, Andrew Kennedy, was a native of New York. He was married to Mary Perkins, a native of Maine. There were seven children, five sons and two daughters. The subject of this sketch was the second son. His education was obtained in a common school. He spent his younger days on his father's farm. When he became 20 years of age, the patriot war was raging in Canada. He was an American, and was styled as a "Yankee." His life was threatened and he was compelled to escape. He came to Medina Co. in 1838, and was married, in 1841, to Elizabeth Hamilton, a native of Medina County. They have seven children—Henry P., Albert H., Irving H., Mary E., Loretta E., Viola E. and Hattie E. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He has been Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and has served as County Commissioner eight years. His grandfather, John Kennedy, was in the Revolutionary war, and drove the oxen that drew bales of hay up Bunker Hill for fortifications. Tradition says he steered the boat when Washington crossed the Delaware. Thus it will be seen that patriotic blood flows in the veins of the subject of this sketch.

THEODORE KEHREN, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Laurent Kehren was a village schoolmaster. His ancestors were from Holland. He was married to Catharine Metzger, a native of Alsace. They had thirteen children, among whom was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Rommanswiler, Alsace, Nov. 9, 1831. He worked at the trade of candle-maker for the paltry sum of $1 per month. He came to America in 1848, and worked a short time in Milton, N. J., in a wadding factory, and then went to New York City, where he learned the trade of a watch-case maker. At this he labored incessantly for sixteen years, and, by economy and prudence, amassed some means, with which he bought the farm on which he now resides. He came to Brunswick in 1864, where he has been living ever since. He was married, in 1863, to Caroline Hammon, a native of Liverpool, this county. They have two children—George L. and Florine. He has the esteem and respect of his neighbors, and all those with whom he is acquainted. His sentiments and ideas are liberal. He is no slave to any church or secret organization. He takes for his religious standard "a true, moral, positive science." He is a firm believer and supporter of the constitution, and takes pride in being a kind and indulgent father, and a true, honest and upright citizen of the United States. Although he has made some enemies by his expression of sentiments, he fears not to speak what his conscience dictates him to be right and just. He is a deep and liberal thinker, and does not shirk an expression of sentiment. These traits are evidences of true manhood and nobility, and adored by him when compared with deception and bigotry. But, with all these traits, he claims to be far from perfection, but human and liable to err.

EPHRAIM LINDLY, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; whose portrait has been selected and appears in connection with the history of Brunswick as a fit representation of the old pioneers, was born in Rutland, Vt., Sept. 16, 1796, and is the son of Abia and Nancy (Power) Lindly. So far back as we are able to give it the genealogy of his father's people, only reaches to the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Jacob Lindly, his grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Mindwell Pond, and they reared a family of ten children, three daughters and seven sons. Abia, one of the latter, was the father of Ephraim. He was a loyal citizen, and served his country in the war of 1812. In 1802, he, with his wife, went to Connecticut, where they remained until 1811. They then came West, and settled in the Western Reserve. This trip was made overland in a two-wheeled cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen, and one horse, driven at tandem. They were two months on the journey. Ephraim attained only a common-school education, he being obliged to spend much of his early life helping his father to clear land. On his mother's side, Nathaniel Power, her grandfather, was born in Cumberland, R. I., June 23, 1748. He died April 17, 1836, in Lenox, Penn., in his 89th year. Lucy Tingly, the wife of Nathaniel Power, was born in Attleboro, Mass., in 1758, and was married to Nathaniel Power on Nov. 29, 1774; Nancy Power, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy, was born in Attleboro, Mass., on Dec.

15, 1777, and was married to Abia Lindly, on Jan. 1, 1794, in Kingsbury, N. Y. In October, 1816, Ephraim Lindly became a resident of Brunswick Township, and, in 1821, he was married to Miss Mary Crittenden, who is a native of Massachusetts. Their beginning in life was under difficulties to be overcome, requiring the stoutest hearts and the most willing of hands. Few of the present generation, who are residents of Brunswick Township, can comprehend the loneliness of their little cabin home in a vast wilderness, surrounded by wild animals and Indians. Yet, under these difficulties, they have in the years of their residence in Brunswick, builded for themselves a home and a reputation that stands as a monument to their honesty and industry. Mr. Lindly has been a member of the M. E. Church for about half a century. For the past forty years, he has been Superintendent of the M. E. Sabbath school connected with his church. For thirty-five years, he has been exhorter in the church. He was also elected a delegate to the Annual Conference held in Wooster, Ohio. The citizens have honored him with the office of Township Trustee. They have reared a family of six children, named as follows: Julia, now wife of James O. Johnson; Mary, now wife of David S. Safford; Rachel, now wife of Edward Hulet; John W., George E. and Francis W. The latter, who married Miss Hattie M. Stevens, has taken a very active part in the prosperity of the M. E. Church and Sabbath school, in which he has been elected Steward and Recording Steward for the Brunswick Circuit. He was born in 1839, and now lives with his father. During the war of the rebellion, he served his country nobly in the 103d O. V. I., Co. K. While in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, he was wounded, by which misfortune he lost one of its limbs.

HANNAH M. LOCKWOOD; P. O. Brunswick. Andrew Lockwood was born April 6, 1763, in Stamford, Conn. He married Elizabeth Webb, who was born March 16, 1771, in the same place. They had six children—Benjamin, Isaac, Webb, Oliver F., Maria Jane and Rena. Oliver F., the husband of the subject of this sketch, was born in Stamford, Conn., April 26, 1807. He learned the trade of shoemaker. He was married, in 1829, to Hannah M. Finney. They removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1834; remained there until 1847, when they removed to Brunswick. They have five children—Mary E., who married Daniel Strong; Josephine E., who married Lewis T. Rogers; E. Webb, who married Marietta Doolittle; they have two children—Frank R. and Burton M.; John A., married to Mary J. Moon; they have four children—Gertrude L., Harley F., Jesse L. and Lena; Maria J.

PETER LEISTER, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; was born in Prussia Jan. 5, 1825, and obtained a common-school education. He emigrated to America in 1846, and went to Cleveland, and remained there until 1850, when he came to Brunswick, where he has been living ever since. He was married, in 1850, to Anna C. Krause, a native of Prussia. She emigrated to America with her parents in 1845; they have four children—Anton A., Adam, Eliza and Caroline.

OMRI MORTON, farmer; P. O. Bennett's Corners. Simeon Morton, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was married to Sybil Graves; they had three children, among whom was Reuben Morton, who was married to Mary Frary. They had eight children. Omri Morton was born in Whately, Franklin Co., Mass., July 24, 1815. He attended the common schools, and learned the trade of stonemason. He came to Medina Co. in 1840, and was married to Selecta Carpenter, a native of Strongsville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. They have four children—Bradley C., married to Sarah Beaham, who have three children—Lena, Lucy and Alma; Mary, married to W. Clement, who have one child—Rollin; Alexander H. and Marcus. He is a highly respected citizen, and is extensively acquainted throughout the township.

JOHN W. MORTON, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; was born in Massachusetts in 1819; came to this county in 1833, and has lived here ever since. He was married, in 1841, to Harriet Hall; they had four children—Emma, Ellen, Mary and Frank. She died in 1870; he was remarried to Mary A. Collyer, a native of England. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He has served as Township Trustee several terms, and also as Assessor.

ZEPHANIAH OAKLEY, bridge-builder; Brunswick. Abraham Oakley, a native of New Lisbon, N. J., was married to Betsey Taylor. They had four children—William, Emmanuel, Mary and the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1826. He

came to Medina Co. in 1831, and has resided here the major portion of his life. His education was received in the common schools. He learned the trades of blacksmith and carpenter. He was married, in 1851, to Moriva E. Wells, a native of Summit Co.; she is a daughter of Jared Wells, one of the pioneers of the county. She is a woman of refinement, a Christian, kind-hearted lady in every sense of the word, as all her neighbors and acquaintances testify. They are one of the model families of Brunswick, bearing the esteem, confidence and good-will of all. They are members of the M. E. Church, and the needy and comfort-seeking are never forgotten by them. They have two children—Alvin A., who is married to Anna Stevenson, and Clara E., who is married to Albert Marshall. Mr. Oakley is in the employ of the King Iron Bridge Company, of Cleveland, and superintends the construction of bridges in all parts of the country.

THEODORE PERKINS, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Enfield, Conn., June 7, 1797. His grandfather, Daniel Perkins, was a Representative in the Legislature. He married Rebecca Wadsworth, a sister of Gen. Wadsworth, a Revolutionary officer. They had two children—George and Daniel. The latter married Persus Billings; her father was a participant in the French and Revolutionary wars, and witnessed the death of Gen. Wolfe. They had five children—Norman, Theodore, Henry, Horace and Samuel. He worked at the coloring business, when young, and farmed some. He accumulated some wealth and went into the peddling business with Maurice Matthews, an Englishman of wealth. This they carried on very successfully, and erected a business house near Rochester, N., Y., which was destroyed by fire. He took the means he had left and purchased land in Medina Co., and has resided here since 1832. He was married to Polly M. Johnson, a native of Fairfield, Vt. They have four children. Maurice M., who married Rachel Davis; six children—Myrtia E., William T., Thomas J., Mary A., Stella M., Maurice M. Peter married to Mary Bryan, four children—Josephine, Frederick, Theodore, George. William married to Mary Stone, two children—Emma, Bessie. Charlotte married to Linus Thayer, three children—Cora, Frank, Eva. He has suffered loss several times by fire, and his house, with all its contents, burned to the ground recently. He is a member of the honorable fraternity of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and "governs himself accordingly."

ALBERT F. ROOT, store, Brunswick. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were prominent people, and were extensively acquainted throughout the county. William Root, a native of Connecticut, was the father of six sons and one daughter. One of the sons, James A., was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Brunswick July 14, 1818. He was married to Susan H. Whitman, a native of Connecticut. His younger days were spent on a farm. His educational facilities were very limited, and all the prestige he won in his town was through his own exertions. His father kept a tavern, where he had an opportunity of judging human nature and learning the lesson of life. By his honesty of character, sincerity of purpose and traits of true manhood, he won the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. His whole life was marked by deeds of charity. Was a family in need by unforeseen occurrences, such as fire and sickness, he was always ready to contribute abundantly to alleviate their sufferings. He had a moral influence such as no other man can boast of. He was ever ready to do a charitable act; to make the suffering happy was his joy; doing good was his element. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1864, and was on the Ways and Means Committee; he introduced the "bill to raise the wages of jurymen." His greatest aim in life was to be honest. He was the father of one son—Albert F., who was born Aug. 14, 1841. His younger days were spent in attending school. His father kept a store, and, when he had finished his education, he aided him in carrying on his business. His father died Nov. 2, 1878; this left the son in charge of the business, which they had by their strict attention and fair dealing made an object. He was married, in 1871, to Sarah Buckingham, a native of New York. After a short and happy union, death again came to his door, and she expired Oct. 29, 1880.

MOSES SHERMAN, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; was born in Newport, R. I., in 1803; he received a common-school education, and went

to Steuben Co., N. Y., with his parents in 1825, where he learned the trade of cooper, and remained until 1832, when he came to Brunswick and has lived here ever since. He cleared considerable land, and by his industry has made for himself a beautiful home. He was married, in 1831, to Mercy Lamphear, of Montreal, Canada; they have twelve children living and one dead—Byron W., married to Sallie Benjamin, three children—Cora, Mertia, Ella; Harriet, married to William Dickey, one child—Winfred; Olive, married to M. Fenn, five children—Harriet, Elma, Frederic, Francis, Irving; Amanda, married to William Bradford, three children—Minnie, Mertia, Ray; Addie, married to Charles Saulsbury, two children—Bernice, Blanche; Mary (deceased), married to William Bradley, three children—Sherman, Clayton, Linius; Martha, married to Frederic Lance, two children—Orrin, Byron; Mertia, married to Charles Dickey, three children—Albert, Claude, Alice; Sadie, married to Byron Babcock; Moses, married to Lettie Bradley, three children—Stephen, Delazon and Orrin.

CORNELIUS SHERMAN, farmer; P. O. Brunswick; was born in Newport, R. I., May 14, 1805. He worked at the trade of cooper, and came to Brunswick in 1832. He was married to Samantha A. Hier, a native of Vermont. They have seven children living—William H., who married Lucia Cleveland, has the following children—Frank, Eva, Anna and Ida S.; Frank W., who married Ida Oviatt; Cornelius, who married Louisa Allen, has three children; —Irvin, Nora, Harland; Charles H., who married Addie Cole, has three children—Howard, Grace, Charles; Richard M., who married Elizabeth Liew, has one child—Ora; Sarah Ann, who married E. Piper, two children—Luella and Ford; Ida E., who married Harry Williams, two children—Earle and Maud; Hiram went into the war, took sick and died.

JOHN WARD STOW, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Jonathan Stow, a native of Connecticut, who carried on the business of "chaisemaker," was married, in 1802, to Rhoda Ward, a native of Connecticut; her father, John Ward, was a soldier in the Revolution. Jonathan Stow died Dec. 14, 1813, and his wife, Rhoda, Jan. 10, 1841; they had two children to perpetuate their name—Daniel B. and the subject of this sketch. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1808. He attended the schools of his native village, and came to Brunswick in company with his uncle, Isaac Ward, in 1818. He completed his education in the district school of Brunswick. He obtained his livelihood in clearing land and fitting it for farming. He was married, Jan. 12, 1837, to Fidelia Avery, a native of Massachusetts; they had two sons—Charles A., who was born Oct. 21, 1842, and Frederic S., who was born March 10, 1850. His wife died Oct. 10, 1853; he was remarried, April 12, 1855, to Sarah Rounds, a native of England; they have one daughter —Clara F., who was born Aug. 25, 1856. He has by hard labor amassed some property, and what he now has was obtained by hard and excessive toil. He has the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and has served as County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, Clerk and Constable.

JONATHAN D. STOW, Sheriff, Brunswick. He is the son of Daniel Stow, and was born in Brunswick in 1832. He attended the schools of Brunswick, and spent the major part of his life on the farm. He was married in 1860, to Georgia N. Root, a native of Brunswick. They have three children—Ernest D., Libby B. and Katy I. He is a member of the Congregational Church; has been Township Clerk six years, and Trustee two years. He was recently elected Sheriff, and will begin the duties of that office on the first Monday in January, 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a good citizen, and has, by his good character, won the esteem and confidence of the people of Medina Co.

ROBERT TIBBITTS, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Thomas Soden Tibbitts was a native of England, and was married to Jane Carter. They had nine children, the youngest of whom was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Soham, England, Feb. 6, 1840, and came here with his parents in 1852. He carried on the business of huckster and worked on the farm. He was married Nov. 2, 1862, to Margaret Soden, who was born in Shilton, England, Nov. 26, 1837. They have two children—Matthias and Walter; the former is attending college at Berea, Ohio. They had no opportunity to obtain an education, and intend to give their children all the advantages of education possible.

MARY WHEELOCK; P. O. Brunswick. Solomon Harvey, a native of Massachusetts, was married to Polly Stearns, of the same State. He was a farmer, and emigrated to this county

at an early date. He was one of the pioneers of this township. They had six children, five of whom are now living—Mary, John, Sarah, George and Solomon. Mary, the subject of this sketch, was married to Ithamar Wheelock in 1830. He was a native of Massachusetts, and came into this county in 1825. His education was obtained in the common schools. He was a useful and honest citizen, and a kind and obliging neighbor. He, by his industry, became the possessor of real estate. He died, leaving a widow and five children—Louis, Sarah Ann, Adeline, John and Lester. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following is the marriage record: Lewis, married to Jane Blackman; Sarah Anne, married to Joseph Bell; Adeline, married to Daniel Brant; Lester, married to Katie Tibbitts.

JOHN W. WELLING, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. He was born in New Brunswick, July 2, 1807. His parents came to New York State the same year; he attended the common school, and went to Vermont in 1826; he learned the trade of carpenter. He came to Brunswick in 1835, and cleared 70 acres of land, where he has ever since resided. He was married in 1829 to Margaret Carpenter, a native of Vermont, who was born Sept. 23, 1809. The following is the record of the family births: Edward, born Sept. 26, 1831; Peleg J., Aug. 19, 1833; Jemima, Aug. 27, 1835; Orvill M., Nov. 25, 1838; Eunice M., Oct. 11, 1841. The deaths were Orvill M., died at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 26, 1862; Mrs. Welling died Nov. 6, 1878. All the living children are married.

JAMES D. WILSON, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Darius Wilson, a native of New York, was born March 28, 1803. He was a carpenter, and was married Oct. 13, 1825, to Temperance Chace, who was born Jan. 8, 1806, in Pompey, N. Y. Three of their children are now living—Homer E., Martha A. and the subject of this sketch. He was born in Brunswick May 13, 1841, and was married to Helen A. Porter, a native of Springfield, Ill., May 24, 1862. They have two children—Clara B., born Sept. 8, 1863, and Minnie F., born March 7, 1872. He has served as Township Trustee several terms, and is a member of the Disciples' Church.

HINCKLEY TOWNSHIP.

JUSTUS A. BABCOCK, farmer; P. O. Bennett's Corners; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1808. He is a son of William and Anna (Lovejoy) Babcock. His father died when he was but 4 years old; his mother subsequently married Martin Benjamin, and removed to Brunswick Township, Medina Co., where she resided up to the time of her decease, Sept. 18, 1861. Justus remained in New York State until he was 24 years of age, following the occupation of a farmer. He was united in marriage in Columbia Co., Sept. 13, 1829, to Miss Rachel Jones, also a native of that county; she was born May 7, 1811. In the fall of 1833, they removed to Ohio, locating in Hinckley Township, upon the western township line, where they are still living, enjoying the fruits of their industry. Mr. Babcock first took up 70 acres of timbered land, and cleared it by his own individual efforts. He has since added 60 acres adjoining, and has 17 acres in the southern part of the township; his land is well improved and conveniently located. Their family consists of the following children—Eliza Ann, married to Uri Squiers, now living in Michigan; James S., who died at the age of 3 years; Esther J., married to Harvey Crooks, now residing in Michigan. Susan H., the wife of Darius Conant, living in Hinckley Township; Dan J., married to Miss Ann Waite, and living in Michigan; Jay, married to Miss Helen Olds, living with parents; Mary, married to Frank Brooks, and residing in Brunswick Township; and Celia, who died aged about 14 months. Mr. Babcock has served the township in many offices of trust, all of which he has discharged with ability and honor. He has been actively identified with the educational matters of the township, having been a teacher for about ten winter sessions.

HARRISON H. BEACH, farmer; P. O. Remson's Corners; was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in August, 1817. His parents were Alger and Mary (Near) Beach; his father was a na-

tive of Connecticut; his mother was born in Hudson, N. Y. They moved from Schoharie Co., to Ohio in 1818, and first located in Richfield Township, which was in Medina Co. at that time; they remained in Richfield about fifteen years and then removed to Granger Township, where they resided about two years. About 1835, they removed to Hinckley Township, locating on the south town line, where they remained until their deaths; his father's death occurred in November, 1838; his mother's in August, 1847. Their children, who are now living, are as follows: Elijah, now living in Knox Co., Ill.; he was a soldier in the Mexican war. James now a resident of Ionia Co., Mich., where he is an extensive farmer; Harriet Post now residing in Knoxville, Ill.; and the subject of this sketch. Harrison's occupation all through his life has been that of a farmer, commencing in his youth, when the land had to be cleared of timber before it could be tilled, up to the present time when ingenious machinery makes the occupation less laborious. He was united in marriage Aug. 18, 1842, to Miss Sylvia L. Bradley; she was born in Canada West, May 1, 1822; her parents were residents of Hinckley Township for several years, but finally returned to Canada, where her mother still resides. Her father died in Canada; he was in the English service during the war of 1812. In 1844, Harrison bought the old homestead farm, where he has since resided; it contains sixty acres, and, with the exception of a few acres of woodland, is finely improved land. They have four children, all residents of Hinckley—Emily E. Vaughn, Henry, O. G. and Mary A. Duncan.

S. F. CODDING, Postmaster and merchant, Hinckley. One of the prominent business men of Hinckley is S. F. Codding, the subject of this biography; he was born in Granger Township in 1826, and is the son of George and Jerusha (Spencer) Codding, who were pioneers of Granger Township. They were both natives of New York State; he was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., and his wife in Geneva; they were residents of Granger Township up to their deaths; he died in 1845 and she a few years previous, about 1841. They had seven children—Myron C., S. F., Nancy, who died aged 16 years; Albert died when young; Harriet M., deceased; Lucy A., deceased; William E., living in Ottawa, Ill. Mr. Codding, by a second wife, had one child, who is now married and living in Medina. Our subject's early life was passed upon his father's farm, assisting in clearing up the land; he remained upon the farm until he attained his majority. He was married to Miss Sarah M. Newton in 1848. Her parents, Mathew and Relief (Straight) Newton, were natives of New York, and old residents of Granger Township. Mr. Codding bought a farm in Granger Township in 1849, and for several years followed the occupation of a farmer in different parts of the township; he came to Hinckley in 1864, and bought 75 acres of land, located northwest of the Center, remaining upon it for eight years, he then sold it and bought a general stock of goods in Hinckley Center, and has been in trade there up to the present time (1880). For the past six years he has been Postmaster; has also served the township as Trustee one term, as Assessor one term, Justice of the Peace for five years, and as County Commissioner two terms; is a member of Hinckley Lodge, No. 304, I. O. O. F. Mr. Codding's family consists of five children, as follows: Nancy J., Evangeline M., Henry H., Willis L. and Jesse, deceased.

A. L. CONANT, farmer; P. O. Hinckley; was born July 18, 1802, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. His parents were Timothy and Rhoda (Lyon) Conant, natives of New York State. His father was born April, 1771, and his mother June 18, 1769. They were married April 4, 1794. They came to Richfield, then in Medina Co., in July 1819, and in the fall of 1825, removed to Hinckley Township, locating on the Ridge road. They resided in Hinckley Township most of their days. She died in the township June 29, 1845. After her death her husband went to Chesterville, Morrow Co., and resided with his son, Rev. Daniel M. Conant, where he died March 21, 1859. The children were as follows: Rev. Daniel M. Conant, born Feb. 19, 1796, died at Nevada, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1873; Timothy B., now living in Hinckley Township; Chester, born Sept. 27, 1800, now living in Michigan; Aaron L., the subject of this sketch; Rhoda Darrow, widow, living in Michigan, born July 4, 1804; Patty McGoon, born May 6, 1806, deceased; she was the first person married in Hinckley Township, which occurred in the spring of 1826; Almeda Buck, born Feb. 23, 1808, now a widow, living in Putnam Co.; Lewis Conant, born June 13, 1810,

died Oct. 12, 1812. Aaron worked with his father until 20 years of age, and then started out in life for himself. He went to New York and farmed for three years; he then returned to Hinckley and bought a farm upon the "ridge," remaining there until 1834. He then purchased the farm where he now resides, and has made his home there up to the present time. He has 70 acres of fine, improved land, and about 10 acres of timber. He was married Sept. 16, 1830, to Miss Victoria C. Kellogg, daughter of Joshua and Clarissa (Alvord) Kellogg, old residents of Hinckley Township. She was born in Hadley, Mass., Sept. 3, 1809. They have had six children—Hiram, deceased; Mortimer, deceased; Emeline Dunham, living in Michigan; Daniel, deceased; Elvira V. Perrin, living at home, and Ethan, living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Conant are members of the Methodist Church.

TIMOTHY B. CONANT, farmer; P. O. Hinckley. One of the pioneers of Hinckley Township is T. B. Conant. He is a native of New York, and was born in Herkimer Co. Sept. 22, 1798. His father, Timothy Conant, was a carpenter and joiner, and, while a youth, young Timothy learned the trade, and assisted his father until he was about 20 years old. He then decided to come to Ohio, and arrived in Richfield in March, 1819. He went to farming immediately, and remained there about fifteen years. He then disposed of his property and came to Hinckley Township in 1834, buying a farm, on which he has resided up to the present time. He has 121 acres of wheat, and about 25 acres in woodland. He was married, Oct. 11, 1820, to Miss Nancy Buck, daughter of Enoch and Alice (Babcock) Buck, pioneers of Richfield Township; she was born in New York State Dec. 23, 1797, and died Aug. 19, 1837. They had eight children—Alice Fluent, living in Granger; Parmelia Fluent, deceased; Lewis, living in Hinckley; Plympton, living in Kansas; Timothy, living in California; Melissa Richardson, living in Ashtabula Co.; Nancy Ganyard, deceased; Amanda Sylvester, living in Kansas. Mr. Conant was married to a second wife—Miss Abigail B. Buck—April 1, 1838; she was born in New York Jan 23, 1810, and died Oct. 20, 1880. They had four children, as follows: Sanford, deceased; Olive; Darius, living in Hinckley Township, and Isaiah, living at home.

JULIUS and NATHAN DAMON, farmers; P. O. West Richfield. They are the sons of Nathan and Hannah (Shaw) Damon, who were natives of Massachusetts. Nathan was born in 1793, and his wife in 1797. They were married in Massachusetts, and came to Ohio in 1828, locating in Hinckley Township, buying 178 acres of land. They were residents of the township up to the time of their decease, which occurred in September, 1843, and June, 1869. Julius was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 29, 1824. He was married in 1848, to Miss Electa Eastman, of Cuyahoga Co.; she died in 1855, leaving one child—Ella—who is married and living in Cleveland. He was married the second time to Miss Kate Babcock, daughter of Joshua Babcock, now living in Michigan. They have three children—George J., Herbert L. and Lulu J.—all living at home. Mr. Damon's occupation has always been that of a farmer, and in it he has been very successful. He now owns about 240 acres, and, with the exception of 50 acres of timber land, all improved. He is making a specialty in stock and sheep, and has devoted some time to fruit culture, having at present about 35 acres of apple orchard and several acres of peaches. He has served the township as Trustee several terms, and as Assessor two terms. Nathan A Damon was born in Hinckley Township in 1832. He has, since his youth, been at home and working on the old homestead, and, since the death of his parents, it has fallen into his possession. He has 83 acres of land, about 30 of which is in timber. He devotes his time to general farming, making no specialty. He was married Feb. 11, 1869, to Miss Adeline Searles, a daughter of Daniel Searles, of Hinckley Township. They have three children—Harley A., Owen H. and Fred S.

OLIVER E. ELLSWORTH, saw-mill; Hinckley; was born in Vermont in 1833. He is the son of Walter and Ruth (Peckham) Ellsworth, natives of Vermont, and who came to Ohio in 1836. They first located in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co., on the township line joining Hinckley. In 1852, they came to Hinckley Township, and settled upon the farm where they now reside. They have had ten children—Melinda, a widow, now living in Michigan; William, who died in Royalton, aged 23 years; Oliver E., the subject of this sketch; Rhoda, living at home; Z. W., now working the old homestead; Ruth, mar-

ried and living in Cleveland; Dela, married and residing in Cuyahoga County; J. P., now living at home; Chancy, living in Cuyahoga County, and Frank, living in Cleveland. Oliver has been a resident of the township since his parents' removal there. He was married in 1858 to Miss Rosetta Keyes; she died in February, 1861, leaving one child, Fred W. He was married to his second wife, A. E. Edgerton, Oct. 1, 1865. They have four children—Elmer C., George L., Rosa R. and Lillie. Mr. Ellsworth enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Company A, 124th O. V. I., and served nearly three years. This regiment was in active service, and he passed through some of the most severe battles of the war, going through the whole Atlanta campaign, and escaping unhurt. He received his discharge June 9, 1865, and returned to Hinckley. Previous to going to the war, he built a saw-mill upon his land, and, since his return, has been operating it. His property is located in the northeastern part of Hinckley Township, and consists of 8 acres of land with the mill property.

Z. W. ELLSWORTH, farmer; P. O. Hinckley; a son of Walter and Ruth (Peckham) Ellsworth, was born Jan. 1, 1842, in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. He passed his early life upon the farm, and about two years in Michigan, previous to the war. He was married in Michigan, to Miss Lodema Lamphear, Dec. 25, 1871. He enlisted July 29, 1862, in Company A, 124th O. V. I., and was in the active service that his regiment saw, numbering some twenty-eight battles; he was wounded at Chickamauga, slightly, but not enough to disable him, and, after three years of arduous service, was discharged Jan. 9, 1865. In 1867, he returned to Michigan, and resided there about nine years, at the end of which time, he returned to Hinckley, and is now working the old homestead. The farm consists of 100 acres of good improved land, and is situated about three and a half miles northeast of Hinckley Center. He has one child, Jarella, a girl, born May 8, 1879.

DR. G. S. GILLET, Hinckley Center; was born in Eaton, Lorain Co., Ohio, March 7, 1841. His early life was passed in that county, and his education commenced in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade when a youth, and, as he grew older, worked at his trade in the summer and taught school in the winter. He then went to Oberlin and attended school there for several terms, and then, having decided upon the practice of medicine, went to Plymouth, Ohio, and entered the office of Drs. Tucker & Sykes. He also attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College during the sessions of 1864–65 and 1866–67, and, at the end of these terms, he graduated and commenced the practice of medicine in Hinckley Center, in 1867, at which place he has been in active practice up to the present time, being the only practicing physician in the township until 1880. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Rachel Baldwick, Jan. 9, 1868. Her parents were natives of England, and came to America in 1847, first locating in New York, and afterward in Wisconsin. They have had the following children—David, Ada, deceased; Lida, Reuel S. and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Gillet are members of the Church of Christ, of Hinckley, and have always taken an active interest in the affairs of the church, Mr. Gillet having been an Elder during the past ten years. Though a young man, he has had an extensive experience in the practice of his profession. One of the most noteworthy cases coming under his professional skill, was a compound comminuted fracture of the skull, the subject being the doctor's son, a bright lad, who had been kicked on the head by a horse Nov. 12, 1879. The boy, David N. Gillet, aged 10 years, received the kick on the right temple, and, by actual measurement, four and one-half inches of skull bone were removed. The stroke was so severe as to have loosened the cranial sutures in the region of the removed skull segments, and lacerate the inclosing brain membranes by slivers of bone which penetrated the anterior lobe of the cerebrum, causing an ounce or more of brain to escape. No signs of consciousness were shown until the end of four days, and no certain signs until six days had elapsed. Two weeks passed away before the patient was sufficiently recovered to know what had happened. Four days after the accident, fungus of the brain set in, and, at the end of a week, the growth was as large as a hen's egg. An eminent surgeon of the county was called in for consultation and assistance, and, after the wound had been dressed, gave as his professional opinion that the boy could not possibly recover. But Dr. Gillet, with a father's love to actuate him, refused to believe that there was no hope, and immediately employed his utmost skill and at-

tention to save the child. A different mode of treatment was adopted than the one laid down in the books, and, at the end of two weeks of incessant care and sleepless anxiety, the devotion of the father was repaid by the gradual recovery of the son; it was five weeks before the boy was sufficiently recovered to be removed home. The recovery was one of the most remarkable ever occurring in the field of surgery, and reflects high honor on the professional skill of Dr. Gillet. No effect of the accident can be seen upon the boy, who is as bright and intelligent as though nothing had happened. Dr. Gillet, since February of 1880, has devoted part of his time to ministerial duties, a movement he has long contemplated, and which he expects to continue. If in the future he discontinues the practice of medicine, as he at present contemplates, he intends to devote his whole time to preaching the Word of God.

JOSEPH GOUCH, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is a native of New England, and was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1821. He is a son of Joseph and Keziah (Alvord) Gouch, natives of New England. They were neighbors of Judge Hinckley, in Massachusetts, and received from him the first deed of land given in the township of Hinckley. They located in Hinckley in 1875, on the farm where Joseph now resides. With the exception of eight years' residence in Berea, where he removed to give his children the advantages of these schools, he has always been a resident of Hinckley and of the old homestead first settled upon by his parents; his farm consists of 88 acres of land, 20 acres of which is woodland, which contains a great number of sugar maples, from which he makes annually about 1,000 pounds of sugar. He also makes a specialty of fruit, and has taken a great many prizes on specimens of peaches and pears, having at one time, seventy-five different varieties of pears. He has given considerable attention to small fruits, which have proven generally profitable. He was united in marriage, in 1842, to Miss Charlotte C. Culver, of Rochester, N. Y. Their union has been blessed with eight children—Frederick; he enlisted in the 41st O. V. I., commanded by Col. Hazen; he served for two years in all the engagements of his regiment. At the battle of Stone River he waded the river and lying down went to sleep; when found, his clothes were frozen upon him, and he was taken to the hospital, but his constitution had become so weakened by previous disease that he died April 20, 1863. He entered the service as a private and was distinguished for his bravery and daring in the last battle, for which, had he lived, he would have been promoted to Second Lieutenant, although at the time of his death he was but 19 years old. From the letters received by the bereaved mother, from his Colonel and the officers and commander of his regiment, it appeared he was a favorite of the whole regiment, and his death was deplored by them all. Frank A., also a volunteer in the service; he now resides in Hinckley Township; Norman, living in Cleveland; George L., Lyman deceased, Florence J., Charlotte and James, who died in Berea, aged 12 years.

WILLIAM HEACOX, farmer; P. O. Brunswick. Mr. Heacox is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Litchfield Co., March 29, 1800. His parents were Harvey and Elizabeth (Newton) Heacox, who were also natives of Connecticut. His father was a sea-faring man and went to sea when he was 3 months old; he did not see him again until he was 14 years, of age; his early life, until about 15 years, was passed in Connecticut; at this time his parents removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, and he went upon the lakes, which occupation he followed nearly all the time for twenty years. In the spring of 1836, he removed to Medina Co., locating at Weymouth, at which place he bought a farm of 80 acres and a mill property; he devoted his time to farming and milling until 1868, when he removed to Hinckley Township, buying 50 acres of land, where he now resides; his farm, with the exception of 14 acres of timber, is all improved, and is located about two and one-half miles west of Hinckley Center, on the town line road. Mr. Heacox was married in 1822, to Miss Harriet Welton, also native of Connecticut; she is the daughter of Mark and Sarah (Davis) Welton, and was born June 17, 1801; she is the lineal descendant of, and the sixth generation from, John and Mary (Upson) Welton, who came from England about 1679, and located at Waterbury, Conn. Nine generations of this family have been reared in this country; they have nine children—William J., deceased; George H., deceased; Harvey F., deceased; Harriet M., married to Jehiel Squires, and living in Sharon Township; John

H., now living in Cleveland; Sarah J., married to O. W. Avery; Edward L., now living in Brunswick Township; Samuel W., deceased; Anson F., deceased. During his residence in Medina Township, Mr. Heacox served as Justice of the Peace for nine years, as Township Trustee for one term, and, since his residence in Hinckley, three terms.

G. W. HURD, farmer; P. O. Bennett's Corners; is one of the prominent farmers of Hinckley Township; he was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., May 20, 1827; his father, Hiram Hurd, was a native of Vermont, and was born Nov. 27, 1805; his mother was Louisa Sherburn; she was born Aug. 12, 1806; they emigrated to Ohio and located in Strongsville, Cuyahoga Co., about 1832, where they remained about ten years, and then removed to Bennett's Corners, where they resided until his father died, Feb. 22, 1865. His mother is still living, residing with his family. Our subject, as was the custom, remained with his parents until he attained his majority; he was united in marriage March 8, 1848, to Miss Abigail C. Brown, a daughter of John and Orrilla (Warner) Brown, who were early settlers of Hinckley Township; she was born in New York State. Mr. Hurd has, since his marriage, with the exception of one year's residence in Minnesota, always been a resident of Hinckley Township; his homestead is located on the western township line, and consists of 186 acres, which, with the exception of about 30 acres of woodland, is as fine farming land as there is in the township, presenting, with its improvements, commodious and extensive outbuildings, barns, etc., and a new and attractive residence, a picture of thrift and prosperity. Their family is as follows: Wilson H., born Dec. 15, 1848, he was married to Miss Jennie E. Pay, Sept. 25, 1870; he removed to Kansas in 1880, where he is now living engaged in farming; Clark S., born Dec. 18, 1852; he was united to Miss Josephine Olds, a daughter of M. Olds, of Hinckley Center, May 18, 1873, they are now living in Hinckley Township; Arthur E. was born Oct. 12, 1861, and Martha J., both living at home. Mr. Hurd has served the township in several offices of trust, and has taken an active interest in schools, but devotes his time principally to the cultivation and care of his extensive farm.

S. W. ISHAM, farmer; P. O. Hinckley; was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1831. He is the son of Truman and Matilda (Dickson) Isham, old residents of the township. He came to Hinckley Township when but 2 years old, and has resided in the township ever since. He was married, Aug. 17, 1854, to Mary McCreary, daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Truman) McCreary. He was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 16, 1798. She was a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 24, 1805. She died May 21, 1853. Mr. McCreary was one of the pioneers of Hinckley, coming there in 1829, and a resident of the township up to his death, Nov. 20, 1880. They had the following children: Sarah, born July 2, 1825, married, and living in Nebraska; Peter, born Aug. 15, 1828, deceased; Margaret, born March 17, 1830, deceased; Mary, born May 13, 1836; Eliza, born June 2, 1840, married, and living in Trumbull Co.; Emma, born Dec. 27, 1844, deceased. Mr. McCreary was married to his second wife, Louisa A. Finch, Dec. 6, 1854. She died May 6, 1880. Mr. Isham is a tinner by trade, and worked at it for ten years in Hinckley Center. He is now living on his farm, about one and a half miles north of the Center.

ELIAS KEYES, farmer; P. O. Hinckley; was born in New York in 1811. His parents were Elias and Elizabeth (Noble) Keyes, who were pioneers of Royalton, Cuyahoga Co. They located there in 1819, and were citizens of that county up to the time of their decease. Elias worked for his father, as was customary, until he was of age. In 1837 (Feb. 2), he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Swift. She was born in Cecil Co., Md., March 2, 1817, and was the daughter of Richard and Letitia (Welch) Swift, who were also natives of Maryland. Her parents were old residents of Hinckley Township, coming there in 1825, where they lived the rest of their lives. They had ten children, as follows: Mary Ann Keyes; Eliza Cleveland, deceased; Martha Wait, living in Hinckley; Edward, now a resident of Michigan; Richard, accidentally shot at Hinckley; Harriet Wait, living in Hinckley Township; Henry, now living in Oberlin, Ohio; Lois Howland, residing in Michigan; Jane E. Swift, now living in Hinckley, and Frank Swift, living in Hinckley. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes moved to Royalton, and were residents of that township for seventeen years subsequent to their marriage; then came to Hinckley, and located where they

have since made their home. They have 85 acres of good improved land, and are comfortably situated in their old age. They have had the following children: Charles D., now a resident of Royalton, Cuyahoga Co. He was born Nov. 8, 1837; Melissa, born May 11, 1840, died May 22, 1842; Elizabeth, born May 6, 1842, died Jan. 16, 1880; Richard B., born April 1, 1845; he enlisted in 1864, in Co. H, 2d O. V. C.; he was wounded at the battle of Five Forks, Va., in 1865, and was discharged June, 1865; he died May 3, 1873; and Ellen R., born Dec. 28, 1853, wife of James Mattingly, now living in Hinckley.

HIRAM B. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Hinckley. One of the best-known men in Hinckley Township is Hiram B. Miller; he is a native of New York State, and was born April 3, 1807, in Ontario Co.; his parents were Lyman and Celia (Wheeler) Miller, also natives of the Empire State. While a youth, his parents removed to Henrietta, Monroe Co., where they purchased a hotel property and a farm. The hotel was known as the "Coffee House," and run by the Millers for over twenty years. Hiram was married in 1829, to Miss Maria Deming, daughter of David and Sarah (Lewis) Deming, who were residents and old settlers of Monroe Co., N. Y.; Maria was born in Massachusetts, and, at the age of 10, walked the entire distance from Massachusetts to Rochester, N. Y., at the time of her parents' emigration to Monroe Co. At the time, of his marriage, Hiram had nothing to begin life with, excepting good health, energy, and a determination to succeed; thus, without a dollar of spare money, did he begin the battle of life; how well he has succeeded, the following lines will portray. In 1831, with his wife, he went to Canandaigua, N. Y., where his grandfather resided, and for two years he worked one of his farms. At the end of that time, he removed back to Henrietta, having saved about $800 within that time; he then went to work upon his father's farm, but, after having put in the crops, finally induced his father to sell out the whole property. Ohio at this time was presenting an inviting field to emigrants, and here the Miller family came, locating in Hinckley Township, in 1833, on the western township line; here they bought, together, 650 acres; Hiram buying about 100 acres; his parents died on the old homestead after living to see the unbroken forests blossom into fertile fields. Hiram has resided, ever since coming to the township, upon the land he purchased on first coming into the county, and which he has cleared by his own exertions; his wife died March 10, 1876; he has seven children living —Cordelia M., Arethusa H., Sherman L., Henrietta, Betsey A., Frank D. and Harvey T. Frank D. was in the service, belonging to 150th O. N. G., serving 100 days. Harvey T., was in Barber Sharpshooters, and served all through the war. Mr. Miller has been one of the foremost men in the township upon educational matters, always taking an active interest; he has also been an efficient worker in the temperance cause; he is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 266, A., F. & A. M., of Richfield. Prior to the war he gained an extended reputation from his prominent connection with the underground railroad. Even before the enactment of the fugitive slave law, in 1850, he had deemed it his religious duty to use his best efforts in aiding runaway slaves to escape. But, upon the passage of that law, believing as he did, that Divine approval would sanction its violation and avoidance, he made it a part of his religious duty to assist the frightened and fleeing slaves to Canada. Some residents in his neighborhood were hostile to his movements of humanity, and often sought to discover slaves in his care, in hopes of getting the promised reward; but no runaway who sought his protection was ever captured. "Why," said he, "Mr. Reporter, I've had as high as five poor runaways eating at my table at one time, for each of whom a reward of $500 was offered. One day, while moving in the field, suddenly a gigantic negro rose from the grass in front of me and said: Oh, Massa, can ye tell me whar 'Nigger' Miller lives?' 'Why bless your soul, you poor fellow,' said I, 'I'm 'Nigger' Miller.' 'Oh Massa Miller,' exclaimed the delighted slave, while his dark face lighted with joy, 'you look better to me than money.'" It is needless to say that the runaway reached Canada. In company with Joe Mason, a gifted colored man, Mr. Miller began lecturing in schoolhouses and barns in this and adjoining counties. He was announced to lecture at his home schoolhouse, but a neighbor was determined that he should not do it. In an altercation at the house, the neighbor seized Mr. Miller by the throat, threw him with great force on

the floor, cutting an ugly wound on his head, from which the blood flowed in streams down his neck. Money was offered to repair the injury, but Mr. Miller nobly refused, saying that money was not what was wanted, that the sin of slavery and the irreparable wrong done the poor slave was what he wished every one to seriously consider. Scores of instances can be mentioned, but these will suffice. Mr. Miller, for his noble efforts, deserves to be classed with such men as "Old" John Brown, Owen Lovejoy, and others, who fought for years against the degrading and cruel influences of slavery.

JOHN MUSSER, retired farmer; P. O. Hinckley Center. Mr. Musser was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1814. He is the son of David and Polly (Reed) Musser, who were natives' of Pennsylvania and came to Trumbull Co. in 1813. In 1840, they removed to Norton, Summit Co., where they remained until their deaths. Mr. Musser's early life was passed in Trumbull Co., where he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which occupation he followed until about 30 years of age. Aug. 12, 1843, he was married to Esther F. Canfield; her father, William, was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and her mother, Submit (Post), a native of West Hampton, Mass. They came to Summit Co., in 1817, and lived there all of their lives, her father dying in 1852, and mother in 1867. After his marriage, Mr. M. went to Huron Co., and worked at his trade for one year, at the end of which time he moved back to Summit Co., buying a farm of 50 acres and working it about four years. He then came to Hinckley Township, April, 1851, and bought a farm of 110 acres, located in the southern part of the township. He remained upon this place until 1876, when he sold out and bought 25 acres about one-fourth of a mile north of the Center, where he now resides. They have had four children—Daniel O., born June 27, 1844; he was married September 1863, to Nancy M. Wait, daughter of John and Martha (Swift) Wait, residents of Hinckley Township, and is living about one and one-half miles west of Hinckley Center. He enlisted in 1864, in Co. D, 178th O. V. I., and was out until the close of the war; Florence, born October, 1848, died March 17, 1852; William A., born Jan. 27, 1853, now living in Hinckley Township; Ida A., born June 8, 1857, married to William Isham and living in Hinckley Center. Mr. Musser and wife are members of the Disciples' Church of Hinckley Center.

SOLOMON G. NEWTON, deceased, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1825; he was a son of Mathew and Relief (Straight) Newton, old residents of Granger Township. Our subject came with his parents to Granger Township when he was quite young, and where his early life was passed. He was married Jan. 4, 1849, to Miss Sarah A. Oviatt. She was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 4, 1827; her parents were Stephen and Prudence (Davidson) Oviatt, pioneers of Wayne Co., where her father died; her mother subsequently moved to Hinckley Township, Medina Co., where Sarah was married. Since their marriage they resided most of the time in Hinckley Township. In April, 1863, they removed to the southern portion of the township, purchasing a farm which consisted of about 100 acres; here Solomon died Nov. 6, 1878. His wife and family still reside upon the old homestead. Mr. Newton was a member of the Baptist Church, and had always been an earnest and active worker in the church and Sabbath school; his earnest Christian life and the honorable and upright manner which characterize all his dealings, make his death deplored by all who knew him. The children are as follows: James P. was born in Hinckley Township, in June, 1853, and lived with his parents until he attained his majority; he was married Feb. 28, 1875, to Miss Rowena Morris; her father, George Morris, was an old resident of Granger Township; her mother was Rebecca Waltman; she also was an early resident of the county; they have two children—Earnest J. and Minnie. James now resides in East Cleveland, where he is engaged in raising fruit and gardening. Gertrude I. deceased, May, Allie R., Stephen M., Gertie S. and Dell. Mrs. Newton and the four elder children are members of the Baptist Church. His family will cherish through their lives, with loving regret, the memory of the devotion and goodness of the husband and father.

M. OLDS, retired engineer, Hinckley Center; is the son of Rufus and Abigail (Kent) Olds, natives of New York State, who came to Ohio in 1836, locating in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co. They were residents of the county, where they settled, up to their deaths. His father died in Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1838, and his mother in

1848, at Royalton. Our subject was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1825, and came to Ohio with his parents. He worked on the farm for a number of years, and then, at the age of 16, went to Cleveland, and commenced learning his trade at the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company's works; he remained with them about two years. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Amelia Marcelus, daughter of John and Esther (Hall) Marcelus, pioneers of Cuyahoga Co., and residents of Royalton Township. Mr. Olds came to Hinckley Township in 1856, and bought the old Wetmore saw and grist mills, which he ran for two years and then sold out. He built (in 1857–58) the first steam grist-mill in the township. In 1859, he went to the Lake Superior country, and had the management of building a large lumber mill, taking charge of the whole work until the year was out. Returning to Hinckley, again went into the milling business, which he continued for two years, and then bought an interest in the Durham Foundry. In September, 1862, he responded to the call of Gov. Tod to repel an attack upon Covington and Cincinnati; 16,000 men responded; they were known as the "Squirrel Hunters." Upon his return to Hinckley, within a few days, he was drafted. He went to Camp Cleveland, where he procured a substitute; he watched the course of his substitute, and finally learned he was killed at Chickamauga. He immediately determined to try it himself, and within a few days he enlisted, at Wooster, Ohio, as a private in Co. E, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, and was immediately sent to the front, joining his battery on the Tennessee River. In the spring of 1864, was detailed to go on the gunboat fleet of the Upper Tennessee, as engineer. He placed the engine in the gunboat General Sherman, and remained with the fleet until July, and then joined his battery at Bridgeport, Ala.; he remained with it until the close of the war. He was in the siege and battle of Nashville, which lasted for sixteen days, a heavy artillery fire being waged by both sides every day. He was mustered out July 17, 1865. Upon his return home, he built a tin-shop in Hinckley, and ran it for one year, then bought a saw-mill, which he ran about a year. In 1868, he went to Sand Lake, Mich., and built several saw-mills for Capt. Small. In 1869, went to Missouri, and had charge of clearing out the Buckeye copper mine; returned to Hinckley, and bought a saw-mill at Bennett's Corners, which he ran for about one year. In 1873, he removed with his family to Marquette City, Mich., and had charge of the city water works for one year, and while there lost his right hand. The next year, he took the contract for supplying the city with water, and, at the expiration of his contract, on account of his health, returned to Hinckley Center, and bought the old Wetmore place, where he at present resides. He has added several pieces of land to the original purchase, until he has about 80 acres of improved land, which is worked by his son-in-law, Mr. Olds having retired from active business, only doing some fire insurance business to occupy part of his leisure hours. Mr. and Mrs. Olds have had six children—Clayton, died at the age of 21; Willie, aged 19, at Marquette City; Josephine Hurd, living in Hinckley Township; Frank and Carrie, twins; Carrie, married to John Wyman, and living in Hinckley Center; and Frederick, living at home. Mr. Olds is a member of Hinckley Lodge, No. 304, I. O. O. F.

NATHANIEL PORTER, farmer; P. O. West Richfield. New York has furnished the majority of the pioneers of Hinckley Township, and, in Schoharie Co., Sept. 7, 1815, our subject was born. His father, Samuel Porter, was also a native of that State, and was born in Albany Co., Aug. 4, 1796. His parents removed to Schoharie Co. when Samuel was but 4 years old, locating in Broome Township. Here he passed his early life, and was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Jacobs. She was a native of New York, and was born December, 1796. After remaining at his father's house until the spring of 1818, they started for Ohio with all their worldly effects in a wagon which was drawn by a yoke of oxen. After a month's journey, they finally reached Richfield (now Summit Co.), where they first located, remaining there until the spring of 1825, when they removed to Hinckley Township, locating upon the "ridge." Here the worthy couple remained until they were called to their heavenly home. He died June 6, 1848, and his wife, at the home of her son Nathaniel, May 10, 1869. Their children are as follows: Nathaniel, Almira, deceased, Rev. Joseph Porter, a minister of the Methodist Church, now a resident of Steuben Co., Ind.; he published, some years ago, a small volume relating the life of his father; it is a most interesting work, giving

his pioneer life and Christian experience; Olive S., deceased, and Marietta, deceased. Nathaniel was about 10 years of age when his parents came to Hinckley, and he has been a resident of the township ever since, following the occupation of a farmer. Nov. 3, 1873, he bought a small piece of land where he now resides. He was married, November, 1837, to Almira Brown. She died May 5, 1848, leaving one child—Julia J., now the wife of H. W. Davis, Deputy Sheriff of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Porter was married to a second wife, Sarah Ann Crofoot (widow of Cyretus Crofoot, a resident of Brunswick Township), Nov. 19, 1848. Her maiden name was Sarah A. Brown. She was a daughter of John and Orella (Warner) Brown, old residents of the county, who located in Hinckley in 1829. She was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1818. At the time of her marriage with Mr. Porter, she had three boys—Levi L., Joseph J. and Lewis L., each of whom died while in the service of his country. Levi and Joseph enlisted, and, while in service in Missouri, both contracted diseases which resulted fatally, Joseph dying Nov. 16, 1861, and his brother Levi Nov. 28, 1861. Lewis L. enlisted to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas, and died from disease contracted while on duty, Sept. 14, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have two children—Sanford P., married and residing in Richfield, Summit Co., and Emma V., living at home. Mr. Porter has been a resident of the township for nearly threescore years, and has been closely identified with the growth and development of this part of the county, and is one of its most valued citizens. In religious belief, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of generous impulses, a friend to the poor, and, although assailed frequently by misfortune, has always been disposed to look upon life's bright side. He is intelligent, social and genial in his manner, and a thorough Christian gentleman. He has been honored with many offices of trust by his townsmen, and is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace.

N. W. PEEBLES, farmer; P. O. Brunswick, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., July 21, 1828; he is a son of John W. and Eliza A. (Eaton) Peebles, and came with his parents to Hinckley Township, when they removed there from New York State in 1836. He remained at home until 20 years old, when he went to Brunswick and entered a machine-shop to learn that trade; he worked in all about nine years at that calling, and then traveled in the patent-right business for some six years; he then entered the employ of the King Iron Bridge Co., of Cleveland, as traveling salesman, and was connected with that company eleven years. Since that time he has been back upon the old homestead, having bought out the heirs of the estate, and is now engaged in farming; he has 130 acres in Hinckley and about 35 acres in Brunswick Township. His land lies on the western town line road, and consists of as good land as there is in the township. He was united in marriage, July 1, 1857, to Miss Polly A. Jenkins, a daughter of Solomon and Margaret (North) Jenkins. They have three children—Frank W., Ida Wait and Alice. Mr. Peebles has served the township in various offices, as Trustee and also as Assessor, his active business life for so many years having adapted him to discharge any office with ability. In educational matters, he has taken a very active interest, serving as a member of the Board of Education. The district in which he resides now ranks as the second in interest in the township. Mr. Peebles has two brothers and two sisters living, and a brother deceased, as follows: John H. (see biography); Jane A. Chidsey, married and living in Hinckley Township; Rensselaer R., a dentist living in Cleveland, and Elizabeth A. Card, living in Cleveland. William H. died at the age of 33 years in Hinckley Township.

JOHN H. PEEBLES, farmer; P. O. Hinckley. John H. Peebles, the subject of this sketch, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1823. His father was John W. Peebles, a native of Ireland; he was born May 15, 1797, and his mother was Eliza Eaton, a native of Cooperstown, N. Y.; she was born March 26, 1801. They came to Hinckley Township from New York State in 1836, and always resided there; he died May 1, 1879, and his wife followed Jan. 16, 1880. John H. was 13 years old when his parents came to this county, and he worked upon his father's farm until he was 21. In 1845, his father gave him 50 acres of land, where he now resides. Since that he has added several pieces of land to his possessions, until at present he has over 300 acres. He was married August, 1854, to Miss Parmelia Johnson,

daughter of Sherman and Anna (Patterson) Johnson, who came to Hinckley Township in the spring of 1836; he was a native of Connecticut and was born Nov. 30, 1798; his wife was a native of New York, and was born July 3, 1797; died in Hinckley Township May, 1867; he died September, 1880, in Michigan. The children are Hannah, married and living in Illinois; Parmelia, wife of John H. Peebles; Erastus, now living in Hinckley Township; William A., a resident of Granger Township, died Dec. 18, 1873; Sherman, now living in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co., and Elizabeth, married and living in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Peebles have but two children—Francis A. and William. Mr. Peebles has served one term as township Supervisor. His land is nearly all improved, and devoted chiefly to the raising of grain. He has one brother, Nathaniel, living on the old homestead.

DANIEL SEARLES, farmer; P. O. West Richfield; is a son of Daniel and Phœbe (Fisher) Searles, natives of New York, and pioneers of Hinckley Township, locating there in the fall of 1833. They bought 600 acres of land on their arrival and were residents of the township up to their deaths. He died Aug. 28, 1854, and his wife, May 5, 1861. Daniel remained at home until he was 23 years of age. He was married Sept. 6, 1837, to Mary Ann Halsted, daughter of James and Phœbe Halsted, pioneers of Hinckley; she died in 1839, leaving a son, Edwin, ten months old. He is married and living in Hinckley. Sept. 10, 1840, Mr. Searles was again married, to Miss Sally Ann Searles, of Montville Township. They had three children—Henry, married and living in Richfield, Summit County; Adeline A. Damon, who died in 1878, and Hattie J. Eastwood, living with parents. Mr. Searles has followed farming all his life. In 1852, he came back to the old homestead to work the land, and to take care of his parents in their old age, where he has since resided. He has divided up his land with his children, until he has now but 53 acres. He has served the township as Trustee, and has taken an active interest in the schools, having been School Director several terms.

HENRY SYLVESTER, farmer; P. O. Weymouth; is a son of Francis and Cynthia (Hatch) Sylvester, who are prominent in the early history of Granger Township. Henry was born in Massachusetts Aug. 20, 1824, and was about 14 years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Ohio. His early life was passed in Granger Township at farming, which pursuit he has followed all his life. He was united in marriage in August, 1849, to Miss Mary Ganyard, a daughter of James Ganyard, pioneer of Granger, and a prominent citizen of the early days of the township. Mary was born in Granger Township, April, 1829. They have three children—Jay, Belle and Helen; after his marriage, Mr. S. engaged in farming for himself and was a resident of Granger Township until 1864, he then removed to Medina Township, where he resided for fourteen years. In April, 1878, he bought the farm in Hinckley Township, where he at present is located; his farm consists of 87 acres of improved land, and is the southwestern farm in the township. Mr. S. is an intelligent and respected citizen of the county.

VAN DEUSEN FAMILY, Hinckley. Andrew and Orpha Joyner Van Deusen were natives of Massachusetts. He was born Sept. 8, 1794, and his wife, Aug. 2, 1796. They were married Sept. 20, 1815, in New York State, and, as they were living in Massachusetts near the New York line, in order to avoid being published—as was the custom in Massachusetts—they crossed the line and were united, without going through so many forms as were necessary in Massachusetts. In 1817, they removed to New York State, settling near Dunkirk, which was, at that time, a wilderness, up to within a mile of the city. Here they remained for a period of about eleven years, and then decided to remove still further West, and the tide of emigration drifted them to Hinckley Township. In 1828, they bought a piece of land upon the "Ridge," containing about 30 acres, and commenced to clear it up; 90 acres more were added to their farm in time, and, after eight years' residence there, traded for a saw-mill, on Rocky River, and about 30 acres of land. Here they resided until the husband's death, which occurred in 1841. Mrs. Van Deusen, whose portrait appears in this work, was left, by the death of her husband, with no property and no means of support, except through her own efforts; she went to work with energy and perseverance, and, by her own individual efforts, paid for 30 acres of land and a comfortable dwelling-house, where she now

resides, over 80 years of age and infirm in body; but, mentally, she is as bright and cheerful as though her life was new, and, in the evening of her days, sits in comfort in a home her own hands has reared, surrounded by prosperous children. Her children are as follows: Irena A. West, born July 21, 1817; Roe G., born April 27, 1820, in State of New York, came with parents to Hinckley Township, and remained there until the fall of 1859, when he removed to Shiawassee Co., Mich., where he owns about 500 acres of land, and is carrying on farming on a large scale; he was married to Susannah Foss, July 10, 1845. Rush L., born Aug. 3, 1823.

RUSH L. VAN DEUSEN, farmer; P. O. Hinckley; whose portrait appears in this book, was born Aug. 3. 1823, in New York; he came with his parents to Hinckley, and has, since that time, been a citizen of the Township; he was 14 years of age at the death of his father, and, in connection with his brother, ran the mill until he was about 21 years old; at that time, he bought 21 acres of land on Rock River, and in that humble way commenced life for himself. By energy and perseverance he added year by year small pieces of land to his tract, until at present he has 435 acres; he commenced the purchase of his land at about $10 per acre, and has paid up as high as $75 per acre; he makes a specialty of dairying, and is recognized as the foremost man of the county in this line, and has at present sixty cows; he has conducted a cheese factory, also, for the past nine years; his land is mostly improved, portions of which is finely adapted for stock, lying along the Rocky River, and about one-half mile east of Hinckley Center. Mr. Van Deusen was married, Jan. 30, 1844, to Miss Maria Damon, daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Shaw) Damon, who were pioneers of Hinckley; she was born June 23, 1822, in Chesterfield, Mass. They have had ten children—Edmund A., born Oct. 30, 1844, died Nov. 30, 1851; Newman L., born Feb. 19, 1847, he was married Dec. 23, 1876, to Miss Emma Barber, and is living on his father's farm; Dexter N., born Dec. 27, 1848, and married Miss Carrie Webber, daughter of R. M. Webber, of Hinckley Township; they are now living in Michigan; Byron R., born April 27, 1853, living at home; Julia J., born Feb. 15, 1851; she is married to George Proulx, and they are living in Michigan; Omar O., born Sept. 13, 1855; he was married to Jessie Conant, daughter of Hiram Conant; they are now living in Hinckley Center; George E., born June 13, 1858, living at home; Emma M., born Nov. 23, 1862, living at home; Charles M., born March 15, 1865, also living at home; Ralph H., born June 20, 1825, in New York; he was married to Marietta Rockwell, whose parents were old settlers of Hinckley; they are now living in Shiawassee Co., where he also is farming extensively; Esther A., born Nov. 4, 1827, in New York; she was married to L. H. Van Orman, and removed to Shiawassee Co., Mich., where she died Jan. 31, 1878; Ray L., born Aug. 3, 1830, in Summit Co., Ohio; on account of his feeble health, he learned the printer's trade, and, finally, shipped on a whaler, in hopes the sea air would be of benefit to him; he was gone from home for seven years, and, as his people read no tidings from him, he was given up as lost, but he finally returned rough and rugged, entirely restored to health; he was married, in Hinckley Township, to Mary Williams, a granddaughter of Joseph Gouch, one of the pioneers of Hinckley Township; they removed to Michigan in 1861, where they now reside. Martin B., born Sept. 27, 1835, in Hinckley; he went to Iowa in 1858, and settled in Benton Co., near Laporte City; he married Harriet Treanor, daughter of George Treanor a former resident of Medina Co.; he is an extensive farmer there, owning about 500 acres.

DON C. VAN DEUSEN, farmer; P. O. Hinckley; born in Hinckley Township March 4, 1839; he was married, Oct. 29, 1864, to Miss Ella Nichols, she is a daughter of Nathaniel and Dorcas Nichols, and was born in New York State Sept. 25, 1843. Don enlisted, in the fall of 1861, in the 42d O. V. I., Co. K, and was in the active service of his regiment until May 20, 1863, when in the battle of Vicksburg he received a gunshot wound in his right arm, which resulted in its amputation; he was discharged from the service in consequence, Sept 29, 1863. Returning to Hinckley, he resumed his occupation as a farmer. In 1879, he traded with Robert Whip for the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 75 acres, and located two miles northwest of Hinckley Center; his family consists of two children—Linconia D., born Aug. 5, 1865, and Ruth A., born May 12, 1876. A son, Earl R., born Sept. 30, 1871, was instantly killed by the kick of a horse Jan. 29,

1878; Lawrence, an infant, deceased; Daniel D., an infant, deceased; Edmund O., died at the age of 2 years. Irena A. (Van Deusen) West, was born July 21, 1817; she was married to William K. West, March 22, 1836; he was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Lee Sept. 4, 1812; he died Oct. 3, 1862; since his death his wife has conducted the farm, and now owns 78 acres of good improved land. Her children are as follows: George C., born December 25, 1836, was married, June 12, 1859, to Rowena Shaw, daughter of Jacob Shaw, an old resident of Hinckley; he died in Hinckley Aug. 6, 1862; Mary A., born Aug. 26, 1838, in Hinckley; she was married June 20, 1858, to Erastus Johnson, son of Sherman Johnson, one of Hinckley's pioneer settlers; they are residing in Hinckley Township; Henry O., born Nov. 15, 1840, married, May 29, 1870, Miss Lucy Wilcox, daughter of Dr. O Wilcox; they are now living in Montville Township; Elmer A., born Nov. 10, 1844; he was married, Oct. 18, 1876, to Miss Addie Kelley, of Cleveland; they are now residing in Cleveland; Lucy L., born Nov. 27, 1848; she was united in marriage Feb. 11, 1870, to Ethan Conant, son of A. L. Conant; they are residing in Hinckley Township; Fred A., born Oct. 20, died Aug. 19, 1854; Stephen C., born Oct. 4, 1855; he was married, March 4, 1879, to Luella Bigelow, daughter of Jonathan Bigelow, an old resident of the township; Ella A., born Jan. 28, 1858, died May 6, 1861.

HIRAM WORDEN, farmer; P. O. Remson's Corners; is a native of New York State. He was born in Broome Township, Schoharie Co., Dec. 2, 1818. His parents were William L. and Polly (Mace) Worden, who were pioneers of Richfield Township, now Summit Co., settling there as early as 1819. His father died in 1821. His mother was subsequently married (about 1822) to Heman Buck. Hiram passed his early life upon the farm in Richfield. In 1841, he purchased, with a brother, 75 acres of land in Hinckley Township, where he resided until 1845. He then disposed of his property and removed to Michigan, where he remained for two years, farming; he then returned to Hinckley. In 1854, he purchased the farm where he is now living. With the exception of the two years' residence in Michigan, Mr. Worden's entire life has been passed in the neighborhood of his present home. His narration of the deprivations and trials of the early settlers contrasts strangely with the homes and surroundings of the farmers in his vicinity of to-day, located in comfortable homes, and surrounded with most of the improvements of our modern civilization. The past, with its hardships, seems to them like some "tale that is told." Mr. Worden was united in marriage, in 1841, to Miss Betsey Gordon. She died in 1849, leaving four children—Heman D., died while in the service of his country. He enlisted in 74th Ill. V. I. in 1862, and, while in service, contracted a disease which resulted in his death on his way home, in 1863; George W., deceased; Ora H., deceased, and Elmer C., who was also in the service. He enlisted in Co. B, 189th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He was in service nearly a year. He is now a resident of Richfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio. Mr. Worden was married in 1851 to a second wife, Miss Melissa Bissell. She was born in Granger Township Jan. 19, 1828. Her father, Harvey Bissell, was a native of Connecticut; her mother, Matilda Jones, of New York. They located in Granger Township about 1826, remaining there up to the time of their death. Her father's occurred in May, 1842, while on a visit to Westfield Township; her mother's occurred in June, 1854. Their union has been blessed with four children, as follows: Cora I., now the wife of Constance Shaw, living in Bath, Summit Co.; Frank E., residing at home. This young man possesses talent of a high order as a sculptor. He has carved in stone several life-size busts of Sumner, Washington, Lincoln, etc., all of which show a high degree of talent. He has enjoyed no advantages of tuition, and the tools which he uses are constructed by himself. His works show a degree of finish that would compare favorably with some of the efforts of our well-known artists. Lynn and Nettie. Mr. and Mrs. Worden are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Granger.

ERASTUS WAITE, farmer; P. O. Hinckley Center. Among the pioneers of Hinckley is Erastus Waite. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Franklin Co. Feb. 17, 1797. His parents were Benjamin and Polly (Mott) Waite. He was a native of Massachusetts, and his wife of Long Island. Erastus passed his early life working upon his father's farm. Upon the death of his father, which oc-

curred in 1830, he determined to come to Ohio. He arrived in Hinckley Township in 1831, and bought 76 acres of land where he has since lived. He was joined, the next year after his arrival, by a brother, two sisters and his mother. His brother located in Hinckley and died in the township. His mother lived to be nearly 90 before her decease. His sisters are married and living in the township. Mr. Waite was married, April 12, 1821, to Miss Polly Burroughs, a native of Massachusetts. She died Jan. 21, 1851. The children are as follows: George A., now living in Cleveland; Mary A. Woodley, living in Iowa; Emma I. Parish, widow, living in Cleveland; Seth A., living in Granger Township; Benjamin F., a resident of Cleveland; Charles H., died in Cleveland aged 36 years; Charlotte V., widow of Johnson Wright, now living in Iowa; Nettie E. Backus, widow, living in Cleveland; Sarah M., married to Edwin B. Wright and residing in Hinckley; Julia A., wife of Albert Hannon, of Cleveland, died in 1870; Frederick P., now a resident of Colorado. Mr. Waite was married to his second wife, Laura Ferris, widow of T. N. Ferris, November, 1852. She died in April, 1878. Mr. Waite has served the township as Treasurer for three years, and as Supervisor two terms. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of which he is Deacon.

J. M. WAIT, farmer; P. O. Hinckley; was born in Massachusetts Sept. 4, 1817. He is a son of Enos and Martha (Allis) Wait, who were also natives of Massachusetts, and who located in Hinckley Township in 1832, where they resided until their deaths; his father's occurred March 2, 1869, and his mother's Dec. 18, 1878. Four of their sons now reside in Hinckley Township, and are extensive farmers and prominent citizens, namely, John, George, Elisha and the subject of this sketch. He has been a resident of the township ever since his coming with his parents from Massachusetts. Upon attaining his majority, his father gave him 50 acres of land, located upon the western township line, where he now resides; he has at the present time 100 acres of fine improved land. He was married Feb. 17, 1841, to Miss Olive Miller; she is a native of New York, and was born in Monroe Co. Sept. 9, 1825. Her parents were Lyman and Celia (Wheeler) Miller, pioneers of Hinckley. Mr. and Mrs. Wait have six children, as follows: Mary, the widow of Elroy Williams; she now resides in Brunswick; Wesley, married to Miss Clarissa Collier, and a resident of Brunswick Township; Emory and Avery, living with parents; Owen, married to Miss Ida Peebles, they are living in Hinckley Township; and Sanford, living at home. Mr. Wait is an industrious and prosperous farmer, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. He has been an active worker in the school interests of his district, and has served as Director a number of terms.

R. M. WEBBER, farmer; P. O. Hinckley; was born in Hampden Co., Mass., June 9, 1826. He is a son of Richard and Lovina (Bradway) Webber. They were natives of Massachusetts and early residents of Medina Co.; they located in Hinckley Township in 1839, and made it their home until their deaths. His father was a Wesleyan Methodist, and preached a great many funeral sermons; he was a circuit preacher for one year; he afterward united with the Protestant Methodist Church. His death occurred in 1854; his mother died Oct. 8, 1877. Our subject's early life was passed upon his father's farm. He was united in marriage Nov. 5, 1848, to Miss Mary Hogue, daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Bevarstock) Hogue, who were natives of England, and who settled in Weymouth in 1837; they soon afterward removed to Hinckley Township. He died in March, 1861. In 1863, Merrill bought his father's old farm, and worked it for several years. In 1870, he purchased the farm where he now resides; he has now, in several tracts, nearly 500 acres of land, all of which he has obtained by his own efforts. His family consists of fourteen children—Charles M., living in Medina Township; Maria J. Hoddinott, living in Michigan; Francis C., living in Hinckley Township; Joseph R., living on the old homestead; Caroline L. Van Deusen, living in Michigan; Minnie L. Fluent, living in Granger Township; Ella J., Lucy A., John A., Elizabeth I., Harriet A., Sarah I., Addie T., Frederick J., deceased. Mr. Webber has been an active worker in the educational affairs of the township, and is an esteemed member of the community in which he resides.

MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP.

IRA BENNETT, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Medina Co., Ohio, Wadsworth Township, July 15, 1829. His father, Timothy S. Bennett, was born about the year 1794, in Vermont, and, in 1818, came to Ohio and settled in Medina Co., where himself and two companions purchased a farm in the northeast part of Wadsworth Township. Their partnership was of short duration, each preferring to develop his own part. In 1820, he was married to Rachel Brown, who came to this State when in her youth, passing through the city of Buffalo the day after it was burnt by the British. They lived a few years at Middlebury, in Summit Co., before coming here. Mr. Bennett developed his purchase, and, years after, moved to Granger Township, where he resided the rest of his life. He died Sept. 11, 1875, and his wife March 13, 1874. Their union proved fruitful of nine children, of whom the subject is the oldest living. When 18 years of age, he began the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years, and, Dec. 13, 1851, he started for the Pacific Slope, being lured thither by the gold excitement of that period. He passed two years there, with fair success, and then returned to his native county, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He was married, May 13, 1855, to Laura A., daughter of John S. and Laura E. (Parsons) Hatch. She was born April 9, 1834, in Granger Township, Medina Co. They have four children—Scott S., Grant E., Inez G. and Martha G. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Christian Church at Medina. He is one of the charter members of the Patrons of Husbandry, in which he has served as Master, and is now Overseer. He has served as Trustee, and held other local offices. He is a Republican, and cast his first ballot for John P. Hale.

WILLIAM P. CLARK, farmer, etc.; P. O. Medina; whose portrait appears in connection with the educational history of Medina Co., was born April 9, 1820, and is a son of John and Betsey (Tyler) Clark, natives of Rutland Co., Vt., where the subject was born. His father was a manufacturer of boots, shoes and leather, and removed to Ohio in October, 1832, locating in Medina Co., on the farm on which William P. is now living. It was all forest then, with the exception of a portion which had been "slashed," as it was termed, by the early settlers. This farm he cleared up, and soon brought to a fine state of cultivation, and lived upon it until his death, which took place in 1845. Here it was that the subject of this sketch received his first lessons in pioneer life, receiving also such education as the country at that time afforded. He commenced teaching when 19 years old, and followed the profession for many years. He kept a select school in the village of Medina, being himself the principal and owner of the institution, and keeping pace with the class of the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. In the spring of 1852, he accepted a position in the Hillsdale (Mich.) schools, which he held for two years. From there he went to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1853, remaining one year, and, in 1855, was made Principal of the Kinsman Academy, at Kinsman, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Here he remained nearly three years, when failing health compelled him to withdraw from the profession until 1871, when he again became Superintendent of the Medina Schools for one year. He was assisted, both at Hillsdale and Kinsman Academy, by his wife. He was appointed one of the School Examiners of Medina Co. soon after he began teaching in Medina, an office he held, with a few exceptions, until May, 1880. He was married, Aug. 23, 1849, to Miss Sarah G. Fenn. She was born at Nelson, Portage Co., Ohio, Aug. 26, 1822, and graduated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and has been a successful teacher since, as well as before, her marriage. Three children have been born to them—Anna, who died in infancy; Herbert W., who died Feb. 26, 1880, when in his 21st year, and Sarah F. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Congregational Church of Medina, in the Sunday School of which Mr. Clark has been Superintendent for twenty-five years. Mr. Clark was elected Surveyor of the county, an office he held two terms, having previously served as

Deputy for one term. He has also been for many years Notary Public, Township Clerk, and held other small offices. He is Republican in politics.

E. R. CULVER, farmer and school-teacher; P. O. Poe; was born in Montville Township, Medina Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1839. His father, Sidney Culver, was born Jan. 6, 1806, in the State of Vermont, and was son of Miles Culver, who removed to the State of Ohio as early as 1808, and settled at Middlebury, in what is now Summit Co. He served in the war of 1812. Sidney learned the trade of a stone-cutter, which he followed for a few years, when he adopted the more congenial occupation of farming. In 1832, he came into the county of Medina, and, in 1838, was married to a lady by the name of Elvira Smith, who had emigrated here a few years previous from Madison Co., N. Y. Together, Mr. and Mrs. Culver labored for many years, and had the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with success, owning a pleasant property in Montville Township. He died March 5, 1867, and his wife the 29th of May, 1880. The subject of this sketch received a good common-school education, which was improved by an attendance at the Medina High School, and, when 19 years old, he commenced teaching, a vocation for which he seems well adapted, and in which he has been eminently successful. Reared to the pursuit of farming, he superintends the farm, and teaches during the winter season. He was married, April 5, 1861, to Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Landes. She was born Aug. 18, 1844, in Montgomery Co., Penn., and came to Ohio when in her childhood. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Culver has held various township offices, and in 1880 was Land Appraiser of Montville Township. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and is one of the most influential and enterprising citizens in this part of the county.

LYSANDER FRIZZELL, farmer; P. O. Sharon; was born in Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 22, 1807. His father, Elijah Frizzell, was a farmer by pursuit; he married a Miss Mary Rowley, of Massachusetts; about the year 1822, he moved into the State of Vermont, where he passed the rest of his life, and died in 1862, while in the State of Illinois visiting one of his sons. His wife died a few years later in Vermont. When 12 years of age, Lysander went to live with a farmer in the Connecticut Valley, remaining until of age, when he commenced doing for himself. For two years he farmed in that State, and then went to Vermont, where he bought a farm; he remained there only a short time, however, before he sold, and, in 1834, emigrated to Ohio and settled in the county of Medina, where he has since lived; he was married, Nov. 1, 1835, to Harriet Robinson, who came to Vermont from Ireland, when yet in her childhood, and thence to Medina Co., a short time previous to her marriage. Mr. Frizzell first settled in Wadsworth Township, but, in the spring of 1837, he moved to where he now lives, the farm at that time being mostly forest land. By many years of patient industry, he brought this to its present productive and valuable state, although at times he came near yielding to discouragements; he has been careful in his investments, and erected suitable and convenient buildings many years ago. His companion departed this life May 31, 1878, their union having been blessed with six children, viz.: Theresa J., Mary E., Silva J., Harrison G., Henry G. and James R. The two eldest sons entered the army, serving in the 6th Ohio Battery, one of whom surrendered his life to the cause of his country. All grew to maturity except the youngest daughter, although none are living except the two youngest sons, both of whom are married and living in this county, James being on the old homestead. He has served as Trustee, and is a Republican.

L. & A. FRETZ, farmers and saw-millers; P. O. Medina; are among the enterprising and prominent citizens of Montville Township, and have materially assisted in developing and improving this part of the county. They are sons of Samuel and Elizabeth Fretz, both of whom were natives of Bucks Co., Penn., the father being born Jan. 17, 1796, and the mother April 26, 1806. He was a miller by trade, and in 1832, moved to Clinton, N. J., where he lived seventeen years, and then came to Ohio, locating at Wadsworth, in Medina Co. The following year, he bought the mill property in Montville, to which he removed, conducting the same in company with his sons until his death, which occurred April 6, 1852. The three sons, Lewis, Anthony and Mahlon S., assumed control, and the following March the mill

burned down, being a total loss. They re-built it better than ever, and were doing a good business, when the blast of war was heard in the land. Lewis captained the first company raised in Medina Co. The other two entered the 12th Ill. V. I., as musicians, and, while gone, Mahlon contracted a disease, from which he died soon after his return, leaving one child named Mahlon D. The last company raised in the county, the 166th O. N. G., Co. E, also contained the two oldest sons, Anthony as chief musician, and Lewis as 1st Lieutenant, with a Captain's duties, that officer being unfit for service. Lewis was born Dec. 26, 1826; has served as Trustee, Township Clerk, and has been Justice of the Peace since 1875; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church and also of the Masonic order. Anthony was born Jan. 5, 1829; was married in 1855, to Emily, daughter of Chester Hosmer; she died soon after, leaving one child, Ida E., now the wife of Melvin Flickinger. He was again married, Sept. 19, 1862, to Hannah A., daughter of William and Rebecca (Smith) Crawford; she was born Sept. 9, 1841, in Guilford Township. This union has been blessed with one child, Clara W., born Oct. 3, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Fretz are members of the Presbyterian Church. Both Lewis and Antnony are Democrats.

JACOB GISH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Medina; was born in Milton Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, April 13, 1833; is a son of Jacob and Fannie (Shank) Gish, both of whom were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. His father was a miller by trade, but relinquished it for the pursuit of farming, when married. He removed to Ohio in 1831, and made his first permanent settlement in Wayne Co., securing a tract of forest land in Milton Township, that was traversed by the River Styx. This he rendered valuable and productive, by years of patient labor and care. He died June 26, 1864, in his 63d year, and his companion is still living on the old homestead, being in her 74th year. The subject is the oldest but one of a family of eight children, and his educational privileges were quite poor, the greater part of his time being required on the farm. When of age, he went into the West, passing one year in Iowa, and has since been one of the prominent farmers of this vicinity. His marriage was celebrated Dec. 17, 1857, Miss Leah Schrautz becoming his wife. She was born April 24, 1838, in Stark Co., Ohio. Her parents, Samuel and Catharine (Holl) Schrautz, coming there from Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1835. Her father died January 2, 1850, and her mother September 5, the same year. After the death of her parents, she lived with a sister in Wayne Co., from which place she was married. Mr. Gish has resided in Medina Co. since his marriage, where he owns one of the most pleasant and attractive homes in the township. He has paid some attention to the improvement of stock in this county, especially of cattle, and ranks among the enterprising citizens. By their union, three children have been born—Arba A., born Feb. 10, 1859; Laura L., born May 31, 1862; and Etha A., born April 5, 1867. Mr. Gish is a Republican.

MOSES HILL, farmer; P. O. Medina. Among the farmers of Montville Township, who have been successful and secured a competency of "this world's goods" by their industry and diligence, we mention the family of Moses Hill. He was born in Orange Co., Vt., Sept. 24, 1812, and is a son of Moses Hill, Sr., who came there from Connecticut, and married Hannah Vincent. He was a farmer by pursuit, and in 1816 removed to Monroe Co., N. Y., where he remained until the latter part of the year 1833, when he came to Medina Co., Ohio. Here he passed the rest of his life, dying in November, 1856, in his 90th year, having voted first for Gen. Washington. His companion died in August, 1845. The subject of this sketch has always been a farmer, and May 6, 1841, was married to Martha S. Hemingway. She was born in this county, Wadsworth Township, Nov. 6, 1821. Her father, Luther Hemingway, was born in Worcester Co., Mass., in 1785, and was an officer under Gen. Scott in the war of 1812, being at Lundy's Lane and many other engagements. He was a miller by trade, and, coming West for the purpose of locating his claim to a farm, stopped to work in a mill in Geauga Co., Ohio. While there, he was married Dec. 5, 1816, to Mary Burroughs. She was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., Oct. 20, 1792, and came to Ohio in the year 1812. In 1818, Mr. Hemingway came to Medina Co. and built the first mill in Wadsworth Township, besides clearing a farm. He died in April, 1845, and his companion is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Hill. Mr. Hill developed a farm in this township, and his years of labor have been well rewarded. Their union

has been fruitful of three children, the eldest dying in infancy; those living are Luther H. and Winthrop. The elder was attending school at Oberlin when Morgan invaded Ohio; he dropped his studies for the life of a soldier, and was discharged at the end of seven months, only to again re-enlist as a teamster. Since the close of the war he has been roaming through the Western States and Territories. The other son served in the O. N. G., is married and settled near the old home. Mr. Hill was a Democrat in early life, but left that party in 1840, and has since been identified with the opposition.

LYMAN KENNEDY, farmer; P. O. Medina; is one of the leading farmers of the township in which he has passed the greater part of his life, and has devoted his most useful years toward her improvement. He was born Sept. 1, 1821, in Ontario, Canada, about fourteen miles from the city of Toronto. His father, Samuel Kennedy, son of John Kennedy, one of the soldiers of the Revolution, was a native of York State, and was there married to Eleanor Press. He soon after moved to Canadá, where he remained until the spring of 1838, when he came to Medina Co., Ohio, securing a piece of comparatively new land, in Montville Township, south of Medina, which he and his sons developed. He died in July, 1861, and his wife in the year 1858. The subject of this sketch passed the early part of his life on his father's farm, and in 1845 commenced doing for himself. He clerked in a grocery for one year, and then for two years was clerk of the American House at Medina. He has since been one of the tillers of the soil of this county, where he owns a tasty and well-improved farm. He was married Nov. 10, 1847, to Ursula, daughter of Michael and Catharine Gramer. She was born in Wittenburg, Germany, July 20, 1827, and accompanied her parents to America, when in her childhood. They located in Medina Co., Ohio, where the father soon after died, and the mother in January, 1877. Their union has been blessed with two children—Rebecca U., now the wife of William H. Zimmerman, and Thomas A., who died June 15, 1873, when in his 22d year. The daughter taught school nine terms before her marriage. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Congregational Church at Medina. He has served as Treasurer of the township, being identified with the Republican party.

CYRUS KING, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Pompey, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1820, son of Joel and Esther (Matteson) King, both of whom were natives of Rhode Island. His father was Captain of a militia company in the war of 1812, and, throughout the rest of his life, was known as "Captain King." He was a carpenter by trade; passed the rest of his life a resident of the Empire State, dying in 1866, in his 83d year. His companion passed away many years previous. Cyrus received a good common-school education, and, when 19 years of age, commenced teaching school, working at the carpenter's trade during the summer. He came to Ohio in 1842, and has ever since been a resident of Medina County. He was married, March 21, 1848, to Harriet O. Bennett, of Wadsworth Township. She died in June, 1852, leaving one child, Edmund B. June 4, 1854, he was united in marriage with Climena, youngest daughter of Deacon Pliny Porter, of Pompey, N. Y. Three children have blessed this union—Ida E., David Porter and Mary A. Mr. King has been a resident of Montville Township since 1848, where he owns a well-improved and productive farm. Each of his children has received the advantages of good schools as soon as they reached the proper age. The eldest son attended successively at Medina, Oberlin and Berea, besides a business course at Sandusky. He taught for a time, studied law, and, before his admission to the bar, was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of Medina County. He filled the office satisfactorily for one term, and then located at Sandusky, where he has a lucrative practice. Ida E. took a full course at the Medina Normal School, taught successfully for eight years, was married Dec. 4, 1878, to Samuel M. Wolcott, and died Oct. 9, 1879, leaving one child—Ida Winnie. David entered the Ohio State University, but, owing to over-study, was obliged to abandon the course, and is now at home. The parents and daughter are members of the Christian Church at Medina. He is a Republican.

MICHAEL KAPP, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Poe; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Gish) Kapp, of Lancaster Co., Penn., and was born May 3, 1823. His father was reared in a hotel, but, on coming to maturity, adopted the pursuit of farming, and, in the spring of 1834, moved to Ohio and purchased a farm in Wayne County, that was but slightly cleared. He and sons, by years of patient

labor, rendered this productive, and valuable as well, and there he died April 29, 1852, and was followed by his companion Feb. 9, 1861. The subject of this sketch received but few advantages in early life, much of his school life being devoted to labor on the farm, their threshing, which was done in the winter season, materially affecting his attendance at school. He commenced doing for himself when of age, and, for six years, did nothing but make shingles, the hardest kind of labor. In the fall of 1850, he and his brother Martin bought the saw-mill at Steamtown, in Guilford Township, and he has since been a resident of Medina County. For two years they conducted it with fair success, and then sold out, Michael conducting a farm there which he had purchased while in the mill. Seven years later, he came to where he now lives, owning a valuable and well-managed farm. For many years, he dealt quite extensively in stock, but has recently determined to pay more attention to breeding and the care of his farm. He was married, Oct. 4, 1850, to Leah Overholt. She was born in Bucks Co., Penn., March 14, 1827, and, the year following her birth, her parents removed to this county, Wadsworth Township. By this union four children have been born, viz.: John O., born Feb. 12, 1852; Martin, born May 24, 1857; Samuel S., born Oct. 7, 1859, and Michael W., born March 13, 1866. The eldest commenced teaching when 16 years old, being two years at Chicago, where he attended a commercial school and taught also. The second son died when in his 19th year. Mrs. Kapp is a member of the Mennonite Church. He has, on three different occasions, been Assessor of the township. He has been a Republican since the war, but previously was a Democrat.

WILLIAM L. McDONALD, farmer; P. O. Medina; is one of the enterprising and industrious farmers of the county, and possesses a good property, on which good buildings have been erected. He was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Feb. 28, 1830. His father, John McDonald, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Dec. 17, 1793, and while yet in his youth accompanied the family on their journey to Ohio. He served in the war of 1812, under Harrison, and was married, Dec. 24, 1818, to Rachel Day, who was born June 25, 1801, in Jefferson Co., Ohio. He was a shoemaker by trade in early life, but at length relinquished it for the occupation of farming. In the spring of 1832, he removed to Wayne County, and two years later came to Medina county, where he secured a farm of new land in Westfield Township, which he developed and rendered valuable and productive. In the spring of 1865, he sold this property and retired to the village of Seville, where he died March 9, 1867. His companion is still living, passing the greater part of her time at the homes of her children. William is the eldest son of a family of nine children, and, when 18 years of age, went to the trade of carpenter and joiner, which was his chief occupation for some fifteen years. His marriage was celebrated October 14, 1852, Miss Sarah C. Betz becoming his wife. She was born in this county, Wadsworth Township, May 3, 1832, being daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Byers) Betz, who moved to Summit County in 1847. Her mother died Feb. 13, 1873; her father Jan. 8, 1878, in Chatham Township, this county. Mr. McDonald moved to Van Wert County, in the fall of 1853, where he remained over three years, then returned to this county, where he has since lived. Their union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Myron H., born July 22, 1853; Curtis V., born May 27, 1857; Ila I., born March 9, 1859; and Rodney C., born May 25, 1863. The second child died Oct. 17, 1858; Myron is a printer by trade, married, and living at Denver, Colo., having been proprietor of the Hudson *Enterprise*, at Hudson, Ohio, before he was yet of age. Mr. McDonald entered the service, being in the 42d O. V. I., was absent nearly one year, and, during that time, participated in seven engagements. He also served in the O. N. G. Mrs. McDonald and daughter are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican.

JOSEPH K. OVERHOLT, retired farmer; P. O. River Styx; was born Feb. 3, 1804, and is a son of William and Gertrude (Kulp) Overholt, of Northampton Co., Penn. His father was a farmer by pursuit, and, when past 40 years of age, commenced preaching in the Mennonite Church, a position he occupied until his death. In 1830, he moved to Medina Co., Ohio, where he was the first minister of his denomination in the county. He died in 1838, his wife having passed away three years previous. When 16 years old, the subject of this sketch began the shoemaker's trade, which he followed ten years, and has since paid his chief attention to

agricultural pursuits, and has also been a veterinary surgeon of local prominence for some twenty-five years of his life. He was married, Oct. 15, 1829, to Margaret Angelmyers. She was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Sept. 11, 1808, and has given birth to the following children, viz., Anna, Hannah, Mary, William H., Susannah, Margaret, Joseph A., John M. and Amelia. These children are all living in Medina Co. except two, who are residents of the State of Michigan, and all but two are married. Five of them have taught school, which speaks well for the intelligence of the family. Mr. Overholt moved to this State in a wagon, being nearly four weeks on the way, and here owns a pleasant farm of 100 acres, all of which is self-made property. Mr. and Mrs. Overholt have have always been consistent members of the Mennonite Church, and all the children, except two, are members of the church, although not all of this denomination. Politically, Mr. Overholt was at first a Federalist, and voted for John Q. Adams, and has since been identified successively with the Whig and Republican parties.

S. M. THAYER, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Lebanon Township, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1823. His father, Russell Thayer, was born in Berkshire Co., Mass.; was a son of Jonathan Thayer, one of the old Revolutionary heroes, who participated in the struggle for his country's independence, and was Captain of a cavalry company, under Gen. Putnam, his period of service extending from Bunker Hill, the first decisive struggle, to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Removing to York State, he lived successively in Delaware and Madison Cos., in the latter of which he died. Russell and an elder brother were engaged in the mercantile business in Lebanon, besides conducting an extensive ashery, and there Russell was married to Betsey Smith. In 1825, he engaged in farming, and, in 1833, removed to Ohio and settled in Medina Co., where he passed the rest of his life. He bought a farm south of Medina, in Montville Township, the only improvement being a log cabin. He died Nov. 2, 1877, at Medina, where he had retired some years previous. When 20 years old, the subject of this sketch commenced teaching school, which he followed, during the winter season, for ten years, farming during the summer. He has resided in this township since the settlement here by his father, except one year he farmed in Granger Township. He was married, March 22, 1848, to Antoinette, daughter of Ransom and Elizabeth (Adams) Clark, her grandfather, John Clark, serving in the Revolutionary war. She was born Jan. 4, 1826, in Medina Township. By this union three children have been born—Russell Clark, William C. and Mary Cornelia. The youngest died in infancy. The elder son graduated from the Charity Hospital College at Cleveland; in 1874, located in Knox Co., where he remained two years, when failing health induced him to return to his father's farm. The younger son is a successful teacher, having taken a course at the Medina Normal School, and was married, Dec. 25, 1878, to Lillian L., daughter of Dr. Albertson, of Granger Township. Mrs. Thayer is a member of the Episcopal Church, as is the elder son. Mr. Thayer is serving his second term as Justice of the Peace. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since its organization. He is a Democrat, and voted first for James K. Polk for President.

LINUS S. THAYER, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Lebanon Township, Sept. 15, 1832, son of Russell and Betsey (Smith) Thayer, who removed to this county in 1833. When 18 years old, Linus commenced teaching school, which he followed for some time during the winter season. He was married, March 13, 1856, to Charlotte, daughter of Theodore and Polly (Johnston) Perkins, who settled in Brunswick Township, Medina Co., Ohio, about the year 1830, and where they are both yet living. She was born Dec. 7, 1834, and, shortly after their union, Mr. Thayer removed to Eaton Co., Mich., where he remained until the spring of 1858, when he returned to Medina Co., where he has since lived, owning at present a good and tasty farm, near where his father settled nearly half a century ago. He is, in all respects, a worthy and estimable citizen, and has served as Clerk of his township, being at present Trustee. By his marriage, three children have been born—Cora E., now the wife of Frederick H. Curtis, of York Township; Frank J. and Eva Mae. The eldest taught school before her marriage, and she and her brother attended the Medina Normal School. The parents and eldest child are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Thayer served as a soldier in Co. E, 166th O. N. G.; was a charter member of the Medina Grange, of which he was Secretary. He is a Republican

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

P. P. AMERMAN, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Nov. 28, 1816. He is a son of Albert and Ellen (Peterson) Amerman. They were the parents of three children—P. P., John and Ellen. The subject of our sketch lived with his parents in New Jersey until the age of 9 years. His parents then moved to Long Island; they remained there eight years; they then came to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio. During this time, Mr. Amerman spent his time at school and on the farm. At the age of 22, he returned to New Jersey and taught school eighteen months. In that time, he was united in marriage with Mary Cherry, daughter of Isaac Cherry. To them were born four children—Sarah E., born Nov. 16, 1844, dead; Maria E., born Jan. 1, 1848; Ida L., born Feb. 20, 1851, and Perry Ellsworth, born Oct. 11, 1863. At the time of Mr. and Mrs. Amerman's marriage, they came to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, and located in the southern part. Here they erected their cabin, in which they spent their honeymoon. Their furniture consisted of six home made chairs, two bedsteads, which were covered with basswood bark, used as a substitute for cord, and a large cupboard, all of which were nome made. But, notwithstanding this, they lived as happily as people of the present day do in elegant mansions. Mr. Amerman has always lived a quiet, peaceable life, never having trouble with his fellow-men in any way. He now resides in the southern part of Sharon, on the old homestead of his parents. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the prominent citizens of his township.

PETER BRANIGAN (deceased); was a native of Ireland, and was born in 1817. He went to Scotland when a young man, and Jan. 1, 1844, was married to Margaret Digney, and by her had five children—Margaret, born Jan. 14, 1845, died Sept. 4, 1854; Tom, born Feb. 24, 1847, and is now living with his mother in Sharon Township; Peter, born Feb. 23, 1849, died March 6, 1853; John, born Dec. 18, 1850; Ellen, born March 10, 1852, died March 11, 1856. Mrs. Branigan is a native of Scotland, and was born Aug. 16, 1826. They came to the United States in 1850, and afterward to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio. Mr. Branigan departed this life Sept. 8, 1854. He was an honest, upright man, and his death was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Branigan was married again, her second husband being William H. Varney, and to this union was born one son—Perry O., born Nov. 9, 1860. Mr. Varney died at Ft. Scott, Kan., April 9, 1862, from wounds received in the army. John Branigan, a son by the first marriage, married Ida Wise, Dec. 8, 1878. Tom, his brother, at the age of 14, entered the army, and his comrades all say there was no braver soldier in that bitter struggle than Tom Branigan.

METCALF BELL, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center; was born in England Oct. 19, 1832. In 1833, he together with his parents, John and Mary (Coates) Bell, came to the United States, and on their arrival, started for the interior, and the same year, located in Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio. He is one of the following family: John, Elizabeth, James C., Ann, Sarah, Hannah, Metcalf, Mary, and two that died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. Bell passed his youth with his parents, on the farm and attending school. In 1858, Mr. Bell and Miss Ellen J. Connell were united in marriage, and to them were born four children—DeForest, born Jan. 15, 1859; John, born April 1, 1860; Warren, born April 9, 1862, and Nettie, born July 7, 1874. DeForest married Miss Rena Totman, and lives in Sharon Township. Mr. Bell is a Democrat in politics, and a man of considerable influence in the township. He has held the position of Justice of the Peace for the past twelve years. He is a member of the Universalist Society in Sharon Township.

DANIEL G. BRIGGS, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center. Among the many enterprising and influential citizens of Sharon Township, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., and was born Oct. 13, 1818. He is a son of Thomas B. and Abigail (Gregg) Briggs, who were parents of the following family—Louisa, Almeda, Daniel, Silas, George G., Ben-

jamin B., Maria A., John G. and Joseph W. Our subject lived with his parents in Ontario Co., N. Y., until he was 15 years of age, assisting on the farm. The only schooling he received, was during the winter, when he attended the district school. In 1833, he made a trip to Illinois, where he remained a short time, when he came back East, and finally settled in Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, where he has ever since resided. In 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Rhoda Pratt, and to this union was born one son—Thomas G., born April 2, 1841. This son, and his wife, Mary C. (Crane) Briggs, live with his father. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs commenced married life with scarcely anything, but, by hard labor and frugality, have accumulated a fine farm, consisting of 207 acres. This farm is situated one and a half miles directly north of the center of Sharon Township, and is one of the best improved farms in the township.

ERASTUS S. BISSELL, deceased; another of Sharon's best citizens that has passed away, is the subject of this sketch; he was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., April 18, 1812, and was a son of Nathaniel and Anna (Smith) Bissell. Mr. Bissell spent his youth with his parents until the age of 21, he then taught school three years. In the year of 1836, he was married to Mary A. More, born Dec. 11, 1818, a daughter of Lawrence More; to this union were born five children, as follows: Julia A., born Nov. 2, 1850; Willis M., born April 12, 1853; George L., born Jan. 25, 1856 (dead); Claude L., born March 30, 1857 (dead); Irene L., born Nov. 29, 1862. In the year 1836, Mr. Bissell came to Sharon Township, Medina Co., and located in the northeastern part, where he resided until his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1875. Mr. Bissell was a most highly respected citizen; he was honest in his dealings, and always attentive to business matters. Mrs. Mary A. Bissell died Dec. 15, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell were Christian, church-going people; they each died a Christian death, and left a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

S. W. BEECH (deceased), Sharon; was born in Canaan, Essex Co., Vt., Aug. 17, 1811. He was a son of Samuel and Mary (Bailey) Beech, who were parents of eleven children, as follows: Phœbe, Mary, Martha, Samuel, Israel, Isaac, Abigail, Thomas, Nathaniel, Elias and Sargeant W. The father of these children died in 1813. Our subject continued to reside with his widowed mother until 1822, when he went to live with his sister Phœbe in Maine. He remained with his sister, going to school, until 15 years of age, and then returned to live with his mother. In 1834, he emigrated to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, locating on a farm about one mile west of the Center, where he resided up to the time of his death. In October, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Shaw, daughter of Dr. Ichabod Shaw, and by her had the following family: Edgar L., born Oct. 1, 1843, and died in infancy; the second, also Edgar L., was born Sept. 1, 1845, died Aug. 1, 1864, in the Saratoga hospital, from diseases contracted while in his country's service; the youngest child, Arthur, was born April 10, 1847, died in infancy. The mother died Aug. 17, 1847. Mr. Beech's second marriage was solemnized in September, 1848, his wife being Mary L. Shaw, a sister of his former wife. To this union were born five children—Arthur J. P., born July 6, 1849, died in infancy; Arthur W., born June 26, 1851; John P., born Oct. 29, 1853; Harry M., born May 27, 1856, and Walter E., born Aug. 16, 1857. Mr. Beech's chosen occupation was that of farming and stock-raising, and this he followed through life. In 1853, he commenced suffering from a cancer in the left cheek, but, being a man of strong will-power, refused to give up work until 1878. By degrees the cancer spread from his cheek to his nose and left eye, completely destroying the eye and the left side of his face. It then spread to his neck and shoulder, and, after untold sufferings, God came to relieve the sufferer. His death occurred July 22, 1880. Through all his illness, Mr. Beech bore his lot uncomplainingly, and, up to the day of his death, always waited on himself. His unspoken sufferings drew the family ties of love more closely about him, and, when death relieved him, he was mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Beech was one of Sharon's best and most respected citizens. He was a great reader, and, losing the power of speech and sense of hearing about a year before his death, it was a source of much comfort to him.

JOHN BENNETT, Sharon Center; was born in Somersetshire, Eng., Jan. 25, 1820; he is a son of John and Mary (Miller) Bennett, who were parents of the following family: Ann, Edwin, John, Eliza, Edmund and Harriet.

Mr. Bennett lived with his parents until he was 13 years of age, and then worked hard for neighbors until he reached his majority. In 1841, he invested his hard-earned savings in a passage to America. On his arrival he immediately engaged in farming in Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he remained over two years; he then emigrated to Medina Co., Ohio, locating in Sharon Township. For some time after his arrival in Sharon, Mr. Bennett worked for the settlers by the month. He then purchased a farm in the English settlement in northwestern Sharon, where he has ever since resided. In 1847, he was united in marriage with Nancy, daughter of John and Ruth Woodward, and to this union were born the following family: Lorenzo, born Aug. 28, 1848; Maria, born Aug. 11, 1850; Edwin, born Jan. 16, 1853, and Edline, born Jan. 16, 1853, and died in infancy. Lorenzo and Edwin are in the mercantile business in Colorado Springs, Colo. Maria is the wife of James Waters, and resides in Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Bennett is one of the self-reliant men of Sharon Township. He started out in life with nothing but a strong will and willing hands; he now owns 125 acres of good land, which he and his estimable wife have acquired by hard labor; he is a Democrat in politics and is an adherent of the principles laid down by the National Democratic party.

M. A. CHANDLER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sharon Center; was born in Windsor, Conn., July 24, 1804. He is a son of Isaac Chandler, and his grandfather bore the same name. He is one in a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: Roger, Mary A., Edward, M. A., Louisa, Agnes L. and Isaac. Mr. Chandler lived with his parents, assisting them until he arrived at the age of 17. He then went to Great Falls, N. H., and commenced work in the great woolen-factory at that place. He had remained in the employ of the owners of the factory but one year, when, by his diligent and faithful services, he was advanced to the honorable position of foreman. After remaining at the factory some time, his health failed, and he came to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, purchasing a farm in Lot 6, where he now resides. In 1837, Mr. Chandler and Miss Elmira Moore were united in wedlock, and to this union were born eight children —Lucy E., Julia E., John M., Edgar L. (dead), Hattie, Mary B., George A. and Frances E. The first experience in farming Mr. Chandler ever had was when he first came to Sharon Township. By industry he has prospered sufficiently to be the owner of 112 acres of land, clear of all encumbrances. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a Republican in politics. He has always lived a quiet, unpretentious life, and is regarded by his neighbors as an honest and upright citizen.

GUY C. CHATFIELD, retired farmer; P. O. Sharon Center; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 23, 1805. His father, William C. Chatfield, was by trade a carpenter and joiner, and he was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn. In 1796, Mr. Chatfield, the father, emigrated to Cayuga Co., N. Y., and, in 1798, married Miss Hope Goodrich. This estimable lady died in 1799, and, in 1800, Mr. Chatfield married Susanna Coy, and has had by her the following family: Hopapa, John M., Guy C., L. C., Olive, Mary, Fillmore, William C., Laura and D. M. The mother of these died in February, 1842. It is needless here to dwell on the life of the father, suffice to say that his life was filled with trials and hardships which he finally overcame, and, in his later years, derived much comfort and pleasure from his labor of years before. In May, 1834, he, together with his family, came from New York to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, via Erie Canal, Buffalo, Cleveland and overland, until they reached their destination. Mr. Chatfield first settled on the farm now owned by our subject. In November, 1831, Guy C. Chatfield married Abigail M. Barber, a daughter of Solomon and Cynthia Barber, and to this union were born seven children—Coy B., born March 19, 1834; Mahlon, March 27, 1837; Ellen B., Nov. 16, 1840; Elmer, Aug. 26, 1843; Orson K., Jan. 16, 1847; and two that died in infancy. Mr. Chatfield's father died Feb. 6, 1842. Mr. Chatfield was one of Sharon's earliest settlers, and he was often selected by his friends and neighbors to hold the different township offices. Mr. Chatfield, since his arrival in Medina Co., has never enjoyed the best of health. He has always been a farmer, and is at present the owner of 114 acres of excellent farming and grazing land. Politically speaking, Mr. Chatfield is a Republican, firmly adhering to the principles laid down by the National Republican party. Religiously, he is a Spiritualist, believing that the spirits of departed friends can communicate with living

beings. In conclusion, we can say of Mr. Chatfield that there is not a man more respected or one that enjoys the confidence of the people more than does this gentleman. Since his 29th year, he has always lived more or less in the township of Sharon, seeing the young children growing to be men and women, and the old ones passing away; he has lived until he now in the eve of his life, can fold his hands and look back on his past life, as one filled with self-denial and usefulness.

JACOB. FULMER, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1814. He is a son of Daniel and Catharine (Stiver) Fulmer, who were parents of nine children—William, John, Daniel, Catharine, Samuel, Jacob, Jeremiah, George and Anna. Our subject passed his early years on his father's farm, and, at the age of 15, started in the ashery business for himself. In 1838, he was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of John Lamb, and by her has had two children—Minerva, born May 23, 1839; and William H., May 29, 1841, died Jan. 3, 1844. The mother departed this life June 18, 1856. Mr. Fulmer's second marriage was solemnized in October, 1856, the bride being Matilda High, daughter of Abraham and Hettie High, who was born Aug. 8, 1831. To Mr. Fulmer's second marriage, there were born the following family: Ida, born Oct. 8, 1857; Allen, July 2, 1859, and died in infancy; Norman, June 25, 1860; Kent, Feb. 27, 1863; Jennie, Sept. 22, 1865; and Abbey, March 30, 1868. In 1865, Mr. Fulmer came to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, and engaged in the ashery business at the Center. He worked at that for some time, and then located on a farm east of Sharon Center, where he has since resided. In politics, Mr. Fulmer is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. E. FRENCH, farmer; P. O. Medina; is one of the following family, born to Timothy and Mary (Towle) French—Cyrus E. Eliza J., Josiah W., Abigail T., Mary J. (died in infancy), Mary, Timothy (died in infancy), Timothy B., Joseph F, and another that died in infancy. Cyrus E. was born in Loudon, N. H., April 1, 1811, where he remained until he was 24 years of age. In 1835, Mr. French emigrated Westward, making his home in Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, where he has since resided. In November of the same year, he married Sarah J., daughter of E. and C. Stebbins, and to this union were born the following family: James H., born Jan. 31, 1838; Mary J., born Jan. 7, 1839; Philomela E. and Timothy B., born Oct. 29, 1846, died May 4, 1874; Timothy was an intelligent and industrious young man, and gave promise of being at the head of his profession—law—but death claimed him while pursuing his studies. Mr. French had been married but about four years when his house took fire, in the family's absence, and his total possessions were thus destroyed, as his grain was all stored in the house. He luckily had loaned eleven bushels of wheat to a neighbor, and, with this, re-commenced the start he had made. It was at this time in his life that Mr. French realized what it was to have good neighbors, and he undoubtedly would have had a severe time of it had not his neighbors been free to loan him implements, and assist him in various ways. Since that time, Mr. French makes it a point never to refuse the loan of anything if it will assist a friend or neighbor, knowing, as he does, that it was by this means that he was enabled to recover what he had lost by fire. Mr. and Mrs. French are honest and upright people, and are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

SETH GOODWIN, deceased. He was a son of Nathaniel and Lovira (Low) Goodwin, and was born April 11, 1812. In 1817, Nathaniel Goodwin and family moved to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and, after one year's residence there, moved to Granger Township, Medina Co., Ohio. Seth remained with his parents, assisting them on the farm until he was 20 years of age, and then began for himself in life. In December, 1834, he married Pamelia Wolcott, daughter of Joseph and Lucy Wolcott, who were among the earliest settlers in Granger. To this union were born four children—Marcia M., born Sept. 17, 1835; Russell W., born April 19, 1839; Laura O., born June 20, 1843, and Clarinda L., born Oct. 18, 1849. At the time of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin's marriage, they moved to Sharon Township, where they have ever since resided, excepting the years of 1844 and 1845, when they lived in Granger. After suffering fourteen months of paralysis, Mr. Goodwin died Nov. 24, 1878. Mrs. Goodwin still survives him. She is one in a family of seven children and whose average age is eighty years.

JOSHUA HARTMAN, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center. Among the few early pioneers of Sharon Township still living is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 9, 1813, and is a son of Peter and Catharine (Zollnar) Hartman. Mr. Hartman spent his youth with his parents, not being allowed the privilege of attending school but six months during his youth; at the age of 15, he commenced working at the mason's trade; this he followed six years. At the age of 20, Joshua Hartman, with his parents, came to Medina Co., Ohio, locating in Wadsworth Township. One year from this time, he was married to Julia Wall, daughter of Christian Wall. To them was born one child, Eli, born Oct. 31, 1834. Mrs. Julia Hartman departed this life May 1, 1835. Mr. Hartman was again married, in 1837, to Catharine Meyer, daughter of Simon Meyer. To this marriage were born seven children, as follows: Paul, born July 3, 1838; Nathan, born May 9, 1840; Mary A., born Dec. 28, 1841; Lizzie, born Jan. 14, 1844; Milton, born Aug. 20, 1845; Josiah, born Nov. 15, 1847 (is now married to Ida L. Amerman, born Feb. 20, 1851; to this union is born one child, Ellsworth P., born May 2, 1877), and Catharine, born July 6, 1849. Mrs. Hartman died suddenly of the palsy, Sept. 7, 1850. Mr. Hartman was again married in 1851, to Mary Holben. By this wife were born eight children, as follows: Lovina, born Oct. 14, 1852; Samuel, born Nov. 4, 1854; Clara B., born Sept. 26, 1857; William K., born Feb. 27, 1860; Viola L., born Oct. 26, 1862; Nora E., born May 8, 1866; Ida, born Sept. 19, 1870, and Jennie L., born Nov. 19, 1871. Mr. Hartman is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and owns 133 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an influential man in society. He is highly respected by the citizens of Sharon Township.

HIRAM HAYDEN, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center; was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1815. His parents were Samuel M. and Asenath (Sprague) Hayden, who were parents of the following family: Julia, Lucinda, Belsey, Louis, Mary, Hiram and Harriet. In 1817, this family moved to Medina Co., Ohio, locating in Wadsworth Township, where they remained, farming until 1831. In that year they removed to Sharon Township, same county, and settled on the farm now owned by M. A. Chandler. The first settlement in Sharon Township was made in 1830, and, at the time of Mr. Hayden's arrival, it was an almost unbroken wilderness, their nearest neighbor being about three miles distant. It was here they erected a log cabin, and commeneed life in the wilderness. April 20, 1837, Hiram Hayden and Emeline Briggs were united in matrimony, and to this union were born three children—George, born April 5, 1840; Henry S., born April 29, 1842 and Daniel H., born Oct. 6, 1845. George is the present County Clerk of Medina County, his biography appearing in another part of this work. Henry enlisted in Company I, 42d O. V. I., under Gen. James A. Garfield. He valiantly served in his country's defense, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. He was conveyed to the hospital at Young's Point, and, on the 25th of January, 1863, all that was mortal of Henry S. Hayden passed away, and he died bravely the death of a soldier. Daniel married Genevra J. Hagerman, and he died Sept. 13, 1880. His widow yet survives him, her home being in Sharon Township. Mrs. Hayden, beloved wife of Hiram Hayden, departed this life March 10, 1879. By honesty and hard labor, Mr. Hayden has, by his own exertions, bought and paid for 344 acres of land. He is a radical Republican in politics, and a member of the Universalist Society in Sharon Township. He is an active, energetic man, and, in his time, has done much to advance the education and morals of the township.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, Sharon Center. This gentleman is one of the oldest pioneers of his neighborhood, now living; is a native of Luzerne Co., Penn., and was born Feb. 19, 1814. His parents, Isaac and Susanna (Harrison) Hopkins, had born to them this family: Lucy, Iarius, Sally, William, Stephen, Clarrissa, Isaac R. and Maria. At the age of 15, he left his father's home in Bath Township, Summit Co., and went to Richfield to learn the carpenter's trade. After six years' labor at that place, he returned to Bath Township, and at that time married Mary L. Goodwin. At a very early period in the history of Sharon Township, they emigrated to and settled in the eastern part. They first erected a rude log cabin and lived in that until their circumstances improved. Mr. Hopkins was one of the pioneers of Sharon Township, and takes much pleasure in relating

the hardships and incidents of the pioneer's life. To his marriage with Miss Goodwin, there were born one son and one daughter—H. H., born Dec. 1, 1836, and Louisa, born Oct. 10, 1841. These children are both married; the former to Betsey A. Kennedy, and the latter to J. C. Hatch. Mr. Hopkins started in life without any capital, but by hard work and economy has gained him a nice farm of 117 acres of excellent land. He is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man; is a Republican in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church.

REUEL W. MILLS (deceased); was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and was born June 5, 1805. His parents, Ebenezer and Lucretia (Hinman) Mills, were parents of five children—Corel H., Fenel W., Flora E., Ebenezer R. and Reuel W. When but a small child, Mr. Mills' father died, and he went to live with a Mr. Dyer. In 1821, he, together with Mr. Dyer, moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio. In about 1826, Mr. Mills went to Onondaga Co., N. Y., and engaged there in the hatting business with an uncle. Aug. 2, 1829, he was united in marriage with Mira Beswick, who died June 19, 1848. Mr. Mills' second wife was Lucy A. Newton, to whom he was married April 21, 1849. To this union were born four children—Leroy, born Feb. 22, 1850; Sally M., born April 9, 1852, died Feb. 12, 1863; Cyrus N., born Oct. 28, 1855, and Lucretia, born July 20, 1858. During the fall of 1835, Mr. Mills came to Western Star, Medina Co., Ohio, and engaged with his brother Ebenezer in the wagon-making trade; in April 1840, moved to the southeastern part of Sharon, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1849. In religion, Mr. and Mrs. Mills were of the Universalist faith.

JOHN S. MERTON, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center; was born in Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Penn., Nov. 21, 1813. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Smith) Merton, who were the parents of the following children—Andrew H., Belinda, Mary, Oliver P., Jacob, Catharine and Margaret A. Mr. Merton remained on the farm with his parents until the age of 18, receiving a common-school education during that time. At the age of 18, he left the farm and went to learn the tanning and currier's trade, which he followed five years, then went to Summit Co., Ohio, and during the year of 1840, Mr. Merton was married to Susannah May, a daughter of John May, To this union were born the following children—Gertrude A., Walter S., T. C., Charles B., Henry G., Irene M., Clara A., Edward M., Arthur M. and Florence R. In the year 1872, Mr. Merton came to Sharon Township, Medina Co., where he has since resided. He is a highly respected citizen. In politics, he is a Republican. He owns a farm of 122 acres of well-improved land, and is an industrious farmer.

WILLIAM McCOY, farmer; was born Jan. 19, 1836, in Wadsworth Township, Medina Co., Ohio, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Freeborn) McCoy, and grandson of Samuel McCoy, who was a native of the "Emerald Isle," across the Atlantic. William remained with his parents until he reached his majority, and then went to Illinois. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 2d O. V. C., and, after one year's service, was discharged on account of poor health. In August, 1863, his health had so improved that he again enlisted in the service of his country, but this time in the infantry. In 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss M. E. Nixon, daughter of Charles and Catharine Nixon, and to this union were born the following family: Minnie D., born May 3, 1866; Okie E., born July 12, 1867; Henry A., born Aug. 25, 1870; and Zara and Zada, twins, born Dec. 19, 1871. After his return from the army, Mr. McCoy located in southwestern Sharon, where he has remained farming up to the present. Mr. McCoy is a Republican in politics, and is an intelligent and enterprising citizen.

PETER A. MORE, deceased; was born in Scotland July 9, 1797, and was a son of Lawrence and May (Beid) More, who emigrated to the United States, landing at Philadelphia in 1801. Soon after their arrival, this family moved to Pittsburgh. At the age of 17, Peter came still further westward, locating in Copley Township, Summit Co. After remaining here four years, he returned to Pittsburgh and the following nine years was employed in a paper manufactory at that place. In 1827, Mr. More removed to his old home in Summit Co., Ohio, and in 1829 moved to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio. He was among Sharon's very earliest settlers, and was, perhaps, the first land-owner in the township. Mr. More was very intimately connected with the early history of Sharon Township, and more of him will be said elsewhere in this volume. In 1821, he

was united in marriage with Martha W. Boggs, and this union was blessed with a family of thirteen, as follows: Andrew B., Eleanor H., Thomas W., A. P., Henry H., Martha J., May R., Cornelia A., Lawrence W., John F., Cornelia, Eliza T. and Augusta. Mr. More was a gentleman whose private and public life was above reproach, and his sterling qualities made him many warm and sincere friends; his death occurred Nov. 11, 1859; he and wife were members of the Methodist Church.

ELI SHANK, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 3, 1823. He is a son of Christian and Nancy (Raudfung) Shank, who were parents of the following family: John, Jacob, Christian, Reuben, Elizabeth, Eli, Barbara and Sebastian. When Eli was but 8 years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children in almost destitute circumstances. When old enough to do anything, the children would work out and contribute their earnings for the general family use. When 9 years old, Eli made his advent in the world. He worked at different kinds of employment, and, up to his 26th year, assisted his mother in the care of the family. In January, 1850, he married Harriet Mellich, and by her had one son—Augustus W., born Sept. 2, 1853. This son married Matilda Hartman, and to them was born one child—Jessie, Nov. 4, 1876. At the time of our subject's marriage, in 1850, his cash capital amounted to only $2, but since that time he has, by hard labor and economy, acquired valuable property. They came to Sharon Township first in 1832, but have moved away since, and also returned. Mr. Shank and family are plain, honest and upright people, and deserving the respect of their large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JEHIEL SQUIRE, retired farmer; P. O. Sharon; was born in Roxbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 1, 1793; his parents, Benjamin and Patience (Ward) Squire, were of that class of New Englanders that were very strict in their religious belief, and highly honored people; they were the parents of five children—Solomon R., Miram, Abigail, Jehiel and Abraham. Jehiel Squire was married to Miss Ida Amerman. daughter of Albert Amerman, April 28, 1819. After a wedded life of many years, this lady died, the date of her death being Aug. 31, 1871, Mr. Squire remarried Jan. 7, 1873, his second wife being Harriet M. Allen, daughter of William and Harriet Heacox. Mr. Squire passed his youth and early manhood on the farm, receiving but a limited education. In 1816, his health began failing, and he discontinued farming, and commenced teaching district school in New Jersey; he continued this business some four years. In 1820, he went west to the then new State of Ohio, locating in Columbiana Co. After seven years' residence there, he removed to Wadsworth Township, Medina Co. During the spring of 1832, Mr. Squire moved into Sharon Township, same county, and commenced farming. His health failing, he was compelled to relinquish active life, and accordingly moved to Akron, Summit Co., where he remained until 1860, and then went to Wadsworth. He again moved to Akron in 1863, and remained there until 1867, and then moved to his old home in Sharon Township, Medina Co., where he has remained ever since. Mr. Squire is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Universalist Society; he is an old and honored citizen, and is among the few men that follow the Golden Rule.

S. S. TOTMAN, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center. He is a son of Ira and Nancy Gregg) Totman, and grandson of Samuel and Naomea (McCartney) Totman, who are parents of the following family of children: Ira, Delos, Jonathan, Melinda, Caroline and Adaline. Ira and Nancy Totman are parents of three children, as follows: Mary and Martha, born July 18, 1838, and S. S. Totman, born in Ontario Co., N. Y., 1845. S. S. Totman was married in the year 1867, to Lucy Crane, daughter of Barnabas Crane. To this union were born four children, of whom only one is living: Ira C., born April 1, 1878. Mr. Totman is an able farmer, owning 115 acres of well-improved land, situated two miles north of Sharon Center. He is a noted athlete, being a Captain of the Sharon Base Ball Club during the past eleven years.

ADAM TURNER, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center; was born in Canfield, Mahoning Co., Ohio, Nov. 16, 1810. He is a son of John and Dorothy (Waldrof) Turner, and grandson of Adam Turner Our subject is one of a family of ten children—Elizabeth, Adam, Lovina, James, Lucinda, Peggy, Clark, John, Alvin and Almira. When but 4 years of age, Adam, together with his parents, moved to Copley, Summit Co., Ohio, and for nine years followed farming. They then returned to Canfield, where

they remained four years, and, in the fall of 1829, moved to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, locating in a wilderness full of wild beasts and game. Mr. Turner Sr., was quite a hunter at the beginning of his residence in Sharon, and was often known to go out, and, in one day, kill three bears. The following story is related of him: One evening he was watching for a bear, and, seeing what he supposed to be the bear in the distance, fired, and the beast fell dead before the unerring rifle of the hunter. On examination, it proved to be a neighbor's steer that had strayed away from its owners. Mr. Turner is said to be the first land-holder in Sharon Township, and this place is situated in Lot 6, in the north part of the township, on the center road. In 1832, Adam married Aurelia E. Crosby, who was born April 12, 1812, and by her has the following family: Henry N., born March 29, 1834; Betsey E., born Nov. 6, 1836, died July 14, 1845; Milton W., born May 17, 1846, died April 12, 1865, from disease contracted in the army, and Dwight M., born Dec. 29, 1847. Mr. Turner remembers vividly the scenes of his youth, and one incident he remembers is here worthy of mention. At an early date, his father gave for a barrel of salt a good two-year-old colt, which, in comparison with the price of a barrel of salt now, is quite noticeable. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are devoted members of the Congregational Church, and Mr. Turner is a Republican in politics.

CHRISTIAN WALL, farmer; P. O. Sharon Center; is a native of the township in which he now resides, and was born Feb. 24, 1834. He is one in a family of ten children born to Charles and Sophia (Fredrick) Wall, and their names respectively are Jonas, John, Christian, Saloma, Thomas, Reason, Charles, dead; William, dead; Margaret, dead, and Franklin. These children, with the exception of the eldest, were all born in Sharon Township. Mr. and Mrs. Wall were among the township's earliest settlers. They settled in the southeastern part in 1831, and in 1835, located on the farm they now occupy. Mr. Wall figured quite prominently in the early history of Sharon, and it was he that located and cut the road through the woods from the Montville line to Sharon Center. An item of interest in Mr. Wall's history is, that he owned the first wagon in his neighborhood, and for this he gave seven good three-year-old steers and $35 cash. At that early day this wagon was considered a great luxury, and was only used on Sundays, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Wall are members of the Lutheran Church. Christian Wall remained with his parents on the farm until he was 26 years of age. Sept. 30, 1855, he was united in marriage with Ann M., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Koonkle) Giger, and to this union was born one child—Jennie L., born March 26, 1865. From the time of Mr. Wall's marriage, until 1867, he lived in different localities, and at that date he settled in Sharon Township on a farm one mile east of the Center, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Wall owns 107 acres of good land, and his vocation in life is that of farming and stock-raising. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and for the past nine years he has held the position of Deacon in the same. Mr. Wall takes quite an interest in church matters, and is one of the many excellent citizens of Sharon Township.

BENJAMIN J. WILLET (deceased); was a native of New Jersey, and was born Jan. 16, 1806. His parents, George and Rebecca Willet, were the parents of eight children. When but an infant, our subject, together with his parents, moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they remained until the death of the father, which occurred in 1828. In the same year, Benjamin J. was united in marriage with Mary J. Rudisill, and to this union were born a large family of children, as follows: Rebecca B., born April 6, 1829, died June 28, 1864; Harriet, born Nov. 16, 1831, died February 1835; George, born April 26, 1834; Roswell W., born Aug. 27, 1836, died Aug. 30, 1878; Alonzo D., born Jan. 7, 1839; Parthenia J., born June 24, 1841, died Feb. 22, 1872; Benjamin F., born Dec. 4, 1843; William W., born Oct. 25, 1846, and Harriet M., born April 26, 1849. In 1830, Mr. and Mrs. Willet came to Sharon Township, where they have ever since resided. Mr. Willet was a farmer and a hard-working and enterprising citizen. He settled on a farm that was all woods, and by his own labors, cleared and improved it. On the 29th of June, 1875, after a short illness, Mr. Willet's death occurred from heart disease. He was a man that had many friends, and the news of his sudden death filled not only the hearts of his relatives with sorrow, but those of a large concourse of friends that followed his remains to their last resting-place in the city of the dead. Mr. and Mrs. Willet

were consistent and devoted members of the Disciples' Church in Granger. Their two sons, George and Alonzo, served three years each in our late civil war, and deserve much credit and praise for their brave and meritorious conduct in the time of trouble.

T. C. WOODWARD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sharon Center; is a native of Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, and was born Oct. 16, 1840. He is a son of John and Ruth (Waters) Woodward, who were parents of the following family: Nancy, Mary, William, Dinah, Elizabeth, John, Thomas, James, dead; Edward, and Victory E., dead. Thomas C. lived with his parents, assisting them on the farm until he was 25 years of age. In 1865, he was united in marriage with Joanna, daughter of Richard Amerman, and by her had three children—Elnoadell, born Nov. 16, 1866; Verna, born Feb. 1, 1875, died Aug. 21, 1876, and Lena, born Feb. 21, 1877. At the time of his marriage Mr. Woodward settled on the old Woodward homestead, in the northeastern part of Sharon Township, and has made that his home up to the present. In politics, he is a Republican, and is regarded as a genial, intelligent gentleman.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

ELISHA ALLIS, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Oct. 30, 1829, in Plainfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., third child born to Lemuel and Lydia Beals. Lemuel was born in Massachusetts about the year 1785; he was a son of Lemuel, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Lemuel, the father of our subject, was married, in May, 1825, to Lydia Beals, who was born Feb. 10, 1806, in Hampshire Co., Mass., daughter of Samuel and Sallie (Chamberlain) Beals. He was a son of Joseph, to whom were born Samuel, Joseph, Polly, Lydia, Robert and Lovica. To Samuel were born three children—Dennis, Otis and Lydia. Elisha's father first came to Ohio in 1833. He was a man of some means. He traded his farm in Massachusetts for a quantity of unimproved land in this township. After his arrival, he purchased several hundred acres, and at one time owned about 2,000 acres, which he sold out to settlers at a small advance, and did what he could to encourage immigration to this township. He was first a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church; afterward joined the Congregational. His death occurred Oct. 20, 1857. Ten children were born; of those living are Justin, in Wyandot Co.; Sallie, now Mrs. John Murray, in Williams Co.; Elisha, in this township; Marrilla, now Mrs. Eli Grimm, of Williams Co.; Wells P., Hiram and Alonzo, in this township; and Mrs. Mat. Kelley. Elisha left home at 21. Sept. 10, 1851, he was married to Elma A. Palmer, who was born Dec. 25, 1835, in Jefferson Co., this State, the eldest child of Dr. David and Elizabeth (Bovard) Palmer. The Doctor was a son of George Palmer. Dr. Palmer's sons were David, now a minister in the M. E. Conference; Dr. George B., settled in Chatham, now deceased; also, Thomas; James is a druggist in Troy, Ashland Co., Ohio. Her father, Dr. Palmer, located in this township in 1847, and now resides in Lodi. His wife died in 1878. After Mr. Allis was married, he located west of the Center one mile and a quarter, where he resided twelve years. In the spring of 1864, he located where he now resides. His farm of 149 acres is situated in the extreme south part of the township, on the Lodi road. Of five children born to him, four are living—David L., who married a daughter of Isaac Rogers; she died of consumption Dec. 25, 1880; Dora, George L. and Verona L.; Mary L. died Dec. 5, 1879, wife of Alvaro Kinney. The Allis family are of Republican faith.

J. M. BEACH, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Feb. 21, 1821, in Morgan Township, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, the youngest of a family of twelve children, born to Luman and Lydia (Wright) Beach. The Beach family are of French and English ancestry. Lydia Wright was a daughter of John, who was of Welsh and English descent. To Abner Beach, were born three children—Luman, Marsh and Maria. Luman and wife, were married in Connecticut, moved to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., remained one year, and in

1804 moved to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and located on land given him by John Wright, his father-in-law. During this time, war broke out, and Mr. Beach cast his lot among the number who were to defend themselves against the British and Indians. Returning home after the war, he lived there until 1834, when he moved to Wadsworth Township, where he lived until removed by death, which occurred Dec. 28, 1836. His wife died Jan. 25, 1849. She was a Presbyterian; he was not a member of any church, but made a profession of religion some time ere his death. Jonathan being young at the time of his father's death, he lived with his mother, and assisted her in the management of the farm. Oct. 31, was married to Mrs. Angeline Brooks, who was born in Connecticut, daughter of Shubael Whitney. She died in 1858, leaving him one child—Luman, now in Washington Territory; was a soldier in the late war, a young man of energy, and has been in that region for several years. Oct. 30, 1859, Mr. Beach married his present wife, who was Caroline K. Clapp, eldest child born to Luther Clapp, of this township. She was born May 23, 1839, in this township, where her parents first settled. Mr. Beach was one of the "boys in blue," entering the first year of the war, Sept. 24, 1861, in Co. B, 42d O. V. I., and served three years, and received an honorable discharge, Dec. 29, 1864, having been a faithful and efficient soldier. The last two years, he was permanently connected with the hospital as a nurse, and assistant to the Medical Corps. He had no superiors. For a few years after Mr. Beach was first married, he carried on the blacksmith's trade. After he came to this township, he was engaged in selling medicine some time, and finally settled down to farming, in which vocation he has since been engaged. Has 109 acres of land, situated a short distance north of the Center. Since 1847, he has been a professor of religion, was for several years, a licensed exhorter, and has endeavored to do what good he could possibly in his Master's vineyard. Being an excellent singer, he has been instrumental in doing much good, in a local way, in the community in which he has lived. Is an enthusiastic worker in the Sunday school cause; is now conducting a Mission school, of which he is Superintendent. He and wife, are members of the Congregational Church. Of his children living are Harry M., Louie (an invalid), Edith and Willie.

JOHN BUCK, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born Nov. 7, 1807, in Pennsylvania; son of Barney and Polly (App) Buck. The grandparents of our subject, on both sides, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. To the grandfather of John, our subject, were born six children, four sons and two daughters. On his mother's side, were born the following children: John, Leonard, Frederick, Matthias, Catharine, ———, Susan and Polly. John and Leonard were in the war of 1812. Mr. Buck, our subject, was raised a farmer. At the age of 18, he went to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. About the year 1830, he moved to Canada, where he engaged at his trade. Six years later, in June 17, he was married to Isabella Potter, born Oct. 19, 1815, in County Tyrone, Ireland, daughter of Robert and Sallie (Matheson) Potter. Mrs. Buck emigrated with her uncle to Canada in 1831, landing in Toronto. Mrs. Buck was of a family of three children, she having one brother, Robert; her sister was Rosania. In 1839, he emigrated West to Akron, Summit Co., where he lived seven years, and carried on his trade. In 1846, he located in this township, on the farm now owned by Daniel Wise, purchasing 45 acres, remaining here until about the year 1871, when he purchased 117 acres, where he now resides. Four children have been born him, three living, viz.: George, born March 28, 1836, married Augusta Brainard, they now reside in Michigan, Gratiot Co.; James, born Oct. 21, 1837, now in Michigan, married daughter of Seth Lewis; James was a soldier in the late war; Hulda J., born March 1, 1848, now the wife of Madison Rice; they were married Jan. 1, 1867; he was born Aug. 6, 1846, in Madison Co., N. Y., son of Johnson and Chloe (Inman) Rice; Madison came West with his parents when he was but 7 years of age. His father yet resides in the township. His wife died in 1863. Mr. Rice and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and now reside with Mr. Buck. Mr. Buck is one of the self-made men in the township. He began poor, had nothing but his hands and a good resolution when he started in life, but, with the assistance of his faithful wife, he has obtained a good home and competency.

B. A. BISSELL, farmer and carpenter; P. O. Chatham Center; born July 1, 1836, in Otsego, Co., N. Y.; son of John and Harriet M. (Parker) Bissell. He was born in Otsego Co.,

December, 1806; son of Benjamin B., who was born 1782, in Litchfield Co., Conn.; his father was Isaac Bissell, of Welsh ancestry. Harriet Parker was born in February, 1816, in Franklin Co., Mass., daughter of Levi, who was born in New Haven, Conn. He was a son of Eliakim, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. To Levi were born eight children; but six of the number grew to maturity; two of them now survive. Benjamin Bissell's mother, before marriage, was Lorain Johnson; her father, Daniel, was also a participant in the war of the Revolution. To Benjamin Bissell were born eight children, seven of the number growing to maturity, viz.: Hulda, Daniel J., John B., Ruby, Isaac, Lois B. and Henry. Benjamin B., the grandfather of B. A., came west to Medina, in 1846, and engaged in the grocery and produce business. His death occurred in 1859; that of his wife four years previous. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John B. and family emigrated West in 1852, arriving here in April, locating in the eastern part of this township. Our subject was brought up to be familiar with carpenter's tools; his father being a tradesman in that line, his son naturally took up this trade, learning it of his father. July 3, 1857, our subject married Sally Fellows, who was born Aug. 22, 1837, in New York State. She was a daughter of Henry and Polly (Porter) Fellows. After Mr. Bissell was married, he located on the place he now owns. Of seven children born, six are living, viz.: Henry J., Riley Austin, Bradley L., Mary E., Edwin O. and Ruby L.; Susan H. died when 9 months old; Henry J. married Anna Hall, and resides on the farm adjoining. Mr. Bissell has but one sister, Harriet N., now the wife of Albert Sanford, of Harrisville Township. Since living at his present place, Mr. Bissell has been engaged at his trade. Has a good farm of 208 acres, or really, is made of two farms, his, and the one purchased of Henry Ware, where his son Henry resides. Being an excellent workman, his services are always in demand. His sons having a desire to learn the trade, he has consented to continue longer in the business, on their account. Mr. Bissell's father and mother are yet living, and reside with him. The elder members of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, the Bissells are Republican, and are warm advocates of the principles of that party.

WILLIAM BRINKER, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1816; son of George and Mary (Wimble) Brinker. George was a son of Henry, who was a son of Jacob, whose ancestors were from Germany. To George Brinker was born a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to the years of responsibility. Their names were Jacob, Elizabeth, Henry, George, Abram, William, Margaret, Simon, Isaac, Jesse, Mary and Lewis. Of those living are Henry and Jesse, in Marion Co.; Simon, Abram, Lewis and Margaret, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; Isaac, in Dakota Territory; and William, in this township. The father of Mr. Brinker was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Jan. 5, 1781; his wife, Mary, was born Jan. 15, 1788. William came West with his parents to Wayne Co. at 21 years of age. Nov. 7, 1839, was married to Mary Rice, who was born in June 1819, in Wooster; daughter of Peter Rice, who was a son of Frederick. Peter Rice was married to Elizabeth Vandyke, and by her had ten children, nine of whom grew up—Frederick, Susannah, Mary, Eliza, Anna, Sarah, William, Harriet, Fannie. Of those living are Mary, Eliza, Mrs. William Hendee, of Michigan; Sarah, Mrs. William Inman, of Wellington; Harriet, Mrs. James Hilman, of Sullivan, Ashland Co.; Fannie, Mrs. Green, of Missouri. Elizabeth Vandyke was a daughter of William, to whom were born five sons, four of whom came to maturity. Elizabeth had one brother in the war of 1812, his name was William. After Mr. and Mrs. Brinker were married, they located in Ashland Co., and lived there until spring of 1848, when he came to this place. He first purchased 65 acres of land, for which he paid $8 per acre. This land was a portion of the "Porter tract." Two years later, he added 66 acres more, for which he paid $17 per acre. A portion of his land had been in the course of the "windfall," which saved him no little labor in clearing up his land. Mr. Brinker is one of the self-made men of the township; beginning poor, he has, through his own resources, accompanied by the assistance of his companion, secured a farm of 206 acres. Of eight children born him, five are living, viz., Leah A., Irvin A., Curtis W., Frederick S., Sylva E., all residing in the township. All of the family are members of the Congregational Church, Mr. Brinker having been identified

with a church organization since 21 years of age.

LEVI L. CLAPP, farmer; P.O. Chatham Center. The Clapp family trace their origin to one Roger Clapp, who sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1609, in a vessel bearing the name "Mary and John," whose passengers were the first settlers in Dorchester. His wife was Johannah Ford. Roger Clapp afterward became a prominent man in that locality; was commissioned a Captain and placed in charge of Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, which he commanded for twenty-one years; was one of the founders of the church in Dorchester, and a member of the same for sixty years. Levi, whose name heads these lines, was born June 15, 1810, in Hampshire Co., Mass.; eldest child born to Ira and Judith (Wild) Clapp, who were born, respectively, March 14, 1783, and Jan. 1, 1781. The children of Amasa were Mary, Paul, Salma, Elah, Dorothy, Ira, Amos, Lyman, Moses and Morris. Hiring out to work at $8 per month, he, after a few years of patient labor, saved enough to justify him in making a purchase. The next thing in order was a helpmeet, which he found in the person of Lucinda House; their nuptials were celebrated April 15, 1835; she was born Nov. 16, 1812, in Chesterfield, Mass., and daughter of Gershom and Mary (Utley) House. He was born in Ashford, Conn., in 1777; she in 1785. Shortly after the marriage of Mr. Clapp, he started West with $500, to invest in land, but hardly knew where he would go; but, on the boat, met with Lemuel Allis, who was on his way to this county, who induced him to accompany him. He finally purchased 179¾ acres at $5 per acre, paying what he had to spare, and gave his obligation for the remainder. His first work was to build him a cabin for the reception of his wife, yet back in the East. She came out afterward, in company with a family to Hinckley Township, and hired a conveyance to bring her to her husband's home in the woods. Their first meal was eaten off of a high box, which they partook of standing, she having brought the butter and pork from Massachusetts with her. The first year, his time was employed in alternately working for himself, clearing, and working out whenever he could obtain a day's labor. The first fall he put in a small piece of wheat. The next winter, Mrs. Clapp, having had some experience down East as teacher, organized a subscription school of twenty-six scholars, furnishing the room and fuel and boarding herself, receiving therefor $2 per week. Mrs. Clapp had taught school in Massachusetts. Mr. Clapp has often worked one-half a day to earn enough money to enable him to get a letter from the post office at Lodi, walking after the same. Notwithstanding disadvantages, he and his faithful wife labored on, and, after years of arduous labor and much self-denial, they are in the possession of an abundance of everything that will conduce to their comfort and happiness, having over 360 acres of choice land, and adorned with excellent farm buildings. To them have been born four children, viz.: Amasa L., of this township; Julia M., of St. Louis, the wife of Alvin Dyer, who is a reporter for the *Globe-Democrat* and other papers in the city; George T., in Allegan Co., Mich., and Alvin R., on farm adjoining. While Mr. and Mrs. Clapp have been successful in life in acquiring this world's goods, yet they have not done this to the exclusion of laying up treasures above, as they have for forty-five years been consistent members of the Congregational Church.

LUTHER CLAPP, retired farmer; P. O. Chatham Center. Among the representative farmers and self-made men of this township, is the above-mentioned gentleman, who was born Jan. 20, 1813, in Chesterfield Township, Hampshire Co., Mass., son of Ira Clapp, who was born March 14, 1783, and was a son of Amasa, whose great-grandfather was an Englishman, and came to this country three years subsequent to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. From this gentleman and his brother, who came with him, have descended a numerous progeny. To Ira Clapp was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, who are Levi and Luther, of this township; Sophronia, Dorothy and Ira yet remain on the homestead in Massachusetts. The Clapp family are generally farmers as a class, and of the successful kind, to which vocation our subject was, in early life, quite thoroughly drilled, as well as in the fundamental rules of a common-school education. Aug. 31, 1837, he was united in matrimony to Hannah Jackson, who was born Feb. 25, 1818, in Northampton, Mass.; she was a daughter of Benjamin and Electa (Miller) Benjamin, she being a native of England. Immediately after the marriage of Mr. Clapp, he

came West, having, when he started, $300 in money, which he had earned prior to his marriage, working out by the month, which he invested upon his arrival, buying one-half interest in his brother Levi's land and stock and tools, he having preceded him one year; thus engaged in partnership, they continued in this relation for twelve years, at which time there was a division, and each assumed absolute control over their own individual affairs. To Mr. Clapp have been born four children, who are Caroline, since the wife of Jonathan Beach, of this township; Ellen, now Mrs. Silas Moody, of Gratiot Co., Mich.; Adelaide, Mrs. John B. Whitney, and Dyer A., who now resides on the home farm, which consists of 235 acres. Mr. Clapp is now retired from active business, having been successful in his career as a farmer and business man. Mr. Clapp's parents never came to this country to settle, but died in Massachusetts, he Jan. 27, 1850, she Dec. 26, same year, and was, for many years, a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Luther Clapp and wife, since the spring of 1841, have been members of the same church as that of his parents. His father's family were all very temperate, neither using intoxicating liquors of any kind, or even tobacco, which example has since been ever followed by his descendants, even down to his grandchildren. Although a stanch and standard Republican, yet he has never craved publicity in the official relations of his township, and has declined all invitations to public honors, and been content and best satisfied to remain in the quiet walks of life. His sound judgment and ripe experience in business affairs, and, pertaining to agricultural matters, are worthy of the emulation and practice of the rising generation. He is a liberal patron of the public journals, there being over a dozen of papers and periodicals taken in his family. Has been a patron of the Cleveland *Leader* and New York *Independent* since their commencement.

A. L. CLAPP, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Chatham Center; is the eldest child born to Levi L. and Lucinda (House) Clapp; his birth occurred Sept. 20, 1836, in this township. At the age of 21, he set out for himself; his first employment was in a saw-mill for William Packard, for whom he worked one year; afterward for Wales Dyer. Subsequently, he purchased an interest in the same, which firm was known as Dyer & Clapp, which association lasted one year. April 5, 1860, married Euphemia Talbot, who was born on Oct. 22, 1839, in Madison Co., N. Y., being the eldest of a family of five children, born to Edward and Cynthia (Reynolds) Talbot. In August, 1862, though recently married, left his wife and donned the blue for three years. First enlisted in Co. K, 42d Infantry, and served two years as Wagonmaster. In 1864, was transferred to the 96th O. V. I.; went into the ranks; afterward was advanced to Corporal, and served until the close of the war. Soon after his return home, he engaged in the produce business, residing at Chatham Center. In 1867, he began farming. Since 1869, he has resided on the farm he now owns, which consists of 100 acres. In 1874, he engaged in the fine-stock business, making a specialty of the breeding of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, with Royal Airdrie at the head of his herd. Also of improved Amerian merino sheep and Berkshire swine, and, in this line of stock, has been the leading representative in Chatham Township. Since 1878, has served as President of the agricultural association of the county, his term expiring in 1881. Is a man that is well read in matters pertaining to the stock business, and is a liberal patron of the leading stock journals and agricultural papers of the day, as well as the general news. But one child has been born to him—Edna, whose birth occurred Oct. 14, 1861, deceased Aug. 5, 1864.

A. R. CLAPP, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; is the youngest child born to Levi and Lucinda Clapp. His first observations were made in this township March 12, 1843; has been raised to the business of his worthy paternal ancestor, and lived with him until his reunion with Martha M. Talbert, who was born Nov. 14, 1848, in this township, daughter of Edward and Cynthia (Reynolds) Talbert. The marriage of Alvin R. was duly solemnized in 1868. Their union has been blessed with three children—Edwin L., born June 10, 1870; Charles B., born Aug. 22, 1876; Clyde, born May 29, 1880. Since his marriage, he has resided on the farm adjoining his father's. As readers, the Clapp family are noted for their generous and liberal patronage of the literary journals and newspapers, as the mail which comes to their address most truthfully attests.

IRA CLEVELAND, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born March 3, 1800, in Sa-

lem, Washington Co., N. Y. ; son of Job and Hannah (Clark) Cleveland. The Clevelands descended from one Moses Cleveland, who came from England in 1635, and settled in Woburn, Mass. Both Job and wife were natives of Rhode Island. His father was Deliverance Cleveland, to whom was born four children—Benjamin, Abel, Job and Hannah, who were born in New York, where their parents located when leaving Rhode Island. To Job were born eleven children, who were Anna, Hannah, Daniel, Lydia, Susan, Mary, Roxanna, Job, Ira, Levi and Benjamin ; all of them lived to maturity. Of those living are Levi and Benjamin, in Salem ; Mary, the wife of Mr. Graves, of Vermont ; Roxanna, in Wisconsin, and Ira, of this county and township, who was reared to farming pursuits. Nov. 18, 1821, he was married to Elizabeth Russell, who was born Oct. 10, 1799, in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., whose parents were William and Submit (Fosgitt) Russell. William Russell was born in Washington Co., N. Y., and was Treasurer of that county for many years, and was a son of Ebenezer, born in Connecticut, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His wife was a Wilson before marriage. Job Cleveland, the father of Ira, was in the Revolution, as was also Daniel Clark, Ira's grandfather on his mother's side—he was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. Job, the brother of Ira, was also a soldier in the war of 1812. After the marriage of Mr. Cleveland, he located on a farm in his native county, where he lived until 1831, when he moved to Akron, Summit Co., where he was engaged in the mercantile business two years ; subsequently engaged in farming near Akron. In 1840, he removed to Guilford Township, locating two years, when he moved to his present place of living, where he bought 197 acres of land, situated one mile and a half north of the Center, for which he paid $8 per acre, upon which there were no improvements. Five years after his arrival, he moved to Mississippi, and, in company with Mr. Blodgett, built a saw-mill, but, as the elements and times seemed to work against them, the enterprise did not prove a financial success, and he returned after two years' Southern experience. Since that time, he has been a constant resident of the township. He has three children living—Elizabeth, Mrs. Suggett ; Laura, Mrs. Alfred Samelson, and Clara, Mrs. Amos Jump. Mr. Cleveland has a good farm of 315 acres, and, for forty-five years, he and wife have been members of the Congregational Church. He is a solid Republican and a citizen highly esteemed in the community.

SIMEON CONKLIN, farmer ; P. O. Lodi ; was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1818, the third child born to Jonathan and Lucy (Nicholds) Conklin. Jonathan was born April 23, 1794. Lucy Nicholds was a daughter of Simeon Nicholds. Simeon came West with his parents in 1837, locating in Harrisville. His father was a cooper by trade, which our subject partially learned at home, and would have completed it there, but ran away from his father ere he had it finished. After he left his father's, he completed the same, at which he worked for several years afterward. Feb. 15, 1849, he was married to Laura M. Belding, who was born in Portage Co., Ohio, in January, 1825, daughter of Titus and Lucy (Bostick) Belding, both natives of Vermont. Gershom Bostick, the grandfather of Mrs. Conklin, emigrated West in 1805, and was one of the first settlers in that county. Mr. Belding, the father of Mrs. Conklin, came West with the Bosticks, and was raised in that county, and afterward married his wife out of that family. To Gershom were born three children, Titus being one of two sons, to whom was born a family of twelve children, all of whom grew to man's estate. Of those living, are Melvina, of Iowa, now the wife of Joseph Wilcutt ; Sarah, Mrs. Snell, of Minnesota ; Mrs. Mary Bosworth, of Michigan ; Gershom B., in Stark Co., Ohio, also Omar ; Byron, in Findlay, an engineer ; Edmund, in Washington, Clerk in the Treasurer's office. Of Mr. Conklin's brothers and sisters, four are living—Phœbe, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Matilda W. Cotton ; and Charles, now in Minnesota. The parents of Mrs. Conklin were members of the Disciples' Church. Mr. Conklin moved on the farm he now owns in 1849, where he had located his land at $11 per acre. No improvements had been made on the land. There were 55 acres in the first purchase, and he has since added to it until he has 87. The cabin he erected at his coming, yet stands in the yard as a relic of former days. He has now a good home, and in easy circumstances, the result of the labor and savings of his manhood's years. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin have no children. He is a liberal patron of the leading newspapers of

the day, and is a member of the Republican party.

WILLARD H. COLE, harness-maker, Chatham Center; was born Aug. 1, 1854, in Penfield, Lorain Co., Ohio, son of Hanson and Nancy (Mallard) Cole. Hanson was born in New York State in 1817, and was a son of Walker Cole. Nancy was also a native of New York, and a daughter of John Mallard. Walker Cole came to this county when it was comparatively new; was a farmer, and one of the esteemed citizens of the community in which he resided. His son Hanson was married in Litchfield. To him were born five children; three living—Delia, Abbie and Willard. Willard's father now resides in Strongsville. He resided eight years in Chatham and twenty in Penfield, where W. H. was born. W. H. was raised to farming pursuits, and left home at the age of 19 to do business upon his own account. Six years were spent in the cheese-factory at Chatham Center, in the employ of Maj. Williams. April 15, 1880, he bought out the harness-shop and interest of Andrew Greenwald, and has since been conducting the same. Mr. Cole, though a young man, is, by his integrity, securing to himself a liberal and growing patronage. He employs skilled labor, and, using the best of material and placing his work upon the market at the very lowest prices, he has a promising future before him. Feb. 24, 1875, he was married to Etta Brogan, born in Chester Co., Penn., Oct. 24, 1853, daughter of John and Phœbe (Whitcraft) Brogan, now in La Fayette Township. Two children—Grace and Eva—are born to them. Both Mr. Cole and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

L. C. CRANE, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born May 27, 1822, in Schoharie Co., N. Y.; son of Charles A. and Lydia (Fuller) Crane, who were born in Massachusetts March 14, 1797, and Aug. 15, 1800, respectively. They were married Jan. 11, 1817. To them were born ten children—Emily, Lyman C., Ashbil, Lewis L., Elmina, Hannah, Walter, Abigail, John and Sarah. Of the above, six are living—Emily, of La Grange, the wife of Noah Holcomb; L. C., this township; Lewis, in La Grange; Elmina (Mrs. J. Richardson), of Wood Co.; Walter, in Wellington, and Sarah (Mrs. Daniel Sheldon), also of Wellington. John was a soldier, and died in the service. The religious belief of the family has heretofore been of the Close-Communion Baptist, and politics Democratic. The younger members of the Crane family have been Republican. Mr. Crane, our subject, came West with his parents when he was 14 years of age. They settled in La Grange, Lorain Co., Ohio. Here his parents died—she February 5, 1855, and he Jan. 19, 1878. Mr. Crane was raised a farmer. Jan. 21, 1841, he married Dianah C. Hastings, born in Wilna Township, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1829, daughter of Curtis and Polly (Graves) Hastings. Mr. Crane has been engaged in farming. He first purchased 50 acres in Penfield. Came to this county, locating in La Fayette in 1869, purchasing 168 acres where Duncan Nairn now resides, which farm Mr. Crane owned until 1876, when he sold out. Came to this township, purchasing 106 acres on the Smith road, which was settled by A. R. McConnell. Mr. C. remained on the farm until May, 1880. Has since been a resident of the Center. They have but one child living—Mary, born July 5, 1845, now the wife of Edward Goodyear. They now occupy the home farm. They have three children—Charles, George and Edna. All the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Crane have lost three children—all died of consumption—Dianah, born Aug. 4, 1842, died at 16; Chester, born March 27, 1851, died at 28 years of age; Ernest, born May 25, 1852, died at 19. Mr. Crane has one adopted daughter—Alice, born July 15, 1861; also one child living with them, named Olive, born March 2, 1869; also Clarence C., their grandson, born Oct. 26, 1876, son of Chester. John Crane, uncle of L. C., died in the war of 1812.

EBENEZER DUSTIN, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; is a descendant of one of the early settlers of Portage Co.; was born March 5, 1821; son of Seth and Betsey (Redfield) Dustin. The Redfields descended from one Theophilus Redfield, who was born in England in 1682, and came to Connecticut in 1704, and settled in Killingworth one year later. His wife was Priscilla Grinnell. From this family have descended a numerous progeny, several of whom filled important stations in civil and military life. Seth, the father of Ebenezer, emigrated West from New Hampshire in 1813, locating in Portage Co., where he remained until his death. He was one of the pioneers of

that county, and upon his way West passed through Cleveland. It was then a trading-post, there being but a few dwellings in the place. At the time of his location in Suffield, they had to go sixty miles to mill. Soon after Mr. Dustin arrived in Portage Co., he erected a saw-mill in Suffield Township, it being one of the first enterprises of the kind in that locality. To him were born Mandana, now Mrs. Robert Jordan, of Elkhart, Ind.; Sabrina, who died at 23; Cyrena, now Mrs. P. Merrill, of Utah; Sylvanus, of Webster Co., Mo.; Ebenezer, this township; Harriet M., now Mrs. Elisha Ellsworth, in Richfield, Summit Co., Ohio; also George, Chandler and Seth. Ebenezer left home at the age of 17. His first adventure in the way of travel was to Michigan, which, not having sufficent attraction for him, he returned to his native county and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for twenty-five years. At the age of 23, April 4, 1844, he was married to Rebecca Raudenbush, who was born in Berks Co., Penn., October, 1824, daughter of Adam and Barbara (Spone) Raudenbush. They were both born in Reading, Penn., in 1800. To them were born six children, four of whom grew to maturity—Mrs. Dustin; Adam, in Iowa; Isaac, in Indiana, and William, in Michigan. Mrs. Dustin's parents moved West to Portage in 1842, afterward moved to Indiana; remained there three years, then came to this township, where they died. Before Mr. Dustin left Suffield Township, he began farming, which he carried on for eight years, then dropped his trade, and turned his attention exclusively to farming. In 1865, he moved to this county, locating in Hinckley, where he remained until 1869, when he located where he now resides. He has 241 acres of land, and was the first to introduce into the township short-horn cattle. Of a family of ten children born him, six are living—Ina L., now the wife of L. A. Wilson, attorney at law in Cleveland; Harvey E., Nora, now Mrs. L. A. Severcool, of this Township; Erwin D., Allon C. and Bessie L. Harvey E. was a soldier in the late war, and was a member of Co. H, 177th O. V. I., returning home safe. Mr. Dustin has always been a Republican.

BARNEY DANIELS, retired, Chatham Center; is one of the pioneers of this township, and was born July 27, 1798, in Hampshire Co., Plainfield Township, in the "old Bay State." His parents were John and Lucy (Monroe) Daniels; he was born in Bridgewater Township, Plymouth Co., Mass., son of William Daniels, whose death was brought about by being overheated and then immersing himself in cold spring-water. Lucy Monroe was born in Hampshire Co., daughter of Jonathan Monroe. Barney was the third child of a family of twelve children. Seven of the number attained to man's estate. Our subject learned the shoemaker's trade after he left home, which business he followed for several years. Jan. 29, 1822, he married Mehitable Lincoln, whose birth was Feb. 18, 1794, daughter of Joseph Lincoln. In November, 1832, he emigrated West, in company with Amasa Packard and several other families, who cast their lots in the Buckeye State. Mr. Daniels swapped his farm down East (which, he says, was "one-half rocks and the other portion break-knolls") for 125 acres where he now resides, which, at his coming, presented to his view a wilderness waste. A small log cabin was constructed, after some delay, it requiring three half-days to raise it (inasmuch as he declined furnishing whisky for the occasion). For several years, Mr. Daniels experienced many of the privations and hardships that are endured by the frontiersman. In the spring of 1834, he had but one peck of corn-meal in his house. One Saturday, a neighbor came, who was without *anything* for *his* family, and craved assistance, which was granted by dividing the meal—all he had. Mr. Daniels then started, in pursuit of work, to Harrisville Township, stating his case to several—that he would work for anything they had to spare that would satisfy hunger. Mr. Daniels was a good woodsman. He rarely went by the trace of the ax upon the tree's side, but would "strike out" through the forest, going miles to his destination, never losing his course. He was the first Supervisor in the township, as well as the first Treasurer. When he came here, there were but eleven voters in the township. He has always indorsed the principles of Jackson and Jefferson. For two years, he served the county as its Treasurer, and for many years has been a member of the Congregational Church; was one of its Ruling Elders. He and his wife were of the few who constituted the first organization, his wife being a member ere she left Massachusetts. Mr. Daniels, before dividing out his land among his children, had 255 acres. He has never changed his res-

idence since he came here, except to remove from his log cabin to his present domicile. He has already passed the age allotted to man, being now past fourscore, yet he is well preserved for one of his years. His faithful companion has passed over before him; her decease occurred in 1873. Of six children born him, but four are living, viz., John, who has settled near by; Henry, in Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lincoln, now a merchant at Grafton, Lorain Co., Ohio; and Susan, now the wife of Esquire Whitman, of this township. Mr. Daniels will be long remembered in the minds of his friends and descendants, long after he has passed to his rest.

CALEB EDSON, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Dec. 4, 1801, in Willington Township, Tolland Co., Conn. His parents were John and Jerusha (Hatch) Edson. John was a son of Jesse, who was a son of Obed, who was a son of Samuel, whose father was John Edson. The Edson family came from England. Samuel, who was the great-great-grandfather of Caleb, was born near London, and came to America in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The old family Bible, printed in 1781, now in Mr. Edson's possession, tells the following: Jesse was born in Bridgewater, May 24, 1747; had sons and daughters as follows: Caleb, Hannah, Jesse, David, Howard, John, Susannah, Hannah and Elizabeth. Jesse's wife, was Susannah ~~Howard~~, and he was born March 25, 1748; they were married in 1768. Of those who grew up and raised families were Jesse, Howard, John, David, Hannah and Elizabeth. John Edson was born in Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass., April 8, 1779, and was married to Jerusha Hatch, born in 1779, in Willington, Conn. To them were born five sons and three daughters, viz.: Caleb, Anna, Otis, Jerusha, Almon, Susannah, Dinarbus and John B. Our subject, at the age of 8 years, went on the sea, and engaged with his uncle, George Hatch, as cabin-boy, remaining with him about three years. In 1811, he went on board an American man-o'-war ship, Constellation, and sailed in the waters of the Mediterranean. After the breaking-out of the war, he was placed in the naval school, and, after four years' close application, graduated as midshipman; then went on the brig Enterprise, under Capt. Allen; then the brig Philander; afterward sailed on the brig Amelia, which was his sea service. Jan. 15, 1825, was married to Sallie Nelson, born in Southwick Dec. 22, 1801, daughter of Luther and Sallie (Hall) Nelson. Three years after his marriage, he came West to Cuyahoga Co., where he purchased 108 acres of land. In 1841, he located on the place he now owns, and has since remained. His wife died Feb. 6, 1870, leaving three children—Maria, of Williams Co., wife of Josiah Austin; Celista A., now Mrs. N. W. White, of this township; Phœbe J., Mrs. Frank Mantz. Mr. Edson first purchased 60 acres, afterward added 30 more. The land was formerly owned by Iram Packard. Was married to second wife, April 8, 1872. Her name was Mrs. Rebecca Austin, born in Wallingford, New Haven Co., Conn., in 1806. She died in 1876, leaving no issue. Dec. 8, 1878, he was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Randall, born in New Haven March 18, 1814; was a sister of his second wife. She was a daughter of William and Jane (Cameron) Reed. William was a son of Martin Reed, who came over with La Fayette, and fought under him during the Revolution. The father of Jane Cameron was Daniel, a Highland Scotchman, and when but a cadet, was pressed by the British in the Revolution, and, upon his first opportunity, escaped from them, and came to the States, still wearing his kilt and hose. Mr. Edson is a man of remarkable memory; been a great reader, and has always been a liberal patron of literature; has always borne the part of an honest and worthy member of the commonwealth, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

D. P. FELLOWS, farmer and stock trader; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Jan. 4, 1836, in Wayne Co., N. Y.; son of Henry and Polly (Porter) Fellows. Henry was born Feb. 14, 1811, in the Empire State; he was a son of William, of Scotch ancestry, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Polly Porter was born July 20, 1811; daughter of John and Deborah Porter, who were born Nov. 16, 1767, and Jan. 12, 1771, respectively. He died Sept. 28, 1828; she, Jan. 2, 1831. Polly Fellows died March 21, 1840. To John and Deborah Porter were born twelve children, but three of whom are now living—Deborah, in Michigan; Phœbe, in New York; and Betsey, in Geauga Co., Ohio. To Henry Fellows and wife were born four children, viz.: William, who left home when a lad, went off to sea on a "whaler," and never was heard from afterward; Daniel P., in this township; Sallie, Mrs. Benjamin A. Bissell, of this township; and an infant unnamed. Henry,

the father of Daniel P., was a farmer. He came West about 1838, first locating in Litchfield about four years, then purchased a farm of 126 acres of land in this township, which he cleared up, and remained on the same until his death, which occurred Jan. 6, 1873, of typhoid pneumonia. He was a man of strong constitution, and herculean frame; had poor school advantages, but was a great reader, and took a marked interest in the politics of his country. Daniel P. was raised at home. Leaving the parental roof at his majority, he began to work for himself, hiring out by the month; afterward rented land, and taught school, and, in fact, turned his attention to *any labor* that promised the most satisfactory returns. Sept. 28, 1857, was married to Philena Lewis, who was born Sept. 27, 1841, daughter of Elisha and Jane (Huntsman) Lewis. Mrs. Fellows died October, 1865, leaving three children, but one living, Philena J., born Dec. 2, 1859, now the wife of Francis M. Martin, of La Fayette Township; Mary and Lewis were buried in one grave. April 17, 1867, was married to Mrs. Elma E. Main, who was born Nov. 25, 1841. She was a daughter of Allen and Polly (Palmer) Coulter, to whom were born three children. Mrs. Fellows was first married to Alexander Main, Oct. 17, 1858. He was a son of Alexander and Elizabeth Main, of Harrisville Township, and died in the service, March 28, 1863—had enlisted for three years in Company D, 128th O. V. I.—leaving one son, Allen C., born May 15, 1862. To Mr. and Mrs. Fellows has been born one child, Frank P. Mr. Fellows' first purchase of land was 26 acres in Harrisville Township. Located on his present farm in March, 1872; his farm, consisting of 186 acres, lies in the southern part of the township. Mr. Fellows is an energetic and enterprising farmer. He began empty-handed, but has been diligent and successful. He has traded considerably in real estate, and built the cheese-factory at the Center, and, aside from carrying on his farm, is one of the leading stock traders in the township. Is a liberal patron of the public journals, has a pleasant home, a cheerful companion, and is a sound Republican.

E. W. FRITZ, blacksmith; P. O. Chatham Center; born April 17, 1841, in Akron, Summit Co., Ohio; son of Jeremiah and Maria (Hyde) Fritz; both were natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. He was born Jan. 8, 1812; she in June, one year later. The brothers of Jeremiah were Jacob, Philip, John, Amos, Samuel, Uriah Martin; had but one sister, whose name was Catharine. Jeremiah came West to Summit Co. when young; married his wife in Wayne Co. She was a daughter of Henry Hyde, whose wife was Maria Baughman. Mr. Fritz settled in Summit Co. after marriage, and engaged in farming. To him were born twelve children—of those who grew up are Mrs. Alvira Damon, Mrs. Catharine E. G. Dixon, Delta Co., Mich.; Henry, who died in Texas; was Lieutenant in Co. K, 8th O. V. I.; Dexter was killed in Georgia, July, 1864; was a member of Co. B, 124th O. V. I.; he enlisted first in the 8th O. V. I., in 1861, in the three months' service; then re-enlisted for three years; but met his death as above stated. He had participated in all the battles of the regiment. Ezra comes next in order of birth; then Martin, of Lorain Co.; George, in Harrisville Township; John and Milton—the former in this township—the latter in Litchfield, on the homestead, where his father located in 1847, where he now resides. Martin Fritz, the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; his sons, John and Jacob, in the war of 1812. The Fritz family being represented in the three wars of our country in as many generations. Ezra began learning his trade in Lorain Co. The war breaking out, he cast his lot with the "boys in blue;" enlisting Sept. 22, 1861, in Co. B, 42d O. V. I., for three years, and served his time, receiving an honorable discharge in October, 1864, having participated in the many battles of his regiment, some of which were Middle Creek, Chickasaw Bluffs, Cumberland Gap, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Thompson's Hill, Black River, Vicksburg, on Red River Expedition and at Jackson. He came through without serious wounds. Upon his return to peaceful pursuits, he resumed his trade. After its completion, he set up in business for himself, first at La Grange, with a partner, under the firm name of Smith & Fritz, which association lasted but one year; then went to Penfield, where he ran a shop six years; then set up in Spencer; but, the location not being to his interests, he remained a short time, and came here to Chatham Center in August, 1871, and has since continued, and is doing a thriving business. In November, 1865, was married to Harriet Forbes, who was born in Litchfield Township, Jan. 15, 1845, daughter

of Alexander and Cornelia (Randall) Forbes; his father's name was Alexander. Both families are from the Empire State. To Alexander and Cornelia were born ten children; but seven of them are living—Medwin, in Wood Co., Ohio; Mary E., in Wellington (Mrs. David Snyder); Harriet, Mrs. Fritz; George, in Dakota, railroad engineer; Levi, Kansas, in cattle business; Charles, in Illinois; Hiram, at home, in Litchfield. Mr. Fritz has one son, De Forest W., born May 6, 1872.

ANSEL FROST, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born June 14, 1838, in Richfield Township, Summit Co., Ohio; the youngest of a family of four children, born to Jewett N. and Eunice (King) Frost. He was born in Riga Township, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1800; she in Wheatland Township, same county and State, Aug. 16, 1802. She was a daughter of William King, whose wife's maiden name was Strong. The Frost family came West about the year 1827; their vehicle was an ox-cart drawn by oxen, Cleveland being a small town at this time. Mr. Frost purchased 100 acres of land in Richfield Township, for which he paid $5 per acre; but few improvements were made at this time in the township. Mr. Frost had taught school several years in New York, and his services as teacher were brought into requisition in his newly found home. But farming was his business, having at the time of his death, which occurred in 1845, 150 acres of land. Mr. Frost was for many years a member of the Christian Church, commonly known as the Disciples, and was a man of integrity. Mrs. Frost subsequently married Dougall McDougall, a native of Canada, but came West many years ago and settled in Hinckley Township; he died about 1871, being 87 years of age. His widow still survives him and resides with Ansel. She is also a member of the Christian Church. In 1865, our subject located in this township, one mile and a half north of the Center, where he has 240 acres of land. Dec. 30, 1858, he was married to Sarah Kent, born April 13, 1838, in Bath, Summit Co., daughter of John and (Thankful) Sears, both natives of New York, and early settlers of Summit Co. They had six children born to them, but three living—Mrs. Frost; Roxie, who is the wife of William Frost, the brother of Ansel. They reside in Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., and have three children; Jane is in Bath, Summit Co., the wife of Charles Webster, and had three children. To Mr. Frost have been born the following children: Mary Iona, Elva M. and Effie A. living; Gracie died at the age of 8 years; Elbert, at the age of 2 years; and Henry, when a babe of 6 months. Mrs. Frost is a member of the Disciples' organization. Mr. Frost is a member of Harrisville Lodge, No. 137, A., F. & A. M. Also of Empire Lodge, No. 346, I. O. O. F., located in Royalton, Cuyahoga Co.

ORRIN GRIDLEY, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born Nov. 4, 1811, in Paris Township, Oneida Co., N. Y.; son of Shubael and Sallie (Tremain) Gridley. Shubael was a son of David, who was a native of Connecticut, and raised a large family, among whom were Shubael, Jared, James, Chauncey and David. Of those born to Shubael, were Reuben, Mabel, Sybil, Orrin, Mary, Oliver, George W., Samantha, Emily and Sophronia. Sarah and Henry died young. Of these living, are Sybil, now Mrs. James Landon, of Litchfield; Orrin, this township; Mary, in Bates Co., Mo.; Oliver, in Lodi; Samantha, now Mrs. Alonzo H. Peckham, this township; Emily, now Mrs. Orrin Rogers; also Sophronia, now Mrs. Abel Sheldon, in Missouri, and George W. in La Fayette Township. David Gridley, the grandfather of our subject, came out with his family in 1817, and purposed settling at Rising Sun, in the south part of Indiana, but, finding the country sickly, they moved to this State the year following, and spent one year near Columbus. Shubael, the father of Orrin, moved his family to this county in 1819, locating in Westfield, north of Friendsville, more commonly known as Morse's Corners; here he remained until his death, which occurred about the year 1836, that of his wife in 1841. He experienced all the inconveniences of a frontiersman. At the age of 16, Orrin went to learn the tan and currier's trade, serving his time at Wadsworth, and carried on his trade at Lodi, in Harrisville Township. June 12, 1839, he was married to Lydia H. Palmer, born Aug. 12, 1817, in Montgomery Co., N. Y., daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Snow) Palmer. Thomas was a son of Ephraim, who was a son of Joseph. Ephraim was a soldier in the war of 1812. Thomas Palmer was born June 13, 1787, in Middlesex, N. J.; his wife, Rebecca, Oct. 1, 1790, in Montgomery Co., N. Y. They were married in Genesee Co., N. Y., May 30, 1815. To them were born Margaret, Lydia, Joseph, Eliza, Chloe and

Ephraim. The family came West about the year 1833, and six years later, moved to Kane Co., Ill. He died in La Salle Co. in 1866; his wife dying soon after his advent to Illinois. Of the family living, are Mrs. Gridley, Joseph and Ephraim, in La Salle Co., Ill.; Eliza, now Mrs. Lorin Williams, in Washington Co., Iowa; Chloe, now Mrs. N. L. Post, in Livingston Co., Ill. Thomas Palmer settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Gridley, in 1833, and, before moving to Illinois sold it to another party, who failing to pay for it, it came back upon his hands, and was finally purchased by Mr. Gridley, who moved on the same in 1844. Four children have been born to Mr. Gridley, three are living—Henrietta, born June 23, 1843, and was married March 9, 1871, to Isaac Duke, born in Sandusky Co., Ohio. They have two children—Cora M. and Orrin I. They removed to Page Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1871, where they have since resided. Mr. Duke is one of the prominent farmers in that locality. He was a soldier in the late war; was in the 2d O. V. C.; his brother William was a prisoner in Andersonville and Libby. Sarah A., born Feb. 22, 1847, the second daughter of Mr. Gridley, now resides in Decatur Co., Ind., the wife of William Cooper. They have two children—Lydia M. and Lillian M. Shubael was born June 28, 1849; his wife was Lepha Eddy, whose parents were among the early settlers in this township. They reside in Franklin Co., Iowa. Have three children—Novella, Eddie and Orrin. Mr. Gridley and wife and entire family are members of the M. E. Church.

REV. SAMUEL GARVER, farmer and minister; Chatham Center; born Oct. 8, 1825, in Fayette Co., Penn.; son of Jacob and Mary (Lucas) Garver; Jacob was born near Hagerstown, in Maryland, June 16, 1800, and was a son of David Garver, to whom were born four children, who were Samuel, Jacob, Betsey and Susan. Jacob, the father of our subject, was a minister of the Gospel of the German Baptist persuasion, and was an Elder in that body for forty years. He emigrated West in 1827, landing in Chester Township, Wayne Co., April 12. His first purchase was 90 acres, for which he paid about $6 per acre; afterward added 160 more, for which he paid $4; he remained here until his death, which occurred in May, 1879. To him and wife were born a family of sixteen children, whose names are Eliza, Anna, Samuel, Mary, David, George, Margaret, Lydia, Sarah, Amos, Catharine, Jesse, Samantha, Melinda, Almina and John. Fourteen of the above lived to be married and had families; thirteen of them are yet living. David in Michigan; Amos, commission merchant in Philadelphia; George, a minister in Montgomery Co., this State; Jesse, a farmer in same locality; John, in Union Co., Ind.; Margaret, Mrs. John Werts, in Westfield Township; Mary, Mrs. John Pittenger, of Spencer Township; Sarah, of Wayne Co., Mrs. David Miller; Lydia, Mrs. A. McMicken, of Marion Co., Iowa; Melinda, of Wayne Co., the wife of H. C. Fortney; Almina, in Kansas, Mrs. James Rennie; Catharine, Mrs. B. Emerich, of Wayne Co.; Samantha was married and died at the age of 19; Anna raised a family; Eliza died when 17. Jacob, the father of the above numerous progency, had at the time of his death seventy-two grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren. Samuel, our subject, left home at the age of 21; his marriage was duly celebrated April 22, 1847; took to wife Sarah Rice, born Nov. 30, 1823, in Wayne Co., Ohio, daughter of Christian and Charlotte Hine; both were born in Westmoreland Co., Penn. Christian was a son of Frederick, who lived to be 96 years of age. Christian Rice had eleven children born him; eight of the number grew to maturity, who were Betsey, Simon, Frederick, Susan, Henry, Sarah, Mary and Margaret. Mr. Garver took up his residence in this county in Spencer Township, in the spring of 1849, purchasing 100 acres at $10 per acre, 20 acres cleared. In 1859, moved to the farm he now owns, purchasing 107 acres at $32, of Ezra Truesdell, the first settler; has since added to the same until he now owns 287 acres. The Garver family are as thrifty and enterprising as they are numerous; of the extensive family above mentioned, there are none of them worth less than $10,000, from these figures to $50,000, apiece. Nine children have been born to him, eight living—Margaret, Mrs. Edwin Parent, of Spencer Township; Jacob, at home; Charlotte, Mrs. Daniel Martin, of Wayne Co., Ohio; Lydia, Mrs. Meno Meshler, of Summit Co., Ohio; Simon, a teacher; John, Daniel and David N. For twenty-five years, Mr. Garver has been a member of the German Baptist Church, and for twenty-two years he has officiated as minister of the Gospel, and has been instrumental in

doing much good in the capacity in which he has labored. He has charge of the Black River German Baptists of the township, also of the Mahoning Church.

J. B. GEISINGER, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born in Bucks Co., Penn., April 21, 1826; son of George and Barbara (Baum) Geisinger. He was born in Northampton Co. in 1808; he was a son of John, to whom were born David, Jacob, Jonathan and George. Jacob moved from Canada to Wadsworth, this county, and raised a family of children. Of the children born to George, were Hannah, John B., Abram and Henry; of these, only two are living—J. B. and Henry, who now reside in Philadelphia; Hannah and Abram died young. Barbara Baum was born in the same county as her husband; she was a daughter of Abram Baum, whose wife's maiden name was Margaret Myers. To them were born Henry, Peter, Barbara, Katie, Hannah and Susan, all of whom are deceased except Susan. The parents of our subject dying, he was, at an early age, thrown upon his own resources; at the age of 12, he went to live with his grandparents, with whom he lived until 16 years of age. He then hired out to work on a farm; at the age of 18, he went to learn the carpenter's trade, which being completed, he worked as journeyman two years, then engaged in business for himself. March 14, 1850, he married Mary A. Myers, born Oct. 11, 1825, in Bucks Co., Penn., daughter of Isaac and Christina (Gottsshall) Myers. He was a son of Christian. Christina's mother's maiden name was Barbara Chratz. To Isaac Myers, were born John, Magdaline, Barbara, Isaac, Mary A., Christina and Elizabeth, all of whom are residents of Pennsylvania, except Isaac, who resides in Wayne Co., Ohio. In April of the same year, John B. was married; he came West, first to Wadsworth, where he bought a small piece of ground, and engaged for six years in the millwright business; then worked some time in the oil mills at River Styx and at Wadsworth. In 1863, he moved to Westfield, where he purchased a farm in Westfield Township, at Morse's Corners, which he owned one year, then purchased a farm north of there, near G. Burry's, which he sold after one year's occupancy, then rented a farm in that township three years; in 1869, he moved to the farm he now owns. Of his children living, are Christina; Mrs. Robert Stigler, of Lancaster Co., Neb.; Susan, the wife of Orrin Brinker, of this township; Lizzie, now Mrs. Alvin Shaw, of Lodi; William, now in Spencer, married Emma Auble; David, Sarah, Jonathan and Edwin at home. Mr. Geisinger has carried on building and contracting several years, employing several workmen. Although he began life poor, he has accumulated a good property, having 121¾ acres of land. He and wife are members of the Mennonite Church; her parents Lutherans.

E. B. GILBERT, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born March 2, 1818, in Litchfield Co., Conn.; son of Orrin and Mary (Barber) Gilbert; Orrin was a son of Abner, whose ancestry were of English stock. To Orrin and Mary Gilbert were born a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters; of those living are Emily L., Albert L., William W., Harriet L., Edwin B., Abigail M. and Joseph L. William W. is in Iowa; Maria in Michigan; Emily L. in Williams Co.; E. B. in this township; all the others are residents of Summit Co., Ohio. Orrin Gilbert emigrated West in 1828, locating in Stowe, Summit Co., where he cleared up a farm and remained on the same until his death, which occurred in the year 1846. Edwin B. was raised to farming; leaving home at 23, he launched out for himself. In February, 1843, he was married to Nancy R. Brainard, whose birthplace was in Massachusetts; she was born in 1824. She died four years afterward, leaving one son—Harlow B.—living in Buffalo, Neb. Oct. 13, 1850, Mr. Gilbert was married to Anna A. Rice, born May 9, 1832, in Hampshire Co., Mass., daughter of Stalham and Anna (Taylor) Rice. He was born in 1804; she was his senior by three years. The family came West in 1839, locating in this township. Mrs. Rice died May 20, 1872. To them were born eight children, but six living—Anna E. now Mrs. Woodward; Celesta, now Mrs. Richards; Augustus M., Micajah T., Adaline and herself (Mrs. Gilbert). Mr. Gilbert located on the farm he now owns, in 1850, situated two miles east of the Center. His farm consists of 122 acres, and was settled by one Culver. Mr. Gilbert is one of the safe and substantial farmers in his neighborhood. He has two sons by his last marriage—Ernest E. and Ellsworth M. Mrs. Gilbert had three brothers who were in the late war—Micajah, Augustus

and Daniel—the two former serving through the entire struggle, and returned safely home; Daniel died of disease in hospital. Mr. Gilbert's father was an Episcopalian; E. B. and entire family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Gilbert is a liberal patron of the newspapers, and has always voted the straight Republican ticket.

MRS. LUCY REYNOLDS HANCOCK, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born March 22, 1820, in Cazenovia Township, Madison Co., N. Y., a daughter of Colonel and Phœbe (Avery) Reynolds. He was a son of Francis, whose father was John Avery, of pure English ancestry, to whom were born Henry, Francis and Betsey. Francis Reynolds was born Aug. 15, 1750. His wife was Martha Tibbetts, who was born April 22, 1748. To them were born a family of seven children—Dorcas, Mary, Francis, Colonel, Joe, Anna and Martha. Colonel, son of Francis, was born Oct. 17, 1786, in Washington Co., R. I. His wife, Phœbe, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1795. Their marriage was celebrated Dec. 29, 1813, in Herkimer Co. To them were born the following offspring: Camilla, Cynthia, Mary, Lucy, Francis, Martha, Avery, Lucetta, Phœbe, Theresa, Ermina and Job—all of whom lived to raise families. Phœbe Avery was a daughter of Punderson E. His wife was Lavina Barnes. They were a family of strong patriotic proclivities, and, at the time the colonists were struggling for freedom, the family turned out in force, Lavina Barnes having seven brothers in the war of the Revolution at one time. Punderson Avery was among the number, then but a lad, who volunteered, and went to Ft. Griswold after the massacre, and helped haul the wounded and slain to their several homes. Mrs. Hancock came West, with her sister, in the spring of 1842, to Liverpool Township, this county. She had been engaged in teaching in the East, and pursued her vocation for one year and a half after her arrival. Meeting with Elisha Wilmot, they became acquainted, and an intimacy sprung up which ripened into an engagement. After her return to New York, Mr. Wilmot went to her home, and married her Oct. 1, 1844, and returned with his bride to his home in Liverpool, with whom she lived happily until Nov. 13, 1854, when the death angel bore him away from her companionship. He was born Sept. 20, 1821, son of Ebenezer and Harriet (Pardy) Wilmot. March 15, 1859, she was married to her present husband, James A. Hancock, who was born March 25, 1817, in Rutland Co., Vt., son of Lot and Persis (Hubbard) Hancock. Mr. Hancock had been twice married previous to his union with his present wife. His first wife was Harriet Tillson; by her, he had three children—Charles, who died of disease in the late war, was a member of the 76th O. V. I.; George, at St. Helen's, Ore.; and Tillson, who is of a roving disposition, now in the Far West. Mr. Hancock's second wife was a Vaughn; by her he had no children. Mr. Hancock came to Liverpool when he was 18 years of age, and has since been a resident of the county, and is one of the respected members of the township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and have been for forty years past. Mrs. Hancock's ancestry entertained various religious tenets; some were Quakers, Universalists and Presbyterians. She read the Bible, and, taking this as her guide, her opinions were soon molded and permanently fixed, and she has ever since been a conscientious Christian worker. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have 118 acres of land.

ALONZO H. HYATT, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born March 4, 1826, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and is the fifth child born to Aaron and Prudence (Ross) Hyatt. Alonzo was raised a farmer, and learned the spinner's trade in the early part of his manhood. April 1, 1852, he married Mary Main, who was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Nov. 27, 1832. She is a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Main, of Harrisville Township. After Mr. Hyatt's marriage, he located in Calumet Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming, where they lived until November, 1868, when they returned to this township. The climate they enjoyed in Wisconsin, and were doing very well, but, not having the proper educational facilities, and Mr. Hyatt, having daughters to educate, could not follow out the bent of his inclinations in this direction, and returned to this county. Since 1869, he has resided on the farm he now owns, which was settled by one Thayer. Mr. Hyatt has three daughters, viz.: Flora (now a teacher), Laura and Bertha (at home). The deceased are Cyrus and Frank. He and wife are members of the church at Lodi. Both he and family are great readers, and are patrons of a goodly number of papers and journals. His farm of 50 acres is well kept, and is the re-

sult of his own labor, accompanied by that of his worthy wife. He has always been a Republican in principle.

J. J. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born in Canaan Township, Wayne Co., Nov. 26, 1839, son of James and Ann Caughey. Both were born in 1804, in Lancaster Co., Penn. The grandfather of our subject was named James, and was of Irish descent. His mother's maiden name was Jane Andrews, of Scotch ancestry. James had but one brother, John. The Johnson who shot Tecumseh, as recorded in history, was a second cousin to James. The father of J. J. came West about the year 1832, locating in Canaan Township, where he purchased a farm partially improved. To him were born seven children, two sons and five daughters, whose names are Franklin, Eliza, Phœbe, John, Lucy, Harriet and ——. J. J. was among the "boys in blue" during the late rebellion. Enlisted, in October, 1861, in Co. K, 16th O. V. I., and served three years and twenty days. Participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Thompson and Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, at the retaking of Jackson, Miss., and at the siege of Vicksburg and others, and was twice slightly wounded, and lost the hearing of one ear from the effects of concussion by the bursting of a shell. Receiving an honorable discharge, he returned home in November, 1864. Afterward taught school one term, and for several years was engaged as traveling salesman and as canvasser, in which he was quite successful. In January, 1871, he was united in wedlock to Catharine Kindeg, born in Milton Township, Wayne Co., Feb. 22, 1839, daughter of Daniel and Catharine (Hyde) Kindeg, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was a son of Daniel. Catharine Hyde was a daughter of Henry Hyde, a native of Germany. The Hyde family emigrated West to Wayne Co. when the country was new, locating in Milton Township. Mrs. Johnson was of a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living, viz.: George, John, Maria, Priscilla, Catharine, David and Flora. After Mr. Johnson was married, he located on the farm he now owns, consisting of 100 acres. Six children have been born to him; five living —William F., Mary A., James C., Dora E. and an infant. Mr. Johnson is a stanch Republican, and is a hard-working, industrious man.

SETH LEWIS, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born Sept. 30, 1809, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; son of Seth and Elizabeth (Rogers) Lewis, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. Seth was a son of Cyrus. The Lewis family came West about the year 1821, locating in Harrisville Township, on the farm where Mrs. Elisha Lewis now resides. There were seven children born to Seth and Elizabeth; but two of the number are living, viz., Seth, the subject of this sketch, and Selinda A., now Mrs. John Jason, of Harrisville. Seth did not leave home until 25 years of age; during this time was at work for his father. July 4, 1837, he was married to Phœbe P. Clark, who was born in Catharine Township, Tioga Co., N. Y. Her birth occurred Oct. 1, 1820. She was a daughter of Peter and Hannah (Taylor) Clark. Peter was born in Orange Co., N. Y.; son of Elias, a native of Connecticut, and a Colonel in the Revolution, and rode with Gen. Washington. Hannah Taylor was a daughter of John Taylor, a native of Scotland. Mrs. Lewis was of a family of thirteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity. The family came to this township in 1832, and remained here until their removal to Michigan in 1849, where they both died in the year 1858. Sept. 5, 1837, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis located on the farm they now own, which was but slightly improved at the time of their purchase. Of six children born to them, but two are living—Lester Allen, in Granger Township, who has three children—Harry S., Dolly and Charles Foster; Harriet J., now Mrs. James Buck, of Gratiot Co., Mich. They have five children—Allen D., who resides with his grandparents; Jennie A., Minnie M., John L. and Walter. Mr. Lewis lost one son—Shepherd E., who died at the age of 26. Mr. Lewis has 76 acres of land; is a man of quiet demeanor, taking but little interest in matters outside of his own home and neighborhood circle. Mrs. Lewis is a lady that is well read in the general topics of the day, and always has had a desire to store her mind with the best knowledge and literature of the time. For forty-six years, they have been professors of religion, and are of Methodist belief.

EZRA LEONARD, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; is a son of one of the early settlers in this township, who came here in 1835, cotemporaneous with Levi L. Clapp and some other early arrivals. Ezra was born Feb. 28, 1815, in what was then Ontario, now Yates Co., N. Y. He was the third of a family of ten children, all

of whom grew to maturity, whose parents were Truman and Roxanna (Allis) Leonard; both were born in Massachusetts. His native place was in Worthington. He was a son of Ezra, and of Irish descent. The grandfather of Roxanna Allis was a Scotch missionary. Truman Leonard emigrated West with his family in July, 1835, locating in this township, one mile north of the Center, where he purchased 300 acres of land in a wild state; settling on this, he cleared it up, and remained on the same until his death. He was not a man to mingle much in political matters, yet a man of good information for the chances afforded him. He was always a stanch and reliable member of the Whig party. At the age of 21, Ezra went to Akron, and began work in the Stone Mills, operated by Beach & Co., and, in less than four years from the day he entered the mill as a novice, he had progressed so rapidly, that he was then placed in charge of the same, the mill having a capacity of 300 barrels per day. In a short time after his taking charge of the mill as head miller, his flour received the first premium at the New York Agricultural Society in 1843 it receiving the diploma over all of the many competitors. He became so thoroughly established as a first-class miller, that he retained the position for thirty-four consecutive years. He has been thrice married, first in 1842, to Alvira Weston, born in Cuyahoga Co., daughter of Asa Weston. She died in 1848, leaving two children, George M., now in Akron, and Alvira D., now Mrs. Frank Wadsworth. He was next married to Electa Wadsworth, daughter of Sardan and Alma Wadsworth. She died shortly afterward, leaving no issue. His present wife was Mary M. Slater, a native of Massachusetts, a lady of education and marked intelligence, having, for several years, been a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Leonard has 240 acres of land in this township, which his father settled, besides valuable property in Akron. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party. For five years past, he has been living on his farm, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. His stock is of the *best*, his cattle being about seven-eighths pure, and his horses, of which he keeps a goodly number, are of the best stock, which he breeds for the market; and, in the breeding of the same, he takes especial pride.

H. MORGAN, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born Sept. 8, 1822, in the town of Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass. His parents were Elijah and Polly (Strong) Morgan. Elijah was the youngest of a family of fourteen children. The greater portion of the family were born in Litchfield Co., Conn., the remainder of them in Berkshire Co., Mass., where James removed and lived until his death. Elijah and his wife were born in Massachusetts. To them, were born a family of eight children, seven lived to be grown, five now living—Lydia, in Burbank, Wayne Co., Ohio, who married John Perkins; George, in Michigan; Harriet, married John Burry; Hiram, this township, and Phœbe A. Prentice, of Lodi, relict of Squire W. W. Prentice. Elijah came West in June, 1829; came first to Lodi, and settled in Harrisville Township, and cleared up the farm now owned by Charles Fenstermaker. He died on this farm in October, 1848. His wife survived him until 1877. Upon this farm, our subject took his first lesson in pioneering; remained with his father until Nov. 17, 1847, at which time he was wedded to Delilah Sanford, born May 28, 1830, in Erie Co., Penn., daughter of Beers and Rachel (Ackley) Sanford. After Mr. Morgan was married, he remained about three years on his father's farm. In 1851, he purchased 60 acres of W. W. Prentice, at $13.66 per acre, upon which place there was a small cabin, and a partial improvement; here he located, and has since been a constant resident, remaining in the log cabin until 1871, when he built his present neat and comfortable dwelling. In 1857, August 5, after having his entire crop safely stored in his barn, it was struck by lightning, all destroyed, including harness, tools, etc.; with the exception of about $225 insurance, was a total loss. Has three children—Adaline, Mrs. Stephen Fellows, this township; Evalaide, at home; Orville, in Jasper Co., Mo., who married Alice Sheldon; Orlow died at 14 years of age. Mr. Morgan has a comfortable and pleasant home, his yard being tastily set out with evergreens and hedge. For thirty-one years Mr. Morgan has been a member of the M. E. Church. His father was a Whig; he a consistent Republican.

M. MOODY, M. D., Physician, Chatham Center; is one of the practicing physicians of this county, whose birth and entire life have been in connection with Medina Co.; was born in this township Nov. 29, 1843. His parents were E.

S. and Cynthia (Brown) Moody, both of whom have been citizens of the county for many years. The mother of Milo is a relative of John Brown of historic fame, whose "body," as the song goes, "lies moldering in the grave as we go marching on." Our subject was raised on the farm, but early in life entertained a desire to enter the medical profession. At the age of 17, he began teaching, and taught two terms. At the age of 18, he began the study of medicine, reading with Dr. J. K. Holloway, of Chester Co., Penn., and pursued his studies until his graduation, taking his first course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College; second at Charity Hospital, now known as the University of Wooster, where he graduated in the spring of 1865, and began practicing at Howard, Center Co., Penn.; returning then to this county, he began practice in this township in, January, 1866, and has since continued without interruption or loss of time to the present. Nov. 17, 1869, he married Celestia A. Packard, who was born in this township Sept. 10, 1843, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Young) Packard; he was born in Plainfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., May 11, 1816, and was a son of Amasa Packard. He came West to this township in 1832. Elizabeth Young was born in Harrisville Township, Sept 8, 1819, daughter of Collins and Naomi (Ayers) Young; the latter was born in New Jersey Jan. 10, 1778. To them were born a family of four children, who are Flora A., now Mrs. D. B. Allen, of Van Buren Co., Mich.; Milan, and Perlia N., now Mrs. Ira P. Holcomb, both of Colorado Springs, and Mrs. Moody, the wife of the Doctor. They have one child—Archer N. Our subject is a member of the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, and, though not engrossed in political matters, yet is a strong advocate of the principles of Prohibition, and hopes for the ultimate success of the party. He is a member of the Disciples' Church. Having been raised in the township, his merits as a citizen and a medical man have been fully tested, and his widely extending and lucrative practice, gives ample testimony of his worth and standing in the community.

A. R. McCONNELL, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born Sept. 23, 1813, in Colerain Township, Lancaster Co., Penn. He is a son of William and Mary (Russell) McConnell. William was born in Lancaster Co., his wife in Chester Co. William was a son of Hugh, of Scotch ancestry, and had children born him as follows—Rebecca, Hannah, Jemima, William and Samuel. Of this number, none came West but Samuel and Jemima. She married James Caughey, and settled in Hancock Co., and raised seven children—three sons and four daughters. To William McConnell, ten children were born—Hugh, Alexander R., Francis, Samuel H., William W., Esther R., Robert D., John J., Ann E. and Abram. In 1827, the father of the above emigrated West to Milton Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, where he settled in the woods, and cleared up a farm, and lived on the same until his death, which occurred July 3, 1862. His wife died at the age of 84. William McConnell was in the war of 1812, and was a man of vigorous constitution. Alexander did not leave the home of his father, until he was 28 years of age. Oct. 14, 1841, was married to Harriet M. Conkey, of Scotch descent. She was born Oct. 3, 1823, daughter of John and Chloe (Prior) Conkey. To John and Chloe Conkey were born ten children. They emigrated West to Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1820, where Mrs. McConnell was born. Soon after the marriage of Mr. McConnell, he moved to the farm he now owns, situated on the Smith road. His first purchase was 115 acres, for which he paid $4 per acre. He has since added to it, until he now has 233 acres. Few men have done more pioneer labor than Mr. McConnell, having cleared up fully 200 acres, and is yet quite vigorous and healthy for one of his years. Mr. McConnell has been a constant resident of this township since his first settlement, and is one of the substantial citizens of the community. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church. Of eight children born him, five are living—Chloe, Mrs. Aaron Stranahan, of Litchfield Center; Orlando, in the township; also Lenora, now the wife of James Sears; Alleta M. and Edith, at home.

JONATHAN PACKARD, retired, East Cleveland; one among the prominent business men in this township is J. Packard, who was born December 9, 1824, in Hampshire Co., Mass., son of Amasa and Abigail (Pettingill) Packard, and came West at the time his parents did, in the year 1832. After attaining the years of responsibility, the first enterprise he embarked in was building a water-mill on the East Branch of Black River, which ran near

the homestead. This mill he run about three years, then sold out and engaged at the carpenter's trade; although never having served a regular apprenticeship, yet his skill in the natural use of tools enabled him to turn his attention to the business, commanding wages from the first; he continued in the trade until Sept. 1, 1854, when he engaged in partnership business with his brother Josiah, at the Center, in the mercantile business, which lasted about fifteen years, during this time did a heavy business —having to pay wholesale dealer's tax, although doing a retail business. About 1869, he purchased his brother's interest, and carried on the business himself, until 1876, when he sold out to C. P. Thatcher and Charles H. Packard, his son. For eighteen consecutive years, Mr. Packard held the office of Postmaster, receiving his first commission during the last days of President Johnson's administration. The Packard family are all stalwart Republicans, and men of upright character. Mr. Packard began his business career without much means, but has been a man of great energy and business enterprise, having had excellent health; he has always taken a part in whatever was calculated to conduce to the general good and prosperity of the town and community at large. Since 1840, he has been a member of the Congregational Church. Nov. 2, 1848, he married Lucinda Bisbee, born Nov. 27, 1824, in Plainfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., daughter of Galen Bisbee, who was a son of Ebenezer, who was born in Bridgewater, Mass., whose descendants were of the Mayflower stock. Galen Bisbee's wife was Penelope Patch, of Warrington; her father was Ephraim Patch, who married Rebecca Andrews. Mrs. Packard's parents started out with the colony of families who came out in 1832, but their trip was interrupted by the death of her father, who died on a canal-boat Oct. 10, 1832, while on his way, and was buried at Buffalo, N. Y.; the family then turned aside to Geauga Co., where they remained about three years before they joined their companions in this township, in 1835, locating one mile and a half south of the Center; her mother died Feb. 20, 1869. But two children are living, Charles Bisbee, now of Washington Co., Neb., and Mrs. J. Packard; both her parents were members of the Congregational Church. For several years past, Mr. and Mrs. Packard have resided in Cleveland, where he has valuable property which he is improving. They have three children—Lida E., the wife of Charles P. Thatcher; Charles H. and Myra E. at home.

FRANCIS PACKARD, drug store, Chatham Center; born Oct. 7, 1827, in Hampshire Co., Mass., is the youngest of a family of seven children, but five of whom grew to man and womanhood. Their parents were Amasa and Abigail (Pettingill) Packard. Amasa was born Jan. 6, 1788; his wife Aug. 8, 1781. Both of Hampshire Co., Mass. He was a son of Phillip, who was a native of Bridgewater, near Boston, and, at the age of 14, went into the war of the Revolution, and served five years. His wife was an Edson, prior to her marriage. Amasa, the father of our subject, was twice married. His first wife was Lucinda Ford, who was born July 11, 1787; by her he had three children, but one of whom is now living—William, who resides in Van Buren Co., Mich.; Francis being the issue of the second marriage. The family came out in company with several others from the same locality, locating in this township in the fall of 1832, on the place now owned by D. B. Sanford, where he purchased 110 acres of land, situated south of the Center one mile and a half. Here he lived for thirty-three years, his death occurring Aug. 30, 1865. He was one of the township's best citizens. He was, for many years, a member of the Congregational Church, and officiated as Deacon in that body and, in fact, he and wife were among the first members at the time of its organization. Politically, he was formerly an Old Line Whig, but in after years became affiliated with the Republican party, and, though not a partisan, yet was a man of decided opinions, which he did not fail to express annually at the ballot box. Francis, being the youngest of the family, remained with his parents until he entered the marriage relation, and for some time afterward lived on the homestead farm. His marriage occurred May 28, 1851, thus uniting his interests with Hannah Thayer, who was born in Hampshire Co. Nov. 1, 1827, whose parents were Alvin and Mercy (Marsh) Thayer. Alvin was a son of Asa and Lovisa (Haskins) Thayer. The father of Mercy Marsh was Ephraim Marsh, whose wife's maiden name was Hannah Simon. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Packard, they remained on the homestead until 1868. Since that time, he has been engaged in the drug

business at the Center, successor to Dr. Palmer. Since 1874, he has been serving as Justice of the Peace, meting out justice and equity to the people with credit to himself and to the evident satisfaction of his constituents. Like his paternal ancestor, he has been a representative of the Republican party, and has served the people in several township offices, and borne well his part as a citizen and member of the commonwealth. For several years has been a consistent member of the church of his parents' choice, as well as an upright and correct business man. Of three children borne him, but one is living—Vara, now the wife of George Johnson.

EVELETH PACKARD, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Oct. 7, 1838, in this township; son of George and Jane (Young) Packard. George was a son of Phillip Packard. Collins Young was the father of Jane, the mother of Eveleth; he moved West to this State, locating in Harrisville, he being the fifth family that came in. His worldly possessions upon his arrival consisted of wife, eight children, ax, hoe and gun; buckskin pants were the kind he used, his wife being clad in linsey woolsey; here he remained until his death. George Packard, the father of Eveleth, came out to this county at the time the colony came, and made his settlement on the farm now owned by H. Homan, here he settled and cleared up that farm. But two children were born him—Harrison G., now in Ionia Co., Mich., and Eveleth. Mr. Packard died in November, 1872; his wife still survives him. March 17, 1858, Eveleth was married to Harriet A. Sandall, born in Lincolnshire, England, April 30, 1843, daughter of William and Martha (Roberts) Sandall; he was born in same shire in 1805; she three years later. She emigrated to America with her parents in 1845, locating first in Cuyahoga Falls, where they resided until their location in this township. Her father resides in the southwest part of the township; her mother died in 1863. To them were born a family of four children—Joseph, Catharine, Henry and Mrs. Packard. After Mr. Packard married, he moved to the southwest part of the township, where he lived four years. Then moved west of the Center, and lived on the farm adjoining him, where he remained until 1874, when he located where he now resides. Has 103 acres. Of the children born him are George, Milo and Warren. Mr. Packard and wife are both members of the Congregational Church.

MRS. ERASMUS D. PARSONS, farming; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Nov. 23, 1808, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; eldest daughter of Peter and Celinda (Ross) Crush. Her maiden name was Hope Crush, and came West with her parents in 1822. Dec. 25, 1831, she was married to Erasmus D. Parsons, who was born Aug. 2, 1813, in Ontario Co., N. Y. His parents were Moses and Elizabeth (Crafts) Parsons. He was born in Parma, N. Y., in 1769; she in Wooster, Mass., in 1776. Elizabeth Crafts was a near relative of Maj. Benjamin Crafts, who was a Mason of high rank, and was a man of scholarly attainments as well as an efficient executive officer. To him is ascribed the honor of reading the Declaration of Independence in Faneuil Hall, for the first time it was read before an audience. The Parsons are the real pioneers of Chatham Township, arriving in this township in 1818, May 10, Moses Parsons locating on the farm where Mr. R. Shaw now lives. To him were born three children, but one of them now living—Elizabeth C., who was born March 26, 1834. Mr. Parsons died in 1876. He had been a Democrat, and, though not a member of any church, yet was an ardent and enthusiastic admirer of the principles taught in ancient Freemasonry, and endeavored to conform his life to its teaching. Elizabeth was married, March 30, 1854, to William Packard, who was born Sept 18, 1826. He was a son of Caleb and Sallie (Stowell) Packard. She was a daughter of David Stowell. Mr. Packard came West in 1852, and for several years has been residing on the Parsons farm. Has one child. Mr. Packard is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. They have 125 acres of land. Mrs. Parsons is residing with them.

CHARLES ROSS, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; is one of the men in this county whose success in life has been the result of hard labor and the exercise of the most rigid economy. He was born May 22, 1823, in the town of Rochester, Windham Co., State of Vermont. His parents were Daniel and Susan (Whitcomb) Ross, to whom were born a family of eleven children. The family came West in 1834, locating in La Fayette Township. Our subject was raised to farming. At the age of 14, he left home and secured a place to live, where he

worked for his board and clothes, and got some schooling in the meantime. At the age of 16, he bargained with his father to buy his time in consideration of $56, which he paid him in work; afterward he engaged in running a thrashing machine, and, by the time he was of age, he had saved about $400, when he sold out his interest and engaged at work at $10 per month, investing his means in some wild land in Wisconsin, 94 acres. Nov. 8, 1846, he married Nancy Eldred, born in Truxton, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1828, daughter of Daniel S. and Rachel (Soule) Eldred, who came West about the year 1833, locating in York Township. To them were born six children, two sons and four daughters. Soon after the marriage of Mr. Ross, he rented a saw-mill in La Fayette Township, and, after running it for some time, he traded it for 50 acres of land, which he now owns. His Wisconsin land he traded and invested in land in this township, and has since operated in land considerably, having at times over 500 acres. In 1873, he moved to the farm he now owns, having, in all, land to the amount of 348 acres. He has two children—Daniel S., born Jan. 27, 1864; Seth P., born Dec 16, 1867. He is a man of strong will-power, and has, from ill health and bodily infirmities, been using stimulants since 1848; used a gallon of whisky per month constantly since, yet he has never been intoxicated in that time. Mr. Ross is one of the wealthiest farmers in the township, and has always lived an honest and sober life, and has accomplished more than the mass of successful business men.

ORRIN ROGERS, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born Dec. 20, 1815, in Chenango Co., N. Y., son of Bela and Mina (Hale) Rogers. Bela was born near Cape Cod, and was a son of Solomon, to whom were born Thomas, Solomon, Bela, James, Sarah, Sevira and Hannah. Bela and wife were united in marriage, April 4, 1808; he was born June 25, 1787, she July 23, 1788: nine children were born to them, viz.: Lucinda, Orrin, Silas, Isaac, Sophia, Hannah, James, Mary, Sanford, all living but Sophia, all in Ottawa Co., Mich., except Orrin, Silas and Sanford; the two former are in this township, and Sanford is in Indiana. Bela Rogers came to this county in 1834, stopping first year in Harrisville Township, the year following located in the northwest part of this township, where Silas now lives, and cleared up the farm with the assistance of his boys; he died May 15, 1857, his wife, April 6, 1854; both were members of the Baptist Church. Orrin left home at 21, and began his career by working out by the month. Feb. 19, 1838, he was married to Sarah Grant, who was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1819, daughter of Elisha and Amy (Marsh) Grant. The Grant family came West about the year 1830. Soon after Mr. Rogers was married, he moved to Harrisville, where he rented a farm for two years, then came to this township and purchased 52 acres, a part of his father's farm, for which he paid $6 per acre; settling upon this, he cleared it up; eight years after, he sold the same and purchased land in Indiana, but never moved on it; moving then to the south part of this township, he rented land two years; then purchased 65 acres in Harrisville Township, where he lived until 1860, when he sold out and bought 126 acres, where he has since lived. His wife died July 8, 1863, leaving one son, Orange H., born Oct. 5, 1839, who married Corinthia C. Barnes, and by her had three children—Oliver, Wilson and Eudora, but one now living, Wilson, born in 1871. His wife died Aug. 28, 1876. Orange lives with his father on the home farm, which they carry on in partnership. In October, 1865, Mr. Rogers was married to Mrs. Emily Crush, whose maiden name was Gridley, daughter of Shubael, and sister of Orrin Gridley, of this township. Mr. Rogers has, by his own exertions, secured himself a competence.

C. R. REYNOLDS, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Sept. 1, 1842, in Montville, this county, son of James and Lavina (Welton) Reynolds, to whom were born a family of seven children, who lived to maturity. Clark was but 11 years of age when his father died, but he remained on the homestead until his enlistment in the army, which was Aug. 16, 1864, and served until the close of the war, the greater portion of his time he spent at Nashville doing post and provost duty; was there the time Gen. Hood made his advance on the place, and helped entertain him during his short stay. Upon his return home, he resumed farming; in August, the following year, he married Carrie Collins, born Sept. 9, 1843, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, daughter of Charles and Dorcas (Abbott) Collins. He was a native of England, she of Canada, and was a daughter of Benja-

min. Mr. Collins came West to Ashtabula County in 1830, and was married in 1837, and, finally, located in this township on the farm Ed Miller now owns. But two children were born them—Ann, now the wife of John Wilbur in Wellington, and Carrie, the wife of our subject. Mr. Collins and wife were born in 1811; he, for several years, was head collier in a mine in Connecticut, and had charge of a large force of men. Mr. Collins and wife now reside in Wellington. Mr. Reynolds' uncle, Uri Welton, was a soldier in the war of 1812, was taken prisoner and conveyed to Halifax, and was never heard of afterward. Mr. Reynolds moved to the farm he now owns, in 1876, has 86 acres of land; is a man of a jovial disposition. Mrs. Reynolds, prior to her marriage, was, for several years, engaged as teacher. Of four children born them, three are living—Charles, Frank W. and Anna D. Edith died when 2½ years old.

RALPH RICKARD, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born Aug. 17, 1814, in Manlius Township, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; son of John and Catharine (Ehle) Rickard, both families being of German extraction. Catharine's father was Peter Ehle, who married Catharine Nelas, he being one of the Revolutionary soldiers. Ralph's father (John) was a teamster in the war of 1812, and drove an ammunition wagon. Ralph was of a family of nine children, eight of whom came to maturity. Some of the number cast their fortunes in the West, others remained in their native county, viz., Archibald, Mary and Roena. Peter, George, Ralph, Betsey and Harvey, came West. Peter (now deceased) settled in Guilford, and raised a family—Betsey in Missouri; George and Harvey in Michigan. His father generously gave him his time at the age of 19. He hired out on a farm, receiving the prevailing low wages of that time. December, 1838, he married Elizabeth Talbot, born Feb. 29, 1820, in Madison Co., N. Y.; daughter of Samuel and Betsey Talbot. Mrs. Rickard died June, 1852, leaving one child—Cyrus, now of Litchfield Township. His second marriage occurred April 28, 1853, with Phœbe Reynolds, born in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1831, whose parents were Colonel and Phœbe (Avery) Reynolds. He was born at Warwick, on Narragansett Bay, R. I.; she in Herkimer Co., N. Y. He was a son of Francis Reynolds; she a daughter of Punderson Avery, of Irish stock. Mrs. Rickard came West with her sister in 1850, and Mr. Rickard came West in 1845, first to Canaan Township, in Wayne Co. The following year, he located in this township, he and brother George purchasing 194 acres, for which they paid $8.50 per acre, which they carried on in partnership for several years Has now 97 acres situated in the north part of the township, which has been the result of his own labor and patient industry. His last matrimonial union has been crowned with five children, three living—Frank, Harriet (Mrs. Ruthman Kent) and Jennie. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rickard are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Rickard has been a man of good constitution, and a very hard-working man, but is now enjoying the comforts of his home in comparative retirement

O. J. ROGERS, hardware and tin-shop, Chatham Center; born in this township April 21, 1851. Is the youngest of a family of three children born to Orrin and Rosina (Packard) Rogers. He was born in New York in October, 1815; she was born in 1818; daughter of Phillip Packard, a native of Penfield, Mass. Orrin J. was raised at home to farming. March 26, 1878, he was married to Fannie N. Porch, born in Chicago in June, 1858, daughter of Edward N. Porch, who was one of the early settlers and business men in Chicago; was a man of excellent business qualifications. He was a lake Captain, and owned several vessels, and did quite an extensive marine business. The great fire of 1871, destroyed his residence and some of his vessels which were in port at that time. He afterward purchased a farm near Chicago, and engaged in farming. His loss by the fire, and excessive labor on the farm, hastened his death, which occurred in June, 1879. He was a native of England, and was the father of eight children, who are Giles, Daniel, Fannie (Mrs. R.), Anna, Edwin, Howard, Winifred and Willie. Since the death of their father, the family returned to Chicago. Giles is now a foreman in a telegraph office. Our subject, Orrin J., first set up in business at Greenwich, in Huron Co., in 1877, in the stove, tin and hardware business with Mr. Lee, under the firm name of Lee & Rogers, which association lasted nearly two years. In October, 1879, he bought out the interest of J. W. Bernard, of this place, and has since been conducting it in a successful manner. The business being considerably in the decline when he came here, yet,

under his management, it is assuming encouraging proportions. He keeps a good assortment of goods in his line, consisting of hardware, tinware, stoves, pumps, etc., etc. Mr. Rogers and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Rogers' father has been a member since 15 years of age.

JOHN RICE, milling and farming; P.O. Chatham Center; born in Wooster Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, Aug. 4, 1833; eldest son of Philip and Sarah Rice. John was but a lad of 3 years of age when his parents came to this township. His early boyhood was spent in school, and in assisting his father in the duties of the farm. At the age of 16, he took charge of the sawmill of his father, and ran the same until he purchased the entire interest of the same. Oct. 30, 1856, he married Hannah Stien, born Oct. 14, 1830, in Berks Co., Penn. Her parents were Joseph and Typhenia (Bear) Stien. Joseph was a son of John, who was drafted in the war of the Revolution. The parents of Mrs. Rice emigrated from Pennsylvania to Mahoning Co., then to Ashland Co. In 1854, they settled in Homer Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred Dec. 20, 1880, in his 75th year. Of his children living are Solomon, who resides on the homestead; Catharine, in Ottawa, the wife of Fred Dupler; Elizabeth, Mrs. W. Andrews, of Homer; Caroline, Mrs. Wilson Hawk, of Homer, and Mrs. Rice. Since Mr. Rice has been married, he has been a resident of the farm he now owns. He has six children—Joseph P., Sarah T., Irena E., Mary C., Clement S. and John W. Mr. Rice is proprietor of the Rice Mills. In 1877, he built the mill which he now owns, which is 34x40, and 34 feet high, all resting on a solid wall of rock. The building is three stories high, has the best of machinery, and was built on the "New Process" plan, middlings purifier, and the latest improved cleaning machinery, and is doing a thriving business.

JOHN RICHARDS, wagon-maker, Chatham Center; born in Moreland Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, Sept. 13, 1841, the third of a family of twelve children, born to Wesley and Mary J. (Ogden) Richards. The former is a native of the Buckeye State, while his wife was born in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of the following children: Bezal E., Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Leonard, James A., Wesley, Samuel, Martha J., Charles, Margaret E. and George W. Bezal E. was a soldier in the late war, and is now a resident of Michigan. John Ogden, Mr. Richards' uncle, served three years in the war of the rebellion, and was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville Prison, and, upon his release, was discharged from service, and, upon his return home, was among the number who lost their lives on the ill-fated Sultana. At the age of 19, our subject left home, to learn the wagon-maker's trade. After serving one year at the same, he enlisted in the 16th O. V. I., Co. B, in the first call. His enlistment was April 21, 1861. After serving his time, he afterward re-enlisted in a new company, which disbanded ere they were organized or mustered in. He then completed his trade, and set up in Chatham Center, and has since been the resident mechanic in his line, of the township. Dec. 1, 1863, he was married to Celestia A. Rice, born Dec. 31, 1846, in this township, daughter of Stahlman and Ann (Taylor) Rice, who were among the early arrivals to the county, and came into the township about forty years ago. Mr. Rice had eight children born to him. Mr. Richards' father died in 1875; his mother is yet living. Mr. Richards, Sr., and wife, were members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Richards, the wife of our subject, is a member of the M. E. Church also. They have five children—Bertha M., Ethel, Charles H., Hattie A. and Grace E. The Richards are true Republicans.

PHILIP RICE, farmer; Chatham Center. Mr. Rice has been identified with the interests of the township since 1836. He was born May 18, 1810, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; son of Barnhart, who was a son of Frederick, who served all through the war of the Revolution; his father was Barnhart Rice, of German ancestry. To Frederick Rice were born Barnhart, Frederick (who died in the war of 1812), John, Christopher, Simeon, Henry, Catharine and Susan. Frederick Rice, the grandfather of Philip, emigrated West to this State, locating in Wayne Co., Wooster Township, in the spring of 1816, where he purchased 124 acres, at $10 per acre. Barnhart and Christopher came the year following, Philip being a lad of seven years when his father emigrated to the State. At the age of 19, his father gave him his time; he turned his attention to farming; Oct. 9, 1834, married Sarah Herman, born in 1812, in Baughman Township, Wayne Co., daughter of

George and Elizabeth Keester. To Barnhart Rice, the father of Philip, were born ten children; of those living are Philip, John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susan, Anna and Mary, all living in this county except Mary. After Philip was married, he rented a farm south of Wooster, until his location in this township. He purchased 146 acres of John S. Strong for $2.50 per acre, having saved enough money, while renting in Wayne Co., to make his first payment. The first year he cut off one acre and a half, which he put in corn and potatoes. The next year he built a saw-mill, which was probably the first one built in the township, which he run for many years; his son John is now running his mill upon the same site. Mr. Rice has now 170 acres, which is adorned with the best of farm buildings. Mr. Rice, having been one of the best farmers in the township, being now somewhat in decline, has given up the management of his farm mostly to his sons, George and Daniel. Mr. Rice is a Lutheran, and one of the solid farmers and honored members of the community; has three children—John, George and Daniel.

H. D. ROBERTS, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Jan. 25, 1826, in Hinckley Township, Medina Co.; son of Robert and Betsey (West) Roberts. The father of our subject was born in Connecticut; he and his wife were married in New York and came West about the year 1824; soon after his arrival to the State, he shipped on the Lake and was never heard from afterward, supposed to have been wrecked and drowned. Betsey, his wife, was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., July 22, 1807, daughter of Ephraim West. Mrs. Roberts had two children by her union with Mr. Roberts, H. D. and Lyman C. Mrs. Roberts was subsequently married to Apollos King, with whom our subject lived until the death of his step-father; he then carried on the farm for his mother three years. Sept. 12, 1848, he was married to Betsey A. Lane, who was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1828, daughter of Chauncey and Sallie Lane; both were natives of Madison Co. Their family consisted of five children, all of whom came to maturity—Samantha, who married Alex. Cassell, in Brunswick; Anna M., Mrs. R. Hiers, of Michigan. She died suddenly while walking in the road to a neighbor's house; Chauncey and Edwin in Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio. Chauncey Lane, the father of Mrs. R., was a molder by trade and one of the most skillful of his kind; he moved West to Summit Co. in 1834, and died very soon after; his widow married Isaac Hulett, of Brunswick Township. The father of Chauncey Lane was named John; he was a soldier in the war of 1812. Chauncey, the brother of Mrs. R., was a soldier in the late rebellion, and "fought mit Sigel." In May, 1850, Mr. Roberts (our subject) made a purchase of 60 acres where he now lives, bought of Mr. Thayer, for which he paid $15.50 per acre; but little improvements were made upon it; it was almost a swamp or frog-pond, but Mr. Roberts having had considerable experience in pioneer life, in Hinckley, he soon cleared it up and afterward added 55 acres more, for which he paid $25 per acre, and has now a good farm with excellent buildings. He has no children, yet he has made a home for others under his own roof. Mr. Roberts has a pleasant home and the best assortment or cabinet of Indian relics in the county.

S. C. RIPLEY, farmer and carpenter; P. O. Chatham Center; was born April 22, 1813, in Bennington Co., Vt., and, when a babe, removed with his parents to Sparta, N. Y., on the east bank of Skaneateles Lake, in Onondaga Co. His parents were Jonathan and Ruth (Corey) Ripley; Jonathan was born in Rhode Island, and was a son of David Ripley, who was a Revolutionary soldier; he was a brother of Gen. Ripley, whose name is recorded in the annals of American history, as one of the officers of the Revolution. Ruth Corey was a daughter of Silas, to whom were born sons, as follows: James, Reynolds, John and Joseph. The children born to Jonathan were Joshua, Rebecca, James, John, Whiteman, Menily, Elsie, David, Maria and Silas C. Our subject was raised to farm labor, but, as soon as he attained his manhood's years, he then turned his attention to the business his inclination and ability had in store. At the age of 20, he left home and went to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time; afterward, he went to Auburn, and there engaged in a machine-shop, and afterward became the proprietor of the same. In June, 1836, he was married to Rosina Burgess, born in Springfield, Mass., in 1809, daughter of Benjamin S. and Rebecca (Chapin) Burgess. In 1842, Mr. Ripley joined the tide that was emigrating west-

ward, and, in December of the same year, he landed in Guilford Township, and here carried on his trade, and, in 1847, he removed to Montville, where he lived until January, 1853, when he located in this township, and has since remained. He has made several minor moves and changes, but, since his advent to this township, has been a constant resident, and is still carrying on his trade as contractor and builder. In 1870, he located on the farm he now owns, consisting of 86 acres, which was formerly owned by Lemuel Allis, situated immediately south of the Center. Mrs. Ripley died in May, 1875. Five children were born, but two only are living—William and Amelia. Theodore F. was a soldier in the late war—was a member of Co. K, 42d O. V. I.; he enlisted Aug. 20, 1862,' and died of disease, just one year, to a day, from the date of his enlistment. Mr. Ripley's school advantages were very limited indeed; what education he has was obtained in the practice of his business and self-teaching. Mr. Ripley is a strong temperance man, and not only lives in accordance thereto, but votes that way whenever the opportunity is presented.

HOMER SHANK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Feb. 19, 1829, in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, the eldest of a family of thirteen children born to his parents. His father is Rev. Michael Shank, whose wife was Betsey Hyde. He was born June 4, 1805, in Lancaster Co., Penn. She was a daughter of Henry Hyde, whose wife's maiden name was Mary Ashbaugh—all of whom are of German ancestry. Of Homer's grandfather's family, they were six in number, four living—Michael; Barbara, now Mrs. Hyde, of Montville Township; Nancy, now Mrs. Gish, of Lancaster, Penn.; and Fannie, now Mrs. Gish, of Wayne Co., Ohio. Of Michael's family, Homer, of this township; Valentine, Peter and Vincent, in Litchfield; Mary E., now Mrs. Witter, in Des Moines Co., Iowa; Mrs. Morgan Franks, of this township; Narcissa, now Mrs. Wilson, of Wayne Co., Ohio; and Hampton, at St. Louis, Mich. Michael, the father of Homer, emigrated West when a young man, locating in Wayne Co., in 1827, where he married and cleared up a farm; he remained here until 1854, when he moved to Medina; remained four years, then returned to Wayne Co., where he lived until about the year 1875. His wife died in 1872; he has since married Mercy Carter. For forty years, Mr. Shank has been one of the leading Ministers of the Regular Baptist Church, and has now a church in charge at Penfield, where he now resides. Homer remained at home until 25 years of age. He was first married, April 6, 1854, to Mary Otis, born in Sugar Grove Township, Wayne Co., in 1836, daughter of Jesse and Charlotte Davy, he being a native of Vermont, and she of New Jersey; they were among the early settlers in Wayne Co. Mrs. Shank died Nov. 7, 1864, leaving one child—Bert—who was but six days old at his mother's death. His second wife was Hannah Panny, daughter of Mrs. Merena Damon; she died, leaving one child—Ray—born of this marriage. In June, 1873, he was married to Mrs. Jennie Ware, who was born in Harrisville Township, April 22, 1846, daughter of Darius and Nancy (Rosa) Sanford, who were natives of New York. By this marriage, two children have been born to Mr. Shank—Tressie and Edith. Mr. Shank has 145 acres of land; his wife 46. As a breeder and handler of thoroughbred horses, Mr. Shank takes the lead in Chatham Township. He is a breeder and trainer, his horses always commanding the highest market price. He recently sold General Hayes (of Hiatoga stock) for $3,000. Being an excellent judge, and understanding thoroughly his business, he is acknowledged as the leading dealer in this part of the county.

JOSHUA SHAW, retired, Chatham Center; is a native of Plainfield, Hampshire Co., Mass.; his birth occurred Jan. 30, 1818; parents were Thomas and Rebecca (Hersey) Shaw. He was born in Abingdon, Mass., about the year 1765. He was a son of Joshua. To Thomas were born five children, one daughter and four sons, viz., Thomas, Jerome H., James, Joshua and Deborah, now Mrs. Abram Falconer, in Fulton Co. Thomas, an artist, now a resident of Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and Joshua, are the only ones living (Deborah, Thomas and Joshua). Joshua was but a lad when his father died, and he came West in company with his mother in 1834, locating one and three-fourths miles south of the Center. Jerome, his brother, purchased land at $3 per acre. Joshua worked with his brother, and made his home with his mother, until his marriage, which event took place in accordance with the laws of the commonwealth,

being celebrated March 24, 1842; his spouse was Lucinda E. Packard, sister of Jonathan and Francis P. She died in 1864. Two children were born—Sarah and Francis R. Sarah died at the age of 15. His second wife was Emily Warner, who died in the spring of 1869, leaving no issue. Nov. 24, 1870, he married Mary P. Packard, who was born Aug. 18, 1836, in this township, daughter of William Packard, born in Plainfield, Mass., July 23, 1808, whose wife was Mary Smith; her mother's maiden name was Mary F. Rude, born in Ashfield, March 19, 1804, all of Massachusetts. Mrs. Shaw's father resides in Covert, Van Buren Co., Mich. She has but two brothers living—William O. and Alfred S., now of the same county as above. During the early part of Mr. Shaw's life, he taught school several terms, and employed his time at home on the farm, having bought of his brother a portion of the land he first settled upon, and remained upon this tract until his removal to the Center in 1873, and, with the exception of two years spent in Michigan, after leaving the farm in 1870, has resided in the township forty-six years. His farm, consisting of 100 acres, is now being carried on by Francis R., who was one of the principals in the invention of the telephone, now in operation all through the country. He has been twice married; first to Eliza A. Parson; she died, leaving no issue. His present wife was Sarah Garver; by her he has three children—Eva M., William F. and Mary J. Since 1836, Mr. Joshua Shaw has been a consistent member of the Congregational Church. He is a self-made man, and came here without means.

ALFRED W. SHAW, farmer and mechanic; P. O. Chatham Center; born in Plainfield Township, Berkshire Co., Mass., May 3, 1827, the third child born to Orrin Shaw, who came West in 1833, locating in this township. Alfred learned the carpenter's trade of his father, and, at the age of 21, started out on his own "hook." Oct. 1, 1848, he married Mary Packard, who was born in Plainfield, Mass., Dec. 14, 1824, daughter of Phillip and Hannah Packard. The family came West in 1833, and located near the farm Orrin Shaw settled. To Phillip Packard were born nine children, seven of whom lived to be grown. Phillip Packard was born May 6, 1790; his wife Sept. 17, 1792. They were married in 1812. Of the number who grew up, were Jacob, Sallie, Rosina, Austin M., Hannah L., Mary and Aurelia. Jacob now resides in Cameron, Mo.; Phillip died Feb. 25, 1872; his wife Feb. 20, 1833. Phillip Packard was one of the original members at the organization of the Congregational Church at the Center. Since the marriage of our subject, he has been a constant resident of the farm he now owns. He purchased 51 acres at $8 per acre, on what was known as the "Porter" tract. This land, at the time of his purchase, was unimproved; afterward added 25 acres, which cost him $25 per acre. Since his occupancy, has been engaged in farming and carrying on his trade. He has a mill on his premises, constructed to do grinding and planing, by steam power. Has but one child, William A., born Jan. 7, 1854, who resides with him, who, in Jan. 5, 1881, was married to Mary E. Hyde. Mr. Shaw has been a member of his father's church for about forty years, his wife nearly same time. Mr. Shaw is a Republican.

E. P. SHAW, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born on the same farm he now owns, Nov. 8, 1836; son of Orrin and Sarah (Poole) Shaw. He was born in Plainfield, Mass., Dec. 16, 1796, son of Thomas, whose birth occurred Dec. 16, 1765; his decease occurred in 1827. His wife was Deborah White, born Sept. 11, 1774; she died Sept. 8, 1806. She was a descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower. Thomas was the father of three children—Cynthia, Chloe and Orrin. Cynthia married Iram Packard, who settled the farm now owned by George Holbern, of this township; Chloe married a Catlin. To Orrin were born four children—Mary, now of Missouri, who married Marshall Shaw; Orrin S., of Van Buren Co., Mich.; Alfred W. and E. P. in this township. Orrin Shaw was a carpenter by trade, and came West in 1833 to secure a home. Iram Packard had preceded him, and purchased a tract of land running from the Center road to the river. On the west of him, he purchased a small tract at $3 per acre, adding to this at times until he had 100 acres; worked at his trade, and earned enough to pay for it. Here he remained until his death, July 7, 1877; that of his wife, Aug. 26, 1873. He was one of the first members of the Congregational Church at its organization, and its first Deacon, which office he held up to the time of his death. He was a conscientious and upright man. Edgar P., being the youngest, remained at home, and

co-operated with his father in the management of the farm. He taught school several terms, and, having a love for music, his services were brought into requisition as a teacher of vocal music. April 4, 1861, he married Barbara Hyde, born in this county, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Johnson) Hyde. He was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 10, 1815; she in Trumbull Co., in August, 1816, a daughter of Austin and Maria (Oviatt) Johnson. The father of Henry Hyde was Henry, who married Mary Ashbaugh, to whom were born a family of fifteen children, all of whom lived to maturity. To Henry Hyde and wife were born eight children, seven living, who are Maria, Barbara, Nancy, Melissa, Henry, Anson and Mary. Henry Hyde, the grandfather of Mrs. Shaw, came West to this county and settled in Montville in 1815, they having to pack their effects on horseback to their cabin, as there were no roads cut. After residing here many years, he finally located in Litchfield, where he died July 21, 1877. His wife is now living in Súllivan, Ashland Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have six children—Edgar B., Clara E., Allison P., Mary B., Howard A. and Emily B. For twenty-eight years, Mr. Shaw has been a member of the Congregational Church, and had charge of the choir, being an able and efficient leader. His farm, consisting of 100 acres, was formerly owned by his father.

D. B. SANFORD, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born June 20, 1813, in Green Township, Chenango Co., N. Y., the third of a family of nine children, whose parents were Beers and Rachel (Akerly) Sanford. Beers was a son of Lemuel Sanford, whose children were Beers, Jackson, Daniel, Darius, Hannah and Apha. Rachel was a daughter of Samuel, whose offspring were Rachel, Vina, Polly, Rhoda, Betsey, Conrad and Miller. The Akerlys were originally from Holland, while the Sanfords, so far as known, are descendants of the Puritans. The Sanford family came West in 1832, and located in the northeastern part of Harrisville Township, where Albert Sanford now resides. Here Beers Sanford purchased 60 acres, which cost $3.50 per acre. Here he settled, in the woods, and remained on this tract until his decease, which occurred Dec. 7, 1877, in his 84th year. His wife lived until she turned her fourscore and four years; she died Dec. 23, 1880. This venerable couple had been members of the M. E. Church for many years. Both died in the triumph of a living faith. The last words he uttered were, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and soon passed to his rest. Darius B. assisted his father in clearing up his farm. At the age of 21, he began working out by the month, receiving $9 per month. He continued in this way until his union with Nancy Rosa, Feb. 28, 1843, who was born Aug. 12, 1825, in Steuben Co., N. Y., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Davis) Rosa, the latter of whom was a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Davis. William Rosa was a soldier in the war of 1812. To Benjamin Davis were born two sons and six daughters, whose names are Henry, Abram, Elizabeth, Margery, Phœbe, Julia, Nancy and Sarah. To William Rosa were born eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity. Mrs. Sanford had three brothers who took their places in the rank and file of the "boys in blue." William died of disease at Pittsburg Landing. Isaac was taken prisoner, and served many weary and hungry days within the confines of Libby Prison; he had served all through the war, and was in the prison at the time Richmond was captured. Reuben after serving his time in the 10th Kan. V. I., and escaping the perils of war, was murdered, after the war, at Baxter Springs, being shot by some unknown party, and his body afterward found in the river. He was last seen driving his team, which was never seen afterward. Soon after Mr. Sanford was married, he set up housekeeping on his father's place. All the household effects he had to begin with, he could have wheeled upon a barrow. He lived there about eight years, and, during this time, worked out as he could, and managed to save enough, in this time, to make a payment upon a place of his own. His father was unable to assist him, but our worthy subject was energetic, and, having a good wife to assist him, "gained ground" every year. His first purchase was in the east part of the township, where he purchased the place which W. Wideman now owns, which was unimproved; he soon cleared this, and made another purchase near by, which he also cleared up. Since 1872, he has been a resident of the farm he now owns, which was settled by Amasa Packard. Mr. Sanford has done an immense amount of hard labor, and has made all he has by the hardest of work. He has four children—Delia, Sarah, Jane and Hi-

ram. Mr. Sanford's wife and the daughters are all members of the M. E. Church.

JACKSON STROUP, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Chatham Center; born March 9, 1822, in Rich Hill Township, Greene Co., Penn., son of Samuel and Rachel (Rush) Stroup. Samuel was a son of Thomas, of German descent, to whom were born John, George, Millie and Lavina. The father of Rachel was Peter Rush, a native of Pennsylvania. Jackson was a lad of 13 when his parents came West. His father located first in Spencer, purchasing land, for which he paid $5 per acre. He did not remain long on this place, but moved about considerably before he died, renting land in different localities. His death occurred in the year 1840. His family consisted of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity. They were Lucinda, Eliza, Jackson, Silas, George, Parker, Oliver, Martin and Phillip. After the death of his father, Jackson took charge of the family, and kept them together, and maintained them until they were enabled to care for themselves. At the age of 25, he was married to Delilah Haines, who was born in Wooster, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1827, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Space) Haines. Jacob was born in New York, and was a son of Christopher, a native of Germany, whose family consisted of nine children. After the marriage of Mr. Stroup, he located in Spencer Township and worked at his trade. In 1859, he moved to this township and purchased of Mr. Charles Collins 40 acres, and has since added to the same until he now has 90 acres. Six children have been born to him, who are George A., Garner, Chester, Martha (now Mrs. William Maxon), Edman and Harvey. Mrs. Stroup's father came West to Wayne Co. when young, his father being one of the first settlers in the county. Mr. Stroup and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM SHOEMAKER, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born July 22, 1832, in Wayne Co., Ohio, the ninth child of a family of fourteen children born to Rev. John and Catharine (Ringer) Shoemaker. This gentleman was born April 3, about the year 1788, in Armstrong Co., Penn., son of Joseph Shoemaker, of German ancestry. To him were born seven children. Catharine Ringer was a daughter of Michael, to whom were born five sons and five daughters, who were John, George, Michael, William and Henry; the daughters were Catharine, Mary, Betsey and Catharine. John Shoemaker, the father of William, emigrated West about the year 1826, locating in what was then Perry Township, Wayne Co., where he purchased 160 acres of land. John Shoemaker, after thirty years' ministerial labor in the German Baptist Church, departed this life June 10, 1855. He was a just and upright man, a kind father and a consistent Christian. William left home at 22 years of age. Nov. 22, 1854, was married to Leah Berkey, who was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Sept. 4, 1831, daughter of Christian and Barbara (Shaum) Berkey. Christian was born and raised in Northampton Co., his wife in Plainfield Township. The mother of Barbara Shaum was a Miller prior to her marriage. Mrs. Shoemaker's parents came West about the year 1842. Christian Berkey, the father of Mrs. Shoemaker, died in 1873, his wife, 1856. They were members of the Mennonite Church. After Mr. Shoemaker was married, he lived one year and a half on his father's farm, then removed to Ashland Co., where he lived eight years. In 1863, located where he now resides. First purchased 85 acres of Robinson, for which he paid $34; has since added to it until he has 172 acres. Has three children—Melinda, now Mrs. McVicker, on farm adjoining; Eliza and Lorin, at home. Mr. Shoemaker has a fine location, and his new residence, built the past year, is one of the finest. He and wife are members of the German Baptist Church; also, his eldest daughter. In connection with his farming, he runs a dairy of twenty cows, and is a successful farmer.

EDWARD TALBOTT, retired farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born March 4, 1809, in Cazenovia Township, Madison Co., N. Y., son of Samuel and Betsey (Arnold) Talbott. Betsey was a daughter of Peleg, who was born in Providence, R. I., and of Scotch ancestry. Edward Talbott, grandfather of our subject, was a native of England, and emigrated to America during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was a man of superior education and mental endowments, and was for many years in His Majesty's service as a Recording Officer and Surveyor. He was related to some of the noble families of England. His mother was a Countess, and resided in a fine mansion a short distance from London. Samuel Talbott, the father of our subject, was a farmer. To

him were born nine children—Hiram, Lorenzo, Edward, Alpheus, George, Maria, Caroline, Eliza and Sarah. Edward was 22 when he began for himself. His first purchase of land was in Murray Township, Orleans Co., N. Y. Jan. 22, 1839, he was married to Cynthia Reynolds, born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1816, daughter of Col. and Phebe (Avery) Reynolds. After his marriage, he purchased a small farm near his father's, where he resided until 1846, when he sold out and came West, locating in this township, purchasing 121 acres where Mr. Frost now resides. In 1855, he bought out Marcus Lyon, south of the Center, purchasing 146⅔ acres at $30 per acre, and kept the same until 1870, when he sold out to A. C. Packard at $70 per acre, and has since resided at the Center. Five daughters have been born him, who have since married, and are residents of the township. Euphemia married Amasa Clapp; Lucy A., P. D. Stowell; Henrietta, W. H. Shane; Mattie, A. R. Clapp; Ida, B. O. McConnell. Mr. Talbott began life poor, but by good management has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He is not a church member, nor has he ever taken an active part in the politics of his township, further than to vote intelligently.

O. E. TOWN, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born May 11, 1847, in Parkman, Geauga Co.; son of Lyman and Betsey (Porter) Town. The former was born July 13, 1801, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was a son of Isaac Town. Betsey Porter was born in the same State, Feb. 20, 1808, and was a daughter of John Porter. To Isaac Town was born a family of eleven children, but one now living, Sylvia, who married Stephen Gates, of Geauga Co. Lyman Town was married in New York, and emigrated West to Geauga Co., where he settled in 1846. To him was born a family of eleven children, nine in the Empire State; those living are Isaac; Mary, Mrs. E. White, in Ashtabula Co.; A. C., in Parkman, on the homestead; Ira P.; Francis H.; Roxie Mrs. Edwin Fisher, in Portage Co.; Orrin E., in this township; and Alvira O. (Mrs. Edward Beardsley); all of them in Geauga Co. except Orrin E., Roxie and Mary. Clark Town, son of Isaac, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Of the Town family, there were engaged in the late war Francis H. and Ira P., both members of the 9th Ohio Artillery, the former serving five and the latter three years. Lyman Town was a farmer, and cleared up a farm in Chautauqua Co. before coming West. He died in Geauga Co., Feb. 13, 1880; his wife survives him. O. E. left home at 23. Jan. 17, 1871, he was married to Mary E. Fellows, who was born July 1, 1849, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; daughter of Henry and Susan Fellows (his second wife), who was born in Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 20, 1813. They were married in Lake Co., Nov. 15, 1840, and had five children, three now living—Stephen, Mary E. and Eunice (Mrs. John Dague); all of this township. Hiram died at Winchester, March 23, 1862; he was a member of Co. K, 8th O. V. I. Since 1871, Mr. Town has resided on the farm he now owns, consisting of 9[illegible] acres, which was the farm settled and cleared up by Henry Fellows. To Mr. Town have been born three children—Henry L., Edwin O. and Leo E. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES P. THATCHER, merchant, Chatham Center; born in Litchfield Township March 7, 1848; son of Buckley and Emerancy (Culver) Thatcher. He was born Feb. 22, 1806, at Lee, in Berkshire Co., Mass. She was born in same place Feb. 12, 1807; daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Leonard) Culver. The genealogy of the Thatcher family runs in this order: The father of Buckley was Timothy, who was born at Wareham, but removed in early life to Lee, Berkshire Co. He there married Dolly (Dorothy) Phelps, Dec. 31, 1799. He was a son of Deacon Roland, who married, June 28, 1773, to Elizabeth Nye, of Rochester, Mass. He was a son of Rev. Roland, who was born Aug. 28, 1710, at Barnstable; was educated for the ministry, and graduated at Harvard College in 1733; was ordained as minister in 1740, and was a Pastor for thirty-four years. His wife was Abigail (Crocker) Roland; was a son of Col. John, born at Yarmouth Jan. 28, 1645. For thirty years, he was Register of Deeds for the county, and for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Colonel of a regiment of militia. He died March 17, 1764, at the age of 90. His wife was Desire Sturgis Dimmock. The parents of our subject emigrated West in 1830, arriving in Litchfield in June. He was a cabinet-maker by occupation. After his arrival, he made several removals, first to Elyria, then to Hudson, next to Ridgeville, then to Grafton, and, in 1837, returned to Litchfield, where he located and remained until his death,

which occurred Sept. 16, 1853, by railroad accident near Oneida, N. Y., while returning home from a visit to his friends in Massachusetts. His wife still survives him, and resides with her son Charles P. Of eight children who grew to maturity, but five are now living, viz., James G., in this township; Sarah E., Mrs. F. L. Fairchild, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Abigail, with her mother; Charles P. and Timothy D., in Buffalo, Neb. At the age of 16, Charles P. left home and engaged as clerk for one year in Ashland Co. Two years later he purchased a farm and engaged in farming. In 1862, bought a place in this township and remained on the same until he engaged in the mercantile business in 1876, at Chatham Center. Sept. 12, 1871, was married to Lida Packard, who was born June 18, 1851, being the eldest child of Jonathan Packard. To them have been born four children—Roscoe W., Edna L., Lula M. and infant unnamed. He and wife are both members of the Congregational Church. Since March, 1879, has been serving as Postmaster.

O. E. WHITE, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; born Oct. 12, 1834, in Sheridan Township, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., son of James and Anna (Peebles) White, his father's name was James, and came from the Emerald Isle. To him were born James, David, Daniel, John, William, Henry and Mary; Henry was killed by the falling of a tree. To his son James were born Mary E., Christina E., Oliver O., H. P., Henry, Walter C., Steuben, Oscar F. and Ozro E., of the above number but three are living, Christina E., of Fredonia, N. Y., the wife of O. Doolittle, Oscar in Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio, and our subject O. E. James White, the grandfather of Ozro, as well as his great-grandfather John, were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. James, the father of O. E., and his brothers David and John, were in the war of 1812. James White was born in Eastern New York June 14, 1784, his wife, Anna, in 1791; she died in 1855, and her husband Jan. 22, 1873. Mr. White, early in life, removed with parents to Madison Co., N. Y., afterward settled in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and came West to this county, arriving Feb. 23, 1849. Anna Peebles was a daughter of William F., to whom were born Robert, William, Seth, Riley, Orrisa, Betsey and Anna. Since 1849, our subject has remained on the farm his father first located, consisting of 106 acres. May 3, 1855, our subject was married to Venila M. Stowell, born in Plainfield, Mass., April 17, 1836, daughter of William and Mary (Shaw) Stowell; he was born in Massachusetts March 28, 1812, she in same State in 1822; his father's name was David, whose wife was Polly Remington, to whom were born Nathan, Sallie, David, William, Harriet, Mehitable and Clarissa. The Stowells are of Scotch ancestry. Mrs. White's grandfather, on her mother's side, was John. Mrs. White has one brother and one sister living—Lydia A., Mrs. T. Rice, of Sullivan Township, Ashland Co., Ohio, and William H., in Fulton Co., this State. To Mr. and Mrs. White have been born three children, viz.: Mary, born Jan. 3, 1858, now the wife of H. Dustin, of this township; Walter Perry, Jan. 2, 1860, and O. Stowell, born Jan. 1, 1866. Mr. White, since his father's occupancy of this farm, has been a constant resident; is a man of easy habits, and is a lover of fun and good music, especially the violin, upon which he is an excellent performer.

MAJ. WILLIAMS, cheese manufacturer, Chatham Center; was born in La Fayette Township May 22, 1836, the eldest of a family of four children, who are Mary C. (now in Polk Co., Iowa, the wife of Robert McConnell), Henry A. (in Morris Co., Kan.), Herbert R. (in Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio), all of whom were born to Roswell and Clarinda (Jenkins) Williams. He was born Nov. 24, 1804, in Bennington Co., Vt., son of John Williams, of Welsh ancestry. Clarinda Jenkins was born May 29, 1812, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and was married to Mr. Williams Oct. 7, 1834. Her father was Abiah Jenkins, who was an early settler in Jefferson Co. In the spring of 1833, Roswell Williams and wife joined the tide of emigration Westward, locating on 200 acres of land now owned by J. Chamberlain, in La Fayette Township. From Medina, their course was marked by blazed trees, the country then being a wilderness. Here, upon this farm, the father of our subject spent the greater part of his life. He died Oct. 5, 1877, his death resulting from accident while in Iowa visiting. He was riding out with his grandchildren, when the horse took fright and threw him out, breaking his ankle. Gangrene setting in, amputation became necessary, which operation he did not survive. For many years, he had been a prominent member in the Congregational Church; was one of its charter members, and for many

years was Deacon. He was a man universally beloved. He was a stanch Whig in the early part of his life; later, he was a member of the Republican party, in which he ever took an active part. Our subject, though raised to farming, at the age of 18 began teaching, which he followed up to 1861, having taught in this time nineteen terms of school. March 26, 1860, he married L. C. Hickox, who was born Jan. 5, 1840, at Monroe Falls, Summit Co., Ohio, daughter of William and Almira (Bissell) Hickox. Both were born in Ontario Co.—he June 12, 1810; she March 29, 1811. He was a son of William Hickox, a soldier in the war of 1812, as were also Maj. Williams' grandfathers Jenkins and Williams. William Hickox, Jr., died in 1872; his wife in 1856. During the first year of the war, our subject was chosen Drill-master of a home company in La Fayette, and, in September of that year (1861), he enlisted, and was chosen Captain of the company, and mustered into Co. B, 42d O. V. I. July 25, 1862, he was commissioned as Major of the regiment, and served until Dec. 4, 1864, serving three years and three months, participating in many battles, some of which were Middle Creek, Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post and Cumberland Gap. During a greater portion of the time, he was in command of the regiment. In May, 1863, he was in command at Thompson's Hill, at Champion Hills and at Black River Bridge. He was in command at the first assault upon the works at Vicksburg, also at Jackson, Miss., and commanded when building bridge of boats across the Atchafalaya River. During his term of three years and three months' service, he came through without a wound or a scratch, at one battle receiving four bullet holes through his clothing. The last gun he heard fired before leaving the front for home, was fired at him by a bushwhacker at short range, which barely grazed his temple. Since the Major returned home, he has been engaged mostly in agricultural pursuits. In 1867, he embarked in the cheese manufactory at La Fayette, which he carried on successfully for twelve years. Since March, 1872, he has been a resident of this township, where he has been engaged in the same enterprise, having had an interest in the Litchfield and Wellington factories. At present, he is mainly interested in the one at Chatham Center, which absorbs the product of eight hundred cows. In political matters, he has, for several years past, borne a prominent part in the county. During the year 1880, he was a delegate to the State and National Conventions, and was unanimously elected a member of the State Board of Equalization the same year. Is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Masonic Fraternity, both as W. M. of A., F. & A. M., No. 58, and of the R. A. M., No. 36. Has five children—Gertrude L., Don R., Clare G. and Carl S. (twins), and Blake, the youngest.

J. D. WHITNEY, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born Feb. 23, 1827, in Lewis Co., N. Y., the second of a family of four children, born to his parents, Hiram and Susan (Stanton) Whitney. Hiram Whitney was killed by the falling of a tree, when James was but a lad, and, as a consequence, he knows but little concerning the history of the Whitney family. After the death of his father, he lived with his mother until 12 years of age; then he went to live with a man by the name of Kitts, with whom he lived one year; then he went to Jefferson Co., and lived with his Uncle Hutchinson two years; he worked at the tailor's trade two years; abandoning this, he worked one year at the cabinet-maker's trade; then he sailed on the lake one year; returning again to the cabinet business, he continued two seasons in the employ of Brittain; then he returned to the lake again one season; that fall he came out to this county and stayed one year; he returned once more to the lake, and at last came to Medina Co., to remain permanently. Jan. 1, 1843, he was married to Rhoda Smith, an adopted daughter of William Jordan, who was one of the first settlers of the township. After his marriage, he settled in town on a village lot. In the spring of 1850, he caught the gold fever and went to California, remaining one year; he then returned to this county. In 1862, he located on the farm he now owns. His wife died in April, 1874, leaving three children—Mary, now Mrs. S. H. McConnell; Florilla, who married A. Peckham, and James H Mr. and Mrs. McConnell now reside in Kansas; Florilla and husband in this township. Jan. 14, 1876, he was married to Adaline White, who was born Sept. 20, 1847, in Wayne Co., Ohio, near Smithville; she is a daughter of William and Julia (Stiver) White. Mrs. Whitney is a sister of Mrs. W. A. Cotner, of La Fayette Township. Since Mr. Whitney located here, he has been a constant

resident. He recently sold 16 acres, including his residence and farm buildings, to A. Benton, now used for hotel purposes, and known as the Chatham House. In 1880, he built a new and substantial residence and barn just in the rear of the hotel, and is now very comfortably situated; he has 110 acres adjoining the town on the west. For several years he was engaged in raising short-horn cattle; he afterward sold out to Amasa Clapp. Cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor; has formerly been Democratic, but more recently has taken the Prohibition side, and is a strong temperance man. He has one child by his last marriage—Delbert B.

WILLIAM H. WIDEMAN, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center; was born in this township, Feb. 17, 1845. His parents were Phillip and Elizabeth (Lance) Wideman, W. H. being their fourth child. William's father dying, his mother was married to Phillip Long, with whom our subject lived and worked until past his majority. Afterward he worked out by the month for other parties, and farmed on shares. May 16, 1872, he married Sarah L. Sanford, who was born in Harrisville, Feb. 10, 1849, daughter of D. B. and Nancy Sanford. Shortly after their marriage, he purchased, of his father-in-law, the farm he now owns, which was cleared up by D. B. Sanford himself. Has one son, Lucius, called Luie R.; Leon died aged 2 years 10 months and 6 days. Mr. Wideman is the youngest male member of the Wideman family, and is a representative of one of the most respected families in the county. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

ALDEN WHITMAN, farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O. Chatham Center. Esquire Whitman was born April 9, 1832, in Savoy Township, Berkshire Co., Mass., son of Isaac and Hannah (Packard) Whitman. He was born in Bridgeport, same State, in 1793, and was a son of Jeptha, who was of Irish ancestry. Hannah was born 1803, in Hampshire Co., daughter of Phillip Packard, who for five years was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The Whitman family came West in 1842, locating in this township, one mile and a half south of the Center, on the farm now owned by John Lange, where he purchased 76 acres, for which he paid $14 per acre. To Jeptha Whitman were born seven children, whose names were Eben, Isaac, Ephraim, Noble, Ezra, Betsey and Sybil. To Isaac were born three children, two sons and one daughter, viz.: Alden, Isaac, Jr., and Harriet N.; Alden, of this township; Isaac is now in the mercantile business in Granger Township; Harriet N. is now the wife of J. A. Raw, of Granger. The father of Alden being in poor health, the boys remained with him until some time after becoming men in stature. Father died 1861; she 1863. In 1854, Alden and brother went to Granger Township, where they purchased a saw-mill, and engaged in the lumber business for several years. In 1865, they abandoned the lumber business and engaged in selling goods at Granger Center, which partnership lasted until 1873, when Isaac purchased Alden's interest, and has since been a merchant at that place. July 15, 1856, Alden was married to Susan J. Daniels, who was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., Feb. 1, 1832, daughter of Barney and Mehitable Daniels. To Mr. Whitman have been born two children—Mary L., now the wife of George E. Noah, on farm adjoining, and Eugene N. Mr. Whitman was elected Justice of the Peace in Granger, and, with the exception of one term, has been a continuous incumbent of the office. Early in life he had the misfortune to injure his left leg by a fall, which gradually grew worse, rendering amputation necessary. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for some time afterward. He has now 111 acres of land, situated in the south part of the township. Mr. Whitman is a man of kind and generous impulses, and a worthy citizen of the township.

ALVAH YOUNG, farmer; P. O. Chatham Center. The above gentleman was born in Addison Co., Vt., March 23, 1802. His parents were James and Naomi (Clark) Young. James Young was born June 19, 1779; his father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. To him were born William, Thomas, Samuel, Stephen, James and Lydia. To James were born Melissa, Heman and Alvah. Naomi was a daughter of Michael Clark, to whom were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, who were Samuel, Joseph Thompson, Daniel and Sheldon; daughters were Naomi, Abigail and Lois. James Young was a farmer, and was descended from Scotch ancestors. He died April 9, 1829; his wife survived him until April 9, 1861. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Alvah was reared to farm labor, remaining at home until he attained his major years. Soon after was joined by marriage to

Lucretia Thompson, of Vermont, daughter of James and Lucretia (Hatfield) Thompson. The marriage record bears date Nov. 24, 1824. In 1835, he emigrated West to this State, locating in Cuyahoga Co., where he remained until 1842. He made a purchase in the north part of the township, where he now lives, of 60½ acres, at $5 per acre. When he came in to build his cabin, a trail had to be cut into his present location, leaving his family at a house in Litchfield until he could build him a house for their reception; this cabin was covered with elm bark for a roof, under which he lived for several years. Arriving here in June, he succeeded in getting enough cleared to put in six acres of wheat that fall. Being a man of strong and vigorous constitution, and not afraid to labor, he soon had 100 acres cleared and paid for. Has now 140 acres under excellent improvements. His wife died Sept. 16, 1863, leaving nine children; of those born are Horace, in Monroe Co., Mich.; Jane died in Avon; James, in Lenawee Co., Mich.; Delia, Mrs. James Flager, of Michigan; Mary, now Mrs. C. Moon, of Lorain Co.; Melissa, the wife of E. Moon, of Michigan; Clark D. and George, of this township; Laura L., of La Fayette Township. the wife of John Wideman. Dec. 23, 1864, Mr. Young was married to Vesla Bicknell, who was born in Hoosac, N. Y., November, 1807, daughter of Elijah and Diana (Becker) Bicknell. He was born in New Hampshire; she in New York. To them was born a family of eight children—Cornelia, Nancy E., Vesla, Jane A., Becker, Hiram, Dora and Peter.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

ALVA AVERILL, deceased. He was born Sept. 1, 1794, in Greenfield, Hillsboro Co., N. H.; son of David Averill, to whom were born the following children: Asa, Allen, Sallie, Ethan, Jane, Ruth, Fannie, Ira, Alva. Fannie and David were born in New Hampshire; the others in Kennebec Co., Me., where David removed about the year 1800. Alva was a lad of 14 when his father died, and at that time was thrown upon his own resources, and early in life learned to "rough it." Dec. 2, 1818, he was married to Abigail Averill, his cousin, who was born June 13, 1797; she was a daughter of Elijah and Mehitable (Bradford) Averill, to whom were born nine children, of whom she is now the sole survivor. Her father was a stonecutter and an excellent mechanic, and had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, receiving his pay in continental money. He selected land in Deering, Mass., with a view to purchasing it, but before he closed the trade his money became worthless. This disheartened him, and, having endured the hardships and exposure of that trying period, he sickened and died soon afterward. He had four brothers and one sister—Eben, Elijah, David, Moses and Ruth; all of these served in the war of the Revolution, and were among the number who, at Valley Forge and other places, suffered such extreme hardships, hunger and exposure. Ira was wounded. After the death of her father, she being then a girl of 7 years, was left to shift for herself, and worked about, and also acted as nurse. She remained four yours in the Hutchinson family, of singing fame. She learned to spin and weave, and worked wherever she could obtain employment, and saw hard times in her endeavors to maintain herself and assist her mother in caring for the other children. As stated above, Mr. Averill was married in 1818; he purchased 47 acres in Kennebec Co. (now Franklin), Me., and remained there until 1834, when he determined to cast in his fortunes with the West; starting that fall, he came by canal to Rochester, where he spent the winter. He left there April 28, and, with staff in hand, walked out and took up 104 acres (where Jemima now resides), and, returning as he came, brought out his family in a wagon, reaching here June 12. Six weeks from his arrival, they moved into their log dwelling. Here he remained until removed by death, Jan. 23, 1861. He was a man of sound judgment, and a correct business man. In his younger days, he worked at the carpenter's trade, and was naturally ingenious, turning his hand cleverly to anything of a mechanical nature. The Averill family have long been Democratic; his father

cast the first Democratic vote in Temple Township, Me. Alva, however, after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, voted the Republican ticket. His widow, having passed the allotted span of life, still retains her faculties to such an extent as seems to indicate a further lease of life. The farm, consisting of 160 acres, is being carried on, and managed very successfully, by her daughter Jemima, who is the only child living.

MRS. OLNEY ALLEN, retired; Medina; was born in Pleasant Valley, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 15, 1808, daughter of Eben Woodruff, whose wife's maiden name was Rhoda Coe. Mr. Woodruff was born in 1774, in Farmington, Hartford Co., Conn., his wife in Winchester, Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1777; Eben's father's name was Elisha; Rhoda Coe was a daughter of Jonathan Coe; Eben died in 1850, his wife in 1848; they had a family of six children. Feb. 16, 1833, our subject was married to Mr. Olney Allen, who was born Dec. 6, 1806, in Constableville, N. Y.; he was a son of Willard and Polly (Wadsworth) Allen, to whom were born six children, five sons and a daughter. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, they went by stage to Albany, thence to Buffalo by canal, then by steamboat to Cleveland; when he came to this township he had but $200 in money. He was a cooper by trade. Upon his arrival, he purchased land of Edward Starr, for which he paid $8 per acre; three acres of it were cleared, and there was a small log cabin on the place. At this time, there was but one road in the township which led from Medina to Harrisville, there being but four houses on the route. Mr. Allen was a successful business man, and accumulated a good property, besides 160 acres of land, which Mrs. Allen now owns. He died, Oct. 6, 1880, leaving his wife and one son to mourn his loss. Mr. Allen was a good citizen, an upright man and a kind husband; he was a Republican and well read in the topics of the day.

WILLIAM AVERILL, farmer; P. O. Wittlesey; was born in Milford, Hillsboro Co., N. H., July 21, 1826, one of a family of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Lucinda, Eben, Elijah, Thomas, William and Andrew; of these, Elijah, William and Lucinda are living. All of the above were born to Elijah, Sr., and Amanda (Towne) Averill. The former was born Jan. 24, 1792; the latter May 20, 1797. He was a son of Elijah Averill, and a native of New Hampshire. The Averills are of English descent. The grandfather of William Averill was a "minute-man" in Revolutionary times, and his uncle Shubael was engaged in the war of 1812, and was afterward killed in the Florida war by the Indians; indeed, all the company were killed except the Lieutenant. In the fall of 1836, Elijah, Sr., walked out with knapsack on his back, to look for a home for himself and family; coming directly to this county he selected 50 acres and walked back; he returned with his family same year, being twenty-nine days on the road; came here and settled on the land William now owns, which was then unimproved; he built a frame house soon after his arrival, which was the first one built in the neighborhood—the one William now occupies. Their outfit in coming was a two-horse team and a one-horse rig. One of these horses did the greater part of the logging which was done on the farm in cleaning it up. The first enterprise in the way of farming after their arrival, was the growth and cultivation of hops, which they carried on for about fifteen years, as they cleared the land. Elijah Averill was a man of few words; very few had as good control of their temper; he was a man of good mind, and a great reader, and possessed of general information; he died in October, 1862; his wife survived him eight years; he was highly respected in the community. April 20, 1871, William was married to Cornelia Blanchard, who was born in Guilford Township, Sept. 1, 1828, daughter of Ransil and Mary Ann (Gaylord) Blanchard. The former was from near Hartford, Conn., and was born Feb. 23, 1804; he came West when of age and stopped at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where he was married; he became foreman for Newberry, and assisted in building the first dam at Cuyahoga Falls; he was brick-mason by trade; after his removal from Cuyahoga Co., he went to Summit Co.; he next moved into Guilford as early as 1824 or 1826. To him were born ten children, five boys and five girls. The father died Oct. 29, 1880, and the mother Nov. 23, 1861. Lucinda, sister of William, was born Nov. 17, 1814, and resided with her brother. Mr. Averill is one of the few who still reside upon the same piece of land originally settled on by their ancestors; he is a member of Lodi Lodge, No. 137, A., F. & A. M., also of Medina Chapter R. A. M., No. 30. Mr. Averill has no children.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT, farmer; P. O. Chippewa Lake; was born Oct. 9, 1829, in Suffield Township, Portage Co., Ohio. His parents were Lewis and Sarah (Snyder) Barrett, to whom were born ten children, who have settled in different States of the Union, four in California—James, Sophia (Mrs. John Sharp), Sarah (Mrs. Anson Eldridge), and Ann (Mrs. George Favinger); Lewis is now in Macon Co., Mo.; William, in Wadsworth Township; Elizabeth, deceased, Mrs. Robert Carnes, formerly of St. Joseph Co., Mich.; Emily, Mrs. Jacob Botorf, of same place as above; Joseph H., sixth of the children; Nelson, who died in the service of his country, being a member of Co. D, 42d O. V. I. The father of our subject was born in Philadelphia Feb. 13, 1794, and was married in Northumberland Co., April 27, 1807. His wife was born in Lancaster, Penn., Aug. 3, 1794. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Philadelphia, and moved West about 1823, locating in Unionton, Portage Co., Ohio, where he worked at his trade several years, and accumulated some property, which he afterward traded for a farm near Unionton. After clearing up a portion of the same, he sold out, and moved to the "White Oak Openings," in Suffield Township, and purchased 118 acres, where Joseph was born. Here he remained until our subject was 9 years of age. He then disposed of his property and moved to Fulton Co., near Maumee; remained here but two years, then moved to Canaan Township, Wayne Co., where he lived until 1847. He then moved to this township, remaining until his death, which occurred Jan. 28, 1870; his wife died April 24, 1877. He was a man of retiring disposition, of firm and decided opinions, and few words—a stanch and upright man, and member of the United Brethren Church, while his wife was of the Methodist faith. The Barretts are of French stock. The grandfather of our subject was a cousin of Gen. La Fayette, and came over with him and joined the army during the Revolution; was afterward taken prisoner, and, while confined, it was plotted by some of the British to poison him, which fact was communicated to him by a lady of the prison. A marked attachment sprang up between them, and she planned his escape. When bringing his food, she came disguised in man's apparel, having on two suits. One of them, he hastily donned, and passed out, unnoticed, and joined his command. After the war terminated, he hunted her up, and they were married, and settled in Philadelphia. To them, were born five children. Lewis, the father of our subject, was the youngest of the number. At the age of 20, our subject began for himself; worked out by the month for three years. Dec. 21, 1853, he was married to Margaret Palmer, who was born in this township Aug. 6, 1837, the fourth of the children born to Jonathan and Elizabeth (Dickey) Palmer, who came to this county in 1835. After marriage, he settled in Milton Township, Wayne Co., for a short time, then moved to Elkhart, Ind., with a view to making it a permanent home; but, on account of ill health, on advice of a physician, he returned to this State, and finally came to this township, in 1856, and has since resided here. Eleven children have been born—Lucy J. (Mrs. James Dundast, of Montville), Art, Alamedora, Ada, Sherman, Clara, Orrie, Ina, Gertrude, Mary, and Mabel (deceased). Mr. Barrett and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Barrett's father had three brothers and one sister. One, Caleb, was for twenty years a County Treasurer.

ISAAC BLAIR, retired farmer; P. O. Chatham; is one of the early settlers of this township, and was born Feb. 4, 1805, in Madison Township, Madison Co., N. Y. His parents, David and Eunice Blair, were natives of Massachusetts, and had a family of six children, three of each sex, Isaac being the oldest son; three are now living—Arba, who now resides on the homestead in New York; Freeman, in Michigan; and our worthy subject, who was reared to farm work, which he has ever since followed. In starting in life, he had no assistance from his father. He worked out by the month for several years and saved some means, with which he intended to purchase some wild land in the West. Jan. 1, 1829, he was united in marriage to Louisa Phinney, who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y.; daughter of Benjamin Phinney, whose wife was a Yeoman. By this wife, two children were born to Mr. Blair—Hamilton M. and Louisa E.; the former a resident of Cuyahoga Co., this State, and the latter now in Clayton Co., Iowa, the wife of Charles S. Blair. In 1834, Mr. Blair came West to this county, and purchased 70 acres of unimproved land, at $4 per acre. He erected a log cabin on the same, and returned to New York to bring his family out, but, in conse-

quence of the death of his wife, his plans were entirely changed. He sent his brother out, who occupied the premises until 1837, when he moved out, bringing with him his present wife, who was Rebecca Houghton, a native of Worcester, N. Y., and was born Jan. 11, 1804; a daughter of Ebenezer and Margery (Bigelow) Houghton. Ebenezer was a son of Ebenezer. The father of Margery was named Joshua. The land that Mr. Blair first located and cleared up was that now owned by Mr. William Moody, which was afterward added to until it comprised 125½ acres. By his last marriage, there have been two children—Harriet M., now the wife of N. H. Wyatt, in Clyde; and Lewis H., who lost his life while in Washington, D. C., where he was serving out his term of enlistment as a member of Co. C, 79th O. N. G Mr. and Mrs. Blair now reside on land adjoining his first purchase, having a good home, and are enjoying the reward of their hard labor in peace and happiness, having been esteemed citizens of the community for over forty-three years. Mrs. B. is a member of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE C. BUCHANAN, carpenter and farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; was born Sept. 21, 1830, in Brooke Co., Va. His parents were Samuel and Nancy (Wilson) Buchanan. He was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 9, 1793, she in Brooke Co., Va., March 7, 1794. Her father's name was Adam Wilson, a native of the Emerald Isle. Samuel Buchanan was a son of John, whose ancestors were natives of Germany. To Samuel Buchanan were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, but five living, viz.: Nathan R., Wilson, George C., Mary J. and Sarah Ann. To John Buchanan, the grandfather of our subject, were born seven children, who were John, David, George, Samuel, Polly, Ann and Katy. But three of the number came West—Samuel, David and Polly. But one of the number now survives—Ann. Samuel, the father of George, came West in 1846, locating in this township, where he purchased 64 acres of land, for which he paid $560, and remained in the township until his death, which occurred March 7, 1864, that of his wife March 14, 1880, in York Township. Both were members of the United Brethren Church, and were among the first who joined that body. George was 24 years of age before leaving the parental home, at which time he married Lydia Carlton, born Feb. 10, 1835, in this township. The marriage day was Oct. 12, 1854. Her parents were John and Catharine (Amon) Carlton, who were among the first settlers in the north part of the township. Since Mr. Buchanan's marriage, he has been a resident of the township. In 1864, he went out in Co. D, 166th O. N. G., and served one hundred days. Before marriage, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for five years. For six years he was engaged in running the saw-mill at this place, in company with Mr. Carlton, under the firm name of Carlton & Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan has a snug farm, which is located at the center of the township. Aside from his knowledge of the carpenter's trade, he is also engaged in painting. They have two children, viz., Ida F., now the wife of Henry Moody, of this township, and George W., yet at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan are efficient workers in the Congregational Church, of which they are members. Since the age of 19, he has been a professed Christian; his wife, since 14.

JOSEPH BADGER, deceased. The Badger family can, with pride, point to a noble ancestry. Several of them have been distinguished for ability, and held high positions; some have been active in the defense of their country, some in the cause of education, the administration of justice and the affairs of political life. The Badger family are of English origin, and trace the founder of the family to Giles Badger, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1643, twenty-three years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The subject of this sketch was a grandson of Maj. Peaslee Badger, born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1756. He was a son of Gen. Joseph Badger, and brother of Hon. William Badger, who was Governor of New Hampshire. Gen. Joseph Badger was born Jan. 11, 1722, and was a son of Joseph. In the time of the Revolution, he was an active and efficient officer, was muster master of the troops raised in that section, and employed in furnishing supplies for the army; was a member of the Provincial Congress, and a member of the Convention that adopted the Constitution; was appointed Brigadier General, June 27, 1780, and Judge of Probate for Stafford County, December, 1784, and member of the State Council from 1784 to 1791. The subject of these lines was born May 1, 1823, in Compton, Lower Canada, and afterward removed with his parents to New York State, and subsequently, to this State and county. July

15, 1849, he was married to Amanda F. Phillips, who was born Aug. 27, 1823, in Bath, Ontario Co., N. Y., daughter of Daniel and Achsah (Simmons) Phillips. He was born in Vermont, June 17, 1787, son of Zebulon Phillips. Mrs. B. came West with her parents to Huron County, remaining five years, removed to Sandusky City, where they lived until 1840, when they located at Morse's Corners, in Westfield Township; subsequently came to La Fayette Center, where he died about the year 1850. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Badger, they moved to Cuyahoga County, afterward to New London, remaining there four years, then to Norwalk, in Huron County. Mr. Badger served as Deputy Sheriff four years, and, in 1861, was elected Sheriff of the county, served out his term and was honored by a re-election, and died during his last term, Aug. 21, 1864; his death occasioned from injuries received by being thrown from his horse. He was a man highly esteemed, of noble impulses, and a strong temperance man. To them have been born four children—Dudley Irving; Ida L., now Mrs. Dayton Eddy, of Montville; Fred S. and Lelia F. The family came to this township in 1870 from Huron County, and have since been residents of the county.

F. W. BARNHART, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; was born Aug. 31, 1825, in Butler Co., Penn.; the youngest of a family of fourteen children born to Philip and Elizabeth (Rice) Barnhart. The father was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., July 17, 1778, and was a son of Frederick Barnhart, who was born in Westmoreland Co. in 1752; he was an old Revolutionary soldier, and a noted and successful Indian fighter, shrewd and brave; he was more than a match for the wily antagonist, and many a redskin fell before his unerring rifle. He was a great woodsman, and would often spend days together in the woods alone, hunting. At one time, the Indians made a raid in that locality when he was absent; his wife, grasping her child in one hand, and the mush-pot in the other, made her escape; the men being absent fighting Indians at Harrisburg, Penn. Philip Barnhart was a miller by trade, and was born in Germany in 1746, and emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Westmoreland Co. in 1764; he afterward moved to Butler Co. after marriage, and was one of the first settlers in that locality. He was also a carpenter and millwright; he laid out the town of Millerstown, and gave it its name, naming the post office, Mills. Frederick Rice, the grandfather of our subject, was a miller, and owned a stone mill. He finally moved from Westmoreland Co., and bought two sections of land from the Government, locating at Meadville, Penn.; afterward he disposed of his land and moved to Wayne Co., where he bought two sections. The Infirmary now stands on a portion of that purchase. His sons were Barney, Simon, Christian and Peter. Barney settled on the part of the land the Infirmary now stands on, and Simon on the other portion; Christian settled in Pittsburgh; Peter in Spencer Township, this county. Frederick Rice, the old veteran and time-honored soldier, died in February, 1848, and was buried at Wooster with the honors of war. The mother of our subject was born in 1783, and was married in 1800; she died in March, 1852; her husband, Philip, June 24, 1860. Of their family there grew up, eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Philip Barnhart was a miller, and laid out the town of Millersburg, in Donegal Township, and owned and ran a mill at that place as early as 1830. Our subject early in life learned the miller's trade. He came West in 1849; since his advent to this country he has had an eventful and varied career. Soon after coming, he engaged in the dry goods business for two years; subsequently, bought an interest in a saw-mill in Lorain Co., which burned down two weeks later, without insurance. He was engaged in running a mill in this township for a while, selling out to J. Simmons; from there he went to Cedar Valley, Wayne Co., where he ran a mill a short time; he then went to Wooster, where he built a mill of 200-barrel capacity, which was destroyed by fire. In 1866, he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and there superintended a large merchant mill at that place for ten years; he being one of the best millers of his time; his services have always been in great demand, and at the highest salary. Returning to this county, he, in 1876, began farming, in which he has since been engaged. His farm, situated one mile east of the Center, consisting of 236 acres of rich alluvial, bottom-land, once worthless, but, which by the energy of Mr. Gooding, who forced a ditch through it, has become the most valuable land in the township. Oct. 18, 1853, Mr. Barnhart was married to Clarissa Gooding, born Jan. 28, 1834, daughter of William R. and

Lucy (Allen) Gooding ; he was born in Massachusetts, she in New York State. Great credit is due Mr. Gooding for the zeal he displayed in redeeming the swamp land of the township. Mr. Barnhart has the following children—Emma, a teacher of music ; William, now in St. Louis, in the United States Mail Service, and a graduate of Oberlin College ; Clara, Florence, Arthur and Austin, twins. During the fall of 1880, Mr. Barnhart met with a serious accident, breaking his hip, which now places him in a very critical condition.

ALFRED BOWMAN, farmer ; P. O. Whittlesey. The Bowman family has been identified with the interests of the county, for upward of one-half a century. The family is descended from Christopher, who was a native of Germany, born about the year 1783, and father of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, who were John, Christopher, Daniel, Peter, Adam, Jacob, William and Josiah ; the daughters were Betsey, Susannah, Sarah, Mary, Catharine and Savina. Of this number, all grew to maturity, save Josiah. Christopher's wife, before marriage, was Savina Shafer, whose parents came from Germany. This couple was married in Cumberland Co., and emigrated West to Summit Co., about the year 1818, where they remained a short time, then went to Stark Co., stayed seven years, then removed to Wayne Co., where he lived two years, then came to this township, and took up a lot about 1836, adjoining William Carlton's on the south. Here he remained until his death, he and his wife being buried the same day. Of the family now living are Peter Bowman, born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Dec. 4, 1817, now residing in La Fayette Center, married Sevilla Waltz, and by her has had four children—Amos M., Statira, Lilly M. and Frederick F. The next son was Adam, now of this township ; Catharine, now Mrs. Stephen Fairbanks, in Wood Co., Ohio ; Savina, now Mrs. Josiah Fairbanks, of the same county, and William, of York Township. All of the above, except Peter, were born in Ohio. The subject of these lines was born Nov. 27, 1829, in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, he eldest child of a family of twelve, born to John and Sarah (Traxler) Bowman. John was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., and emigrated with his parents to this State and township, when it was almost a wilderness. Of the children who are living, Christopher C. is in Michigan ; Augustus is in Sandusky, Ohio ; Mary, now Mrs. G. W. Waltz, of this township ; Amanda, now Mrs. Seth Ault, of La Fayette ; Dianah, now Mrs. Joseph Ault, of Montville Township ; Adaline, now Mrs. George F. Miller, of this township. Alfred, our subject, was married Jan. 30, 1850, to Adaline Moulton, who was born Jan. 24, 1831, daughter of Esquire Earl Moulton, one of the prominent citizens and early settlers of this township. Since 1865, he has been a resident of the farm he now owns, consisting of 95 acres located in the west part of the township. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Co. B, 124th O. V. V. I., Oct. 3, 1862, for three years. and served until the termination of the war, receiving an honorable discharge June 14, 1865. Although he escaped without sustaining any bodily injuries, yet his sight has become seriously impaired in consequence of his exposure during that time. Of two children born him, but one is living—Leandus, who resides with his parents.

O. H. CRUSH, farmer ; P. O. Whittlesey ; was born June 15, 1810, in Middlefield Township, Otsego Co., N. Y. ; son of Peter and Celinda (Ross) Crush. He was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., in May, 1788, and was a son of Francis, which name goes back yet two generations further. Francis Crush was a native of Germany. Celinda Ross was born Aug. 14, 1788, in Rhode Island, daughter of John Ross, whose wife was Elizabeth Henry, who was born Aug. 28, 1766 ; she was a daughter of James Henry, a native of Ireland. The Ross family are of Scotch descent. To Francis Crush were born four children—Evangeline, Elsie, Sarah and Peter. To Peter Crush were born seven children, three sons and four daughters ; the sons were Orlando H., Francis and Peter ; the daughters—Hope, Clarissa, Asenath and Mary. The girls were married and settled as follows : Hope married E. D. Parsons, of Chatham ; Clarissa became Mrs. Reuben Gridley, of Lodi ; Mary is now Mrs. Frizzell, of Westfield Township. Orlando came West, with his parents, when he was 11 years of age ; his father located in the northwest part of Westfield Township. The country was then almost an unbroken forest. Mr. Crush states that there were no houses in La Fayette, York nor Litchfield, and but one in Chatham at the time of his father's location here. Mr. Crush's death occurred May 26, 1823, soon after his arrival ;

that of his wife was five years later, Sept. 29, 1827. At the age of 15, Orlando went to live with a man by the name of Hubbard. After reaching his majority, he hired out to work by the month. Nov. 7, 1837, he was married to Samantha Phinney, who was born in 1819 ; he located on the farm which he now owns, in 1837, and has since remained here. Of his two children, but one is living—Calvin, born in November, 1843, who is married, and settled on the farm adjoining his father's residence. Mr. Crush had but meager school advantages, and has acquired most of his education since he grew up. He is a great reader, and is fond of history, having in his possession a good assortment of historical works. Mr. Crush is a Democrat, ever ready to defend the principles laid down by Jackson and Jefferson. Mr. Crush is now retired, having given over his farm and its management principally to his son, and is spending the remainder of his days in the quiet of his home.

ALLEN CARLTON, farmer ; P. O. Whittlesey ; was born June 24, 1824, in Louisville Township, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., the second of a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters ; of those who lived to be married are Mary A., now of Allegan Co., Mich., the wife of John Jordan ; Allen, of this township ; Catharine, now Mrs. Abram Jordan, of Monroe Co., Mich., and Lydia, now Mrs. George Buchanan, of this township. Margaret died at the age of 20 ; Eri settled in this township, went out in the late war, died in the service ; was a member of Co. K, 166th O. N. G. All of the above were born to John and Catnarine (Amon) Carlton. John was born Sept. 20, 1799, in Groton, Mass., and was a son of Solomon. Catharine was born June 20, 1797, in Canada West, across from Ogdensburg ; her father was John Amon. John Carlton was married in 1822, and came West in 1828, and located in Portage Co., where he remained until April 23, 1834, when he located permanently in this township, on Lot 7, where he purchased 53 acres at $3.50 ; at this time, there was but one road through the township, which led from Medina to Lodi, in Harrisville. Allen left home at 20, to learn the carpenter's trade and millwright work, at which he worked twelve years. May 25, 1851, he was married to Lucy A. ———, who was born Nov. 8, 1832, in Erie Co., N. Y., daughter of Anson and Lydia (Waters) ———. He was born in Vermont, Feb. 16, 1802 ; she was born in November, 1800 ; they were married Feb. 16, 1831. They had four children. Mrs. Carlton was one year old when her parents came to Ohio, where they settled in the southern part of the State. Allen went to Lorain Co. in 1849, where he worked at his trade, and here he was married, as above recorded. He built a saw-mill here ; also a large flouring-mill in Ashland Co., Ohio. Returning to Lorain Co. in 1850, he engaged in partnership with Fred Barnhart and built a saw-mill, which burned down, but was rebuilt. He stayed here but a short time. In 1856, he moved to the farm he now owns, which was the same place his father settled. Mr. Carlton has been quite successful in his business, being a tireless worker, and good financier. He has now 201 acres of excellent land. He has four children—Roselina, now the wife of Cyrus F. Daniels, in Westfield ; Lucy A., Edgar R. and Eva M. at home. Mr. Carlton is a great reader, and is well versed in common law, particularly that portion which relates to the settlement of estates ; is one of the best historians in the township, and is well posted in the general principles that relate to Materia Medica.

WILLIAM H. COLE, farmer ; P. O. Medina ; is a native of the Empire State, and was born in Jackson Township, Washington Co., Nov. 11, 1816. He had four brothers and three sisters. Their parents were Curtis and Ann (Ford) Cole. Maj. Curtis Cole, the grandfather of our subject, was a ship carpenter and an officer in the Revolutionary war, to whom were born ten children—Belcher, William, Polly, Prudence, Elsie, Sarah, Ruby, Betsey, Jonathan and Curtis. Belcher and Jonathan were seafaring men ; the former lost his life on the ocean, being swept off at night by a bowsprit while attending to his duties. The others removed with their father to Washington Co., and afterward settled down to agricultural pursuits. Ann Ford, mother of William, was a daughter of Charles Ford, whose wife was a Skinner ; to them were born four children—Rachel, Ann, George H. and an infant son who died young. Mr. Cole was raised to hard labor and economical habits. Soon after reaching his majority, he went South to Lansingburg, where he clerked some time, also at Troy, and was employed as a teacher in the common schools, continuing in these several localities until he attained his

28th year, when he married Sarah M. Harrington, who was born July 18, 1817, in Bennington Co., Vt., and daughter of Henry and Sarah (Manchester) Harrington. He was born Feb. 14, 1770, in Exeter, Washington Co., R. I., and was a son of Henry Harrington.. Sarah Manchester was born July 24, 1800, near the "Whiteside Church," in West Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. Her father's name was Elias, a native of England, and a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and participated in the battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington, and was at Valley Forge, and afterward died of camp dysentery. Mr. Cole's grandfather, Harrington, was a commissioned Captain, and, during the war, had charge of the mail and attended to the transportation of the provisions for the soldiers. At one time during the war, the French fleet, having left on shore a large quantity of flour in barrels, and, not being able to convey it away with them in their haste, piled the same up in a circle and built a fire in the center, leaving it to burn. Capt. Harrington discovered it in time—put out the fire, and saved the flour for a better use. The Manchester family were of Quaker origin. Mrs. Cole's grandmother's maiden name was Boyce. After the marriage of Mr. Cole, he located on land which he had purchased in Jackson of Squire Clark, where he remained until his removal to this county, which occurred in the spring of 1853, and made a purchase of 64 acres of Edward Starr, the original settler. He has since made additions to the same, until he now has 87 acres in all. Of eight children born to him, but five are living—Sarah, now in Granger Township, the wife of Albert Codding; Jane, unmarried; Mary, Mrs. Charles Warren; Lewis, at home, and married to Cora B. Witter; and Henrietta, wife of Griffin Foote. Mr. Cole is a true representative of that sturdy, industrious class of New England farmers, so noted for their thrift and enterprise.

WILLIAM A. CARLTON, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; is among the pioneers of this township, and is now residing on the farm he settled on in 1834. He was born Feb. 7, 1812, near Santa Cruz, twenty miles up the river from Cornwall, Lower Canada, and son of Solomon and Nabbie (Haven) Carlton, both natives of Old Groton, Mass. His birth occurred in November, 1773, and he died June 13, 1856. The family of Carltons are of Scotch origin. William A.'s grandfather had five children—Solomon, Eri, William, Rebecca and Betsey. Solomon Carlton removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., when W. A. was 11 years of age, remaining there until 1827, when he removed to Portage Co., this State, purchasing a tract of land in the woods, where he settled, and remained upon it until his decease, June 13, 1859. William was, early in life, inured to hardships and the inconveniences incident to the settlement of a new country, and, with the experience fresh in mind which he passed through while a member of his father's household, he was fully prepared to undertake the task of pioneering on his own account. In 1834, he first came to this township and bought 108½ acres where he now owns, and for which he paid $3.75. After locating his land, went to Medina, where he spent the winter, returning to his place the spring following, and began clearing up his land by cutting down six acres. He then worked out by the month until the time arrived for him to begin logging, preparatory to sowing it in wheat that fall. The ensuing winter, he cut seven acres more, a portion of which he planted in corn. Keeping bachelor's hall became rather irksome, and he sought the hand of Miss Lydia A. Thomas in marriage—one of his old schoolmates. Their nuptials were celebrated Nov. 11, 1836. She was born in Adams Township, Jefferson Co., March 1, 1818, daughter of Benajah C. and Nabbie (Sanger) Thomas, both natives of Connecticut—he of Roxbury, she of Norwich. His father's name was David Thomas, while her paternal ancestor was Abijah Sanger. The Thomas family are of Welsh and the Sanger's of French descent. Mrs. Carlton's family came to Portage Co. in 1818, and located in Hudson Township, where they lived until she was 13, when they removed to Streetsboro Township. There were twelve children in the family, eight sons and four daughters. Eleven lived to grow up. There are now living Calvin, in Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Marvin R., in Columbiana Co., Wis.; Laura, widow of David Hall, and Nancy, Mrs. Andrew Wilson, both of Summit Co. After Mr. Carlton's marriage, he started the next day for his cabin home, which was 18x24 feet, and which he had previously built for her reception. They lived in this until 1844, when they built the residence they now occupy. Their union has been blessed with a family of twelve children, ten of whom lived to

reach maturity. Nine now survive—Cecelia N., in Harrisville; William E., in Chatham; Franklin H., in Michigan; Mary L. (Mrs. Isaac W. Gates), of Harrisville Township; George, Walter, Julius, Eli and Willis, in this township. Mr. Carlton and wife are both members of the United Brethren Church, and were among the first members at its organization. His farm, consisting of 145 acres, is one of the best in the neighborhood.

EBEN CHAPIN, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; is of the seventh generation of the Chapin family, to which they can trace their genealogy, beginning with Samuel, who resided in Roxbury, Mass., in 1642, and was a Deacon. His son was Japhet, who married Abeline Cooley, and by her had ten children, who were as follows: Samuel, Sarah, Thomas, John, Ebenezer, two Hannahs, David, two Jonathans. Third generation: Ebenezer, of Enfield, who was born June 26, 1677, and married Ruth Jones, on Dec. 1, 1702; he was an early settler in Hadley, living many years in a log cabin in constant fear of the Indians. To him were born fourteen children, viz.: Ebenezer, Rachel, Noah, Seth, Moses, Aaron, Elias, Reuben, Charles, David, Elisha, Phineas, Elijah and Catharine. The boys all settled on Somer's Mountain. Fourth generation: Ebenezer, of Enfield, born Sept. 23, 1705, and married Elizabeth Pease, Nov. 22, 1733, and by her had eight children, who were Ebenezer, Eliphalet, Sophia, Elizabeth, Ruth, Tabitha, Enener and Love. Fifth generation was Ebenezer, born Oct. 4, 1735, and married May 4, 1758, to Mehitable Bartlett, of Stafford; to them were born children as follows: Mehitable, Mary, Susan, Ebenezer, Sarah, Triphena, Joel, Samuel, Timothy and Patience. Sixth generation: Ebenezer, who was born June 15, 1766, and was married Dec. 20, 1792, to Beulah Pease, by whom he had ten children, whose names were, Peter, Beulah, Perses, Peter, Guy P., Calvin, John P., Nancy, Eben and Emily. Eben, our subject, was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 3, 1812, and emigrated West in 1836, locating in this township in October of the same year, and purchased 107 acres in the south part of the township. Jan. 20, 1839, he was married to Maria S. Gates, who was born in Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1818, daughter of Silas and Sallie (Gridley) Gates. He was born in Worcester Co., Mass., July 27, 1789 and came to New York at the age of 18, and was married, June 30, 1812, to Sallie G., who was born in Farmington, Conn., April 8, 1793. To them were born thirteen children, she being the fourth. They emigrated West in 1833, locating in this township. Mr. Gates died in 1859; his wife March 18, 1849. In 1866, Mr. Chapin moved to his present place, where he has since resided. To him have been born three children, but two of the number living, viz.: Amelia, now Mrs. C. W. Hickox, of Medina; Emily A. (died young); Emma, now the wife of M. A. Bowman, of Clinton Township, Summit Co. They also had one adopted son, who now bears his name, James F., in Akron. Mr. Chapin has been a member of the Congregationalist Church for forty-one years, and Deacon for several successive years; is now serving as Township Clerk for the eighth term, and has filled the office of Township Treasurer and Clerk of the church. He has ever been a solid Republican, and an upright and useful citizen. His father died at New Philadelphia, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1838. His mother Dec. 30, 1853.

JOHN B. CHASE, farmer and stock-raiser; was born in Pompey Township, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 24, 1811; is of a numerous progeny, he being the fifth of a family of thirteen children; eleven of the number grew to maturity, who were Thomas C., Levi, John B., Philura, Harriet, Polly, Sarah, Charles, Orrilla, Ada A. and Marshall, all of whom were born to Levi and Sarah (Bassett) Chase. His father's name was Levi, who was also a son of Levi. Both of the parents above mentioned were born in Massachusetts—the former, May 25, 1781, in Berkshire Co.; the latter, April 13, 1782. They were married Feb. 11, 1802, and emigrated West in the fall of 1834, and purchased 531 acres in this township, at a cost of $4.50 per acre. Here he settled, and remained until his death, which occurred March 11, 1845; she Nov. 28, 1853. Of the family now living are Marshall, now in Michigan; Sallie, now Mrs. S. E. Kinney, of Litchfield Township, and John B. Mr. Chase was married in June, 1836, to Anna Wood, and by her had one child, Levi A., who died in the service of his country. He was born Feb. 7, 1841; enlisted October, 1861, in Co. B, 42d O. V. I., and died of chronic diarrhœa, June 2, 1863. Mrs. Chase died Nov. 27, 1846. July 3, three years later, he was united in marriage to Sophia Gates, who was born in Jefferson Co.,

N. Y., May 30, 1827, daughter of Silas and Sallie (Gridley) Gates. He was born in Petersham, Mass., July 9, 1789; she in Farmington, April 8, 1793. He died in August, 1859; she in March, 1849. To them were born a family of thirteen children; ten of the number came West with their parents in 1833 to Westfield Township. Seven of the number are now living; two of the boys, Luke and John S., were in the late war. To Mr. and Mrs. Chase have been born two children—Clarence J. and Merton G. Clarence was elected County Auditor in the fall of 1880, and is at present serving in that capacity. They had one adopted daughter, Emma L., now married. Since Mr. Chase first arrived in this township, he has been a constant resident on the farm he now owns, which was a part of the land his father purchased upon his arrival. Farming has been the business of his life. During the early part of his manhood, he taught school several terms; has always been a substantial member of the community, and has served in an official way at different times; now serving as Infirmary Director for his third term. He has ever been a man that is strictly temperate, using neither spirituous liquors nor tobacco. Politically, has been Republican, and, during the late war, was a stanch supporter of the Union cause. His father was a Deacon in the Baptist Church. Mrs. Chase's parents were members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Chase's barn was the first frame building of the kind erected in the township.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; was born in Greenfield, N. H., June 25, 1829; was the fifth child of a family of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity. His parents were Abraham and Mary (Clark) Chamberlain, his birth occurring Jan. 30, 1792, in Vermont; that of his wife Jan. 12, 1791. They emigrated West in 1833, selecting as their future home a plat of ground in Westfield Township, located just west of Chippewa Lake, which consisted of 200 acres of solid timber, through which the Indians had traversed for many years, upon their way to and from the lake which bears their name. Here upon this spot, Abraham Chamberlain began his Western career; a suitable log cabin was erected, and a clearing commenced. Of the children born to Mr. Chamberlain (the father of our subject) were Frederick B., now in St. Louis, in the commission business; Charles F., a farmer in this township; Mary and Edward T. died in St. Louis; John, whose name heads this narrative; Iris C., in Howard Co., Iowa; Eleanor, died in Winnebago Co., Ill. The father of the above died April 25, 1852, while away from home in quest of stock. His wife survived him until July 25, 1874, Mr. Chamberlain was one of the stanch and reliable citizens of the county. Just and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men; was liberal in contributions to the church; was a charter member of the Universalist Church at Westfield Center. In his political belief, he was a Democrat. John, after attaining his major years, continued to remain upon the farm until his 28th year, when he was united in wedlock Oct. 20, 1856, to Mary Devereaux, who was born July 3, 1830, in Oswego Co., N. Y. She was a daughter of John and Mehitable (Craw) Devereaux, to whom were born the numerous family of fifteen children, seven brothers and eight sisters. The family emigrated to Erie Co., Penn., in 1832, where they remained. Mrs. Chamberlain came out in 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have been born three children—Melville, Ermina and Bradley. In 1856, bought 100 acres, now owned by Mr. Wheeler; finally traded farms with Mr. Williams in order to get his land in one body. He now has 285 acres of choice farming land. Is among the self-made men of the township, and is now actively engaged in farming and stock-raising, making his business a success.

C. F. CHAMBERLAIN, farmer; P. O. Chippewa Lake. The proprietor of "Lake View Farm" was born Dec. 12, 1822, in Massachusetts, the third of a family of seven children born to his parents, Abraham and Mary (Clark) Chamberlain. Mr. C., the father of our subject, was Captain of the militia before he emigrated West, which gave him the title which he afterward bore. His first location was in the southern part of Westfield, where he made some improvements on the Shoak and Hulburt farms, making his permanent location in 1834. Charles F. was a lad of 11 when his parents came West. What schooling he received after his arrival here was by walking from home to the log schoolhouse south of La Fayette Center, or to the school in Westfield Center; his course was marked by blazed trees. He remained with his parents until past his majority. Dec. 29, 1844, he was married to Lucinda

King, born Nov. 20, 1824, in Wayne Co., N. Y. She was the second of four children whose parents were Samuel and Deborah (Clark) King; he was born in 1790, in Sullivan Co., she in Orange Co., N. Y. They came West in 1837, locating in Westfield, on the Baur farm, where he lived three years, then moving to this township; bought land now owned by Jemima Averill, but finally making his permanent residence where our subject resides, which farm was taken up by Joseph Reynolds, Jr. Since 1844, Mr. Chamberlain has been a resident of this farm. Mrs. C. has but one brother living, Charles E., now in Battle Creek, Mich., they being the sole survivors of the family. Mr. King (her father) was for forty years a firm believer in universal salvation, and, when he approached death's door, he was ready and willing to go. Mr. Chamberlain has 185 acres in this township and 100 in Westfield, making 285 in all, which ranks with any in the township for quality and location. His farm is adjoining that beautiful sheet of water known as Chippewa Lake. Mr. Chamberlain has the following children: Mary J., the wife of Albert Rice; Orrin E., Frank D., Laura E., Charles T. and Merton at home. Since 1878, Mr. C. has been engaged in the onion culture, and has made that production a success. His residence and buildings are well located, having a commanding view of lake scenery. Both he and wife are adherents of the same religious tenets as their parents.

W. A. COTNER, farmer and trader; was born July 21, 1841, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; the sixth child of Jacob and Nancy (Guinea) Cotner; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., in June, 1797; his father's name was Jacob, who was also a son of Jacob, who was a locksmith, and came from Virginia. The mother of our subject was born in Washington Co. in 1798; she was a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Bradford) Guinea. The Cotner family emigrated West in 1834, locating in Jefferson Co., where they lived sixteen years, and cleared up a farm, and came to the eastern part of this township in 1852 and purchased 120 acres of land of Benjamin Shaw; here they have remained until the present, both of the parents yet living. The Cotner family are noted for their longevity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cotner joined the Presbyterian Church at an early age. Of their family living are Jonathan, a bachelor, residing with his parents; Andrew, in Fairfield Co.; Bradford, in Hardin Co.; W. A. and Eli, in this township. W. A. was married one Christmas Day to Emeline White, born in Wayne Township, Wayne Co.; daughter of William and Julia (Fetterman) White; she was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., in February, 1821; daughter of Peter Fetterman. To them were born four children—Emeline, the wife of W. A.; Malissa, Mrs. Whitney; Frances, Mrs. Eli Cotner. After Mr. Cotner was married, he moved to Montville, afterward to Westfield, remaining nine years, locating on the farm he now owns in 1876. Of six children born, but two are living—Arthur P. and Platt A.; the others died young. Mr. Cotner has a farm of 98 acres. For several years past, he has been engaged in stock trading; is a good judge and a successful dealer.

A. B. DEAN, farmer; P. O. Lodi. This gentleman is a descendant of David Dean, whose birthplace was Scotland; from him descended David, the grandfather of our subject, whose son was also named David; the father of our subject was born Aug. 31, 1797, in Bennington Co., Vt., and emigrated to this State in 1824, locating in Portage County, where our subject was born May 25, 1831; second of a family of three, whose names are Parmelia E., wife of Sherman B. Rogers, of Harrisville Township, and Horace, of Wilson Co., Kan. The father of our subject was a shoemaker, which trade he followed in his earlier years; but, later in life, engaged in farming, at which his sons were raised. June 25, 1854, he was married to Julia P. Loomis, who was born March 4, 1835, in Ashtabula County, this State, whose parents were Russell S. and Harmony (Fobes) Loomis, the former was born in South Windsor, Conn., July 8, 1796; the latter in Norwich, Hampshire Co., Mass., Sept. 28, 1803. To them were born nine children, of whom there are living Octavia, Callista, Elizabeth, Milton, and Fidelia, the wife of Horace Dean, now in Wilson Co., Kan., with Milton, the youngest being Julia Ann. The mother died June 14, 1874, the father Nov. 30, 1879. The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Sophia Brown, who was born in Shalersville Township, Portage Co., September, 1811, daughter of Ephraim Brown. Soon after the marriage of A. B. he located in this county, living about two years in Harrisville Township, and came to this

township in 1856, where he has since resided; his farm consists of 215 acres, located in the southwest part of the township, a portion of it extending into Westfield Township. Since his occupation of the premises, he has improved the general appearance of the farm, as well as of the house and surroundings, which now present an air of thrift, neatness and comfort. The Dean family are all stanch Republicans. His father was a Whig, and, at the dissolution of that party, became a Republican. Mr. Dean has served as Township Trustee, and is in that office. Three children have been born to him—Ida M., David H. and Dora. Ida was the pride of her parents, had just emerged into lovely womanhood, and was upon the eve of her graduation at Lodi Academy, when she sickened and died, Oct. 17, 1873; she was a bright, intelligent lady, beloved by all who knew her, and her death fell heavily upon the hearts of her parents.

A. FRETZ, farmer; P. O. Chippewa Lake; was born Aug. 8, 1813, in Bucks Co., Penn., he being the eldest of a family of three children born to Joseph and Mary (Souder) Fretz. Both were natives of Bucks Co. Joseph Fretz was a son of Jacob, whose ancestors were from Germany, as were also the Souders. Our subject was reared upon a farm until 16 years of age, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade. In February, 1836, he was married to Elizabeth Rahn, who was born in Montgomery Co. March 7, 1818, of a family of nine children—five brothers and four sisters—all of whom attained their majority. Their parents were George and Magdaline (Hunsicker) Rahn. After Mr. Fretz was married, he carried on the cabinet-maker's business for four years, after which he resumed his trade. In the spring of 1848, he came West to Coshocton Co., this State, remaining a short time, then moved to Wadsworth, where he lived two years, coming to this township in the spring of 1851, purchasing 54½ acres of land, which was unimproved, with the exception of 3 acres. No buildings of any kind adorned the premises. Until within four years past, Mr. Fretz has been engaged in contracting and building. His wife and boys carried on the farm in the meantime. Eleven children have been born to them, nine living, viz., Augustus, now of Elkhart, Ind.; Amanda, now the wife of Phineas Howe, of this township; Emeline, now Mrs. Joseph Martin, in Seville; Samuel, in La Fayette; Elizabeth, now Mrs. A. Pink, of Medina; Levi, in Guilford Township; Joseph, telegraph operator on the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad; Myra, now Mrs. Martin Frazier, of Westfield; and Ella, yet at home. Mrs. Fretz's father died in 1878, in his 90th year; his wife died in 1871. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Fretz's father died in 1823; he and wife were members of the Mennonite Church. Both Mr. Fretz and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

DANIEL E. FOOTE, farmer; P. O. Medina; born March 30, 1818, in Delaware Co., N. Y.; eight children composed the family, five brothers and three sisters, all of whom lived to see the years of man and womanhood. The parents of the above were William and Maria (Bailey) Foote; he was born in 1788, in Connecticut, near Newtown; his father was Peter Foote, who was a son of Abraham, whose parents came from Europe. Some of the relatives on his mother's side are of French extraction. The parents of Maria Bailey were Joshua and Olive (Glover) B., all of whom were natives of Connecticut. Peter, the grandfather of our subject, moved with his family to New York in 1804, making the trip carrying his effects and family in an ox-cart. To him were born William, Luther, Henry, Sherman, Jerusha, Mary A. and Sallie. All of the sons became husbandmen with the exception of Luther, who was a mechanic. Daniel continued with his parents until his manhood, having obtained a liberal common school education. He was employed as teacher for a time, teaching during the winter season, and spending the summer on the farm. June 7, 1842, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Betsey A. Griffin, who was a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., daughter of Samuel and Fannie (Beers) Griffin; his parents were Heth and Julia (Baldwin) Griffin. The father of our subject was drafted in the war of 1812, and sent Elisha Ingraham instead. Daniel E., after his marriage, began farming on land he had purchased, upon which he continued until 1857, when he came West and selected a place, but, his wife dying April 22, same year, his plans were, for the time, disconcerted. She left one child—Griffin S. In the spring of 1858, he moved to his place of selection, returning in December of the same year, and married Sarah A. Gould; the winter following, Feb. 23, 1859, was the time their

nuptials were celebrated; she was born March 9, 1827, in Delaware Co., and was a daughter of Cilick and Sallie (Blish) Gould, who is a cousin to Jay Gould, both natives of New York State. Their ancestors were natives of Connecticut. Returning to his farm in Lorain Co. that spring, he remained on the same until 1865, when he came to the farm he now owns, in the spring of the same year, where he purchased 163 acres, which was first settled by one Brooks, which is situated two and one-fourth miles from Medina. Since his ownership, he has greatly improved the appearance of the farm, having erected an excellent house, and other substantial buildings on the premises. Farming has employed his time since his advent to the place. Since the spring of 1879, he has been conducting a cheese-factory, and though now but two years in operation, yet from the success that has crowned its early beginning, it seems destined to become one of the lucrative and substantial manufacturing interests of this township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foote are members of the Episcopal Church at Medina, having been identified with that denomination for the last thirty-five years. To them have been born two sons—William C. and Fayette D.

LORENZO HYATT, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born July 29, 1823, in Rodman Township, Jefferson Co., N. Y., was the oldest son of Aaron and Prudence (Ross) Hyatt, to whom were born eight children, three sons and five daughters; of those living, are Alonzo, now of Chatham; Sarah, Mrs. Winters, Rosaltha, Mrs. James Crouch, Gilbert, settled in Wisconsin, and went out in the late rebellion as soldier in the 48th Wis. V. I. and died ere his return. The father of Lorenzo, was born near Hoosick Falls, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in December, about the year 1790; was a son of Roger Hyatt, who trace their ancestry to English stock. The Ross family claim their ancestry as descended from Scotland. John Ross was the grandfather of Lorenzo on his mother's side, whose father was also named John. Lorenzo emigrated West with his parents in 1832, locating in Westfield Township, his father purchasing 40 acres of land. Lorenzo remained with his father until he was 23 years of age, then went to Erie Co., Penn., where he worked in the lumber business until his union with Sarah Mershon, which took place Sept. 17, 1850. She was born Nov. 19, 1832, in Springfield Township, Erie Co. Penn.; her parents were Aaron and Sarah (Linsey) Mershon, both were natives of Pennsylvania, he was born in Erie Co., she in Crawford. After Mr. Hyatt was married he was not oppressed with an over flush of coin or of this world's goods and for several years made several changes, renting land and shifting about wherever circumstances seemed to promise the most satisfactory financial returns. In April, 1859, he purchased 50 acres, where he now resides, and has since been a resident on the same—has since added 14 acres and has a comfortable and pleasant home, in which to spend the eve of his life; is a man that has a great desire for good literature, and is one of the greatest readers in the neighborhood. Of three children born him, but two are living. Gilbert was the eldest, now deceased; Carrie Inez and Frank are the surviving ones. Mrs. Hyatt's mother yet resides in Erie Co., Penn., her father deceased in April 1848. Mr. Hyatt has been a man of good health, and of industrious habits, and accumulated what he has by an observance of the laws of economy and rugged industry, having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and has the esteem and commendation of his neighbors and friends, as an excellent citizen and accommodating neighbor; he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an ardent Republican.

ELI HOUSE, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Sept 30, 1820; son of John and Sarah House; the former born in 1777, in Chester Co., Penn., the latter born the same year in York Co., Penn. The House family are originally from the "Fatherland," and, after coming to Pennsylvania, were among the followers of William Penn. John House was a soldier of the war of 1812; he had moved West from Pennsylvania before the war began, and located on land he had previously purchased. The war breaking out, he cast his fortunes into that struggle, and returned to his land after the war; but, in the meantime, the currency had depreciated, and, being in debt, he had a hard time to weather it through. He was a man of great industry, a carpenter by trade, which he followed for several years, and built many buildings which are yet standing in that locality. He owned 200 acres of land, which he retained until his death, Dec. 3, 1833.

At the time of his death, he was preparing to build a large brick house on his own premises. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the M. E. Church. Her death occurred in May, 1853. To them were born eight children, but five of whom are now living—Eleazer, in Mason Co., Ill.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. U. Nichols, in the same county; Mary, wife of W. Nichols, in the same place; Catharine, Mrs. Charles Crocker, now in Montville; Eli, in this township. Joseph, his brother, settled in this township, but died in 1877, leaving two sons and four daughters. Eli remained with his father until 27 years of age. Dec. 16, 1846, he was married to Rebecca Smith, who was born Feb. 20, 1824, in Allegheny Co., Penn., daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Grover) Smith; he was a native of Chester Co., Penn.; he was a son of Andrew Smith. The Groveses are of French extraction; Rebecca's grandparents came from France. After Mr. House was married, he remained on the home farm and, having bought out the heirs, he continued to farm until the fall of 1852, when he moved to this township and purchased 185 acres of land, to which he has since added, until now he owns 400 acres. Stock-raising and farming has been his business since he settled here; he has been engaged quite extensively in the dairy business, running fifty cows. Seven children have been born to him, but five now living—John W., George W., Mary E., Lorinda J. and Sarah, wife of James Bachtell, of York Township. Mr. House is one of the most prominent farmers in the township. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JESSE HARRINGTON, retired farmer; P. O. Medina. The above gentleman was born Dec. 27, 1809, in the town of Arlington, Bennington Co., Vt., is the fifth of a family of twelve children who were born to Henry and Sarah (Manchester) Harrington. Henry was born February, 1770, son of Henry, born 1730, in Rhode Island. He was a son of Job, whose father was likewise named Job, who was born 1645, in Roxbury, Mass. The wife of Job second was Anna Spencer. The father of Job, 1st, was drowned in Boston Harbor. Henry Harrington, the grandfather of Jesse, was a Captain, and held his commission under the crown. After the war of the Revolution broke out, he took up arms against the British. Jesse's great-grandfather on his mother's side was drafted in the British army, from Northeastern New York, and died at Ft. Edward. The prevalent religion of the Harringtons has been of the Baptist order; many of them, however, married into Quaker families. Jesse's father was a carpenter by trade. After his marriage, engaged in farming, and remained in the same until his death. Spring of 1839, Jesse was married to Lydia Burnett. She was born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1814, daughter of Job and Lucy Burnett, who were of Scotch descent. Mr. Harrington emigrated West in 1844, locating in this township, where he now resides, purchasing 109 acres, at $10 per acre, of his brother, Dr. Rowe owning it before him (his brother). With the exception of a little "slashing," there were no other improvements. Mr. Harrington built the first cabin, which he lived in eight years, when he moved into the house he now occupies. Of five children born him, one is now living—Henry B., who married Mary Hall. They have one child—Mabel. Elias died 1876. He was a Superintendent on the Valley R. R. His wife was Sarah Smith. They had one child—Sapphira, called "Gay." Stephen J. enlisted in the war; went out first in the three months' service, in Co. H, 8th O. V. I.; served his time, came home, stayed one year, then re-enlisted in Co. I, 103d O. V. I., and, after serving in many battles, such as Stone River, Stagol's Ferry, Rhea Town, Blue Springs, Leesburg, and in seventeen days' fight between Holston and Loudon Rivers. He was taken prisoner in January, 1864, and taken to Belle Isle, where he was confined until his death, which occurred June 28, 1864, of bronchitis, after being exposed a long time in the rain and wet without shelter or proper clothing. The first two soldiers killed at the battle of Lexington were Caleb and John Harrington, who were sons of Henry Harrington. Jesse's father was a Democrat, but, after Jackson's administration, he was a Whig. Mr. Jesse Harrington is a stanch Republican, and one of the solid and substantial farmers in the neighborhood. Has 140 acres in this township, and 62 in Medina, and is quite a successful bee farmer. Has had but little sickness in his family. Since he began keeping house, $10 would pay his entire doctor bill. He is a man of powerful memory, retaining in his mind events and dates with astonishing exactness. He is now living in the quiet of his home, having

given over the culture and management of his farm to Henry B., who resides with him.

R. B. HART, farmer; P. O. Medina; was born June 30, 1846, in Monroe Co., N. Y., ninth of a family of ten children born to George and Caroline (Sanford) Hart. The father was born Sept. 10, 1792, in Massachusetts; the mother in Vermont, March 6, 1805. His father, George Hart, was a farmer, which vocation was taught his son George, who in turn, set the example to his son Romain, who, before attaining his majority, responded to the call for volunteers in the late war, and enlisted July 27, 1862, for three years, in Co. B, 108th N. Y. V. I., Sept. 17, at the battle of Antietam; was wounded three times, and did not leave the field or cease fighting, until he received his third wound; his injuries were of such a nature as to entitle him to a discharge, which he received, and returned home. Upon his recovery, he returned to the scene of conflict, and after driving team for nearly five months in the Cumberland department, re-enlisted in Co. H, 22d N. Y. V. C., receiving the rank of Sergeant, and, after serving one year, the regiment was placed on detached service, in charge of a portion of the ambulance train. During his service with the cavalry, he met with a thrilling experience, by the explosion of an ammunition wagon, which was in close proximity, throwing him several rods, and, were it not for his landing in a pond of water, the fall would have undoubtedly killed him. By careful treatment in hospital, he was again restored to duty, and served until after the termination of the war, receiving his discharge Aug. 8, 1865. Returning home to New York, he attended school that winter, and in the spring of 1866, came West, first to Illinois, then to this county, to Spencer Township, where he was married Nov. 3, same year, to Matilda G. Inman, born 29th October, 1847, in Spencer Township. Her parents are Stephen and Sophronia (Robbins) Hart. He was born in New Jersey, and came West about the year 1831. For several years, Mr. Hart was engaged in conducting a cheese manufactory in Spencer. Since that time, he has been engaged in farming pursuits. February, 1875, he located in the northwestern part of this township, having a farm of 82 acres, formerly owned by Anson Randall. The fruits of his union have been five children, who are Bertha M., Mary A., Gracia A., Melva L. and Mabel S.

ROBERT LOWE, farmer and horse dealer; P. O. Whittlesey; is a son of William Lowe, who was born in August, 1799, in Skine, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; son of John Lowe. William Lowe was married to Jane Beatton, who was born in the same shire Sept. 5, 1805, daughter of Peter Beatton, whose great-grandfather was Lord Beatton, of historic fame. Col. Beatton was his great-grandfather, and participated in the battle of Kaladon, called by some Culloden. Mrs. Lowe's mother's name prior to her marriage was Margaret Cooper, who was a daughter of William. Gen. Arthur Burnett was her father's uncle. Peter Beatton was a Forrester, and, upon his side of the family, flowed as good blood as Bonny Scotland produced. William Lowe and family emigrated to this country in 1854, first locating in Homer Township, where his brother, Skeine Lowe, had located several years previous, being one among the early settlers in that township. Mr. Lowe did not remain in Homer long, ere he located permanently in this township, and remained until his death, which occurred in April, 1879. His wife yet survives him. Both were members of the old Scotch Church. To them were born a family of thirteen children, twelve of the number came to maturity. Five of the Lowe brothers were volunteers in the late war; James, in Co. K, 8th O. V. I., was killed at the battle of Antietam; Alexander died at Nashville; was a member of Co. B, 124th O. V. I.; Robert served two years in the same regiment and company; George was a member of the O. N. G.; John enlisted, and was afterward discharged; Robert was married, May 2, 1866, to Mary Parks, who was born Dec. 15, 1847, in Homer Township, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Kelly) Parks. He was a son of David Parks. Her father's name was Ezra Kelly. Both families were natives of New York State. For several years past, Robert Lowe has been engaged as a horse-dealer, buying and selling and fitting and preparing for the market, and is a shrewd and successful trader. In 1869, he purchased the farm he now owns, consisting of 40 acres, formerly owned by Mr. Needham. The Lowes are all strongly Republican.

T. S. MARTIN, farmer and agent; P. O. Medina; is the fourth child born to John and Nancy (Vaughn) Martin. Thomas was born June 13, 1826, in Washington Co., Penn. John Martin, the father of our subject, was left an

orphan at an early age, and but little is known of the family back of himself. The grandfather of Mr. Martin on his mother's side was Joseph, and was a native of New Jersey. The Martins are of Irish descent. John Martin and family came West in 1831, locating in Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he purchased 160 acres of land, which was but partially improved. In 1841, he moved to this township, where he lived until his death. Thomas S., at the age of 22, was married to Mahala J. Lance, born June 16, 1826, in Milton Township, Wayne Co., Ohio. Their marriage took place Sept. 28, 1848. Her parents were William and Clara (Lee) Lance. He was born in Washington Co., Penn., Feb. 14, 1788; his wife born May 3, 1799. William was a son of Christopher Lance. Mrs. Martin's grandfather on her mother's side was John Lee. His son, William, was a teamster in the war of 1812. The family were among the early arrivals in Wayne Co. Mrs. Martin's father died March 23, 1861; mother, Jan. 28, 1846. Mr. Lance was a Deacon in Presbyterian Church, and always took an active part in church matters; a man of good information and a worthy citizen. After Mr. Martin's marriage, he resided a short time in Homer Township. In 1851, he moved to this township and purchased 60 acres of land where he now resides, situated in the east side of the township. Has now 82 acres. About the year 1865, he began work for the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., and has since been in their employ the greater part of the time, and is one of the best agents in the employ of the company. Of his children living are Clara A., Mrs. W. Pease, of Washington Co., Penn.; James W., in Medina Co., in same business as father; Harriet E., Mrs. L. W. Strong, of Guilford; William J., in La Fayette Center; Frank M., married and in Chatham Township; Violet I., Mrs. Rufus L. Gechman, in Poe, Montville; Allen W., at home. For thirty years, Mr. Martin has been a member of the Congregational Church, and is recognized as one of the standard men in the township.

REV. WILLIAM MOODY, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; born Aug. 29, 1810, in Bogaire Township, Coos Co., N. H.; the eldest of a family of nine children, seven of whom came to the years of responsibility; but two are now living—our subject and Ebenezer S., now of Chatham Township. Of those who came West and became members of families, were Abigail, who married Albert Boynton, of Harrisville Township; to them were born four sons—E. M. Boynton being one of the number, who is the inventor and patentee of the Lightning Saw. George first settled in Virginia, afterward in Iowa; he was a minister of the Christian Church for many years; his children were Lewis, Ida, Harvey, Watson and ——. Daniel settled in Chatham, finally in Michigan, where he died, leaving one son—Watson Moody. Charles came to Ohio, afterward went to California, and never was heard from since. Lucy moved to Michigan; was the wife of Alonzo Hildreth, to whom were born four sons and one daughter. All of the above were born to Ebenezer and Lucy (Wood) Moody. He was born in 1783, in Newbury, Mass., thirty miles from Boston. The Moody family originated (according to tradition) from three brothers who left England for America soon after the establishment of the Plymouth Colony, D. L. Moody, the evangelist, being one of the branch. The father of our subject was a shoemaker by occupation, which vocation was learned by William, who, at the age of 18, bought his time for $75, and began business on his own responsibility. In 1833, the family came West, located in Wadsworth Township, and, in 1835, settled permanently in Chatham Township, where the paternal head died September, 1850; that of his wife in 1864, while in Michigan. When William first came to this State, he carried on the boot and shoe business for a time in Dover, near Cleveland; subsequently took a contract of building turnpike in Cleveland, where he worked three summers; cut and logged about twenty acres from St. Clair street, next the lake, digging many of the trees out by the roots. At this time the woodland extended within one and a half miles of the city. After leaving Cleveland, he came to La Fayette Township, and was for some time engaged in administering to the spiritual wants of the people, expounding the Gospel from Alexander Campbell's standpoint, and, although he encountered a great deal of opposition, yet was successful in awakening a good deal of interest in the minds of the people, several of whom obeyed the Gospel, and, through his instrumentality, the church took root and a society was soon organized, and since grown to its present dimensions. His first purchase of land was in

Chatham Township, in 1837, where he purchased 50 acres, afterward adding to the same until he had 118 acres, which he cleared up. Aug. 29, 1838, he was joined in wedlock to Maria Ross, who was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 13, 1817, the eldest of a family of two children who were born to Daniel and Keziah (Ainsworth) Ross, who were natives of Vermont, and emigrated to this county in 1834. Mrs. Moody's brother Jerry Ross, is a resident of Montcalm Co., Mich. Mr. Moody remained on his farm in Chatham until 1871, when he purchased the farm he now owns, consisting of 124½ acres, of Isaac Blair, who was its former owner and pioneer. Of seven children born him, all grew up. Silas, now in Gratiot Co., Pine Tree Township, Mich., who is one of the prominent farmers in that locality, having 300 acres. Solon and George lost their lives in the late war; both were members of Co. B, 42d O. V. I., and were valiant and true soldiers. Mary, in Michigan, the wife of Mr. Charles Judson, of Ottawa Co. Harriet, at home. Henry, married, and residing near his father's. John, a teacher, unmarried and at home. At the age of 19, our subject was converted, and joined the Baptist Church, remaining in this connection until he was 24, when his views submitted to a change, and, joining the Disciples' standard, has since that time preached the truth as understood by him, as revealed by the words of Holy Writ. Although giving his attention to farming, yet he has in the meantime preached a great deal, and, for the most part, received but small compensation therefor. Has been an active worker in the Master's cause, and has been instrumental in doing much good in the church, and through his instrumentality many souls have been brought from darkness to light.

ANDREW MARTIN, farmer; P. O. Chippewa Lake; was born Jan. 9, 1824, in Washington, Penn., and emigrated West with his parents in 1841, locating in the eastern part of this township, where he remained (making his father's house his home) until July 1, 1852, when he was married to Maria McIntire, who was born Oct. 28, 1826, in Smithville, Wayne Co., being the ninth child of a family of ten, seven girls and three sons; of those living—Mary, Mrs. John Vanarsdale; Jane, Mrs. John Martin; Rebecca, Mrs. James Wilson; Ann, Mrs. Robert Martin; Nancy, Mrs. James Collier; Lydia, unmarried; all of the above were born to Hugh and Lydia (Thomas) McIntire. He was born in or near Canada; his parents died when he was a lad of 4 years, and he was then taken to Washington, Penn., where he lived until he came West, which was about the year 1821, and located in Wayne Co., near Smithville, where the family settled in the woods; lived for some time in the wagon; they came out before a suitable shelter could be erected for their reception. Here, for many years, under many discouraging surroundings, the family were raised to maturity. The parents died as follows: He, Jan. 17, 1854, aged 69 years and 9 months; she, Oct. 16, 1854, aged 67 years and 5 months. They lived highly respected in the community, both as citizens and efficient members and workers in the church, he being for many years Deacon of the Presbyterian Church. After the marriage of our subject, he located in Canaan Township, Wayne Co.; finally located in this township in 1857, where he has since been a resident. Of his father's family, there were seven children, he being the third, all of whom settled in this township. His parents were John and Agnes (Vaughn) Martin. He was born in New Jersey, and, after his settlement here, lived a constant resident until his death, which occurred July 21, 1856, aged 62 years and 9 months; her decease was April 9, 1873. Mr. Martin's farm consists of 50 acres of good land, well improved, and he is in good, comfortable circumstances as regards this world's goods. While he has never been blessed with any offspring of his own, yet he has raised one boy to manhood—Stephen Nickerson, who is now a teacher in the township; have one adopted daughter—Henrietta. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Mrs. Martin's grandfather was Liverton Thomas. Mrs. Martin's sister Ann settled in Stark Co.; Rebecca, in Orville, Wayne Co., Ohio; Nancy, in Wooster; Mary, in Holmes Co., Ohio; Jane, in Wayne Co., Ohio.

JOHN MAYTHAM, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; first beheld the light of day April 25, 1813, in Barham Parish, Kent Co., England. He was the youngest son born to his parents, who were Edward and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Maytham. The grandfather of our subject was George Maytham, to whom were born six sons, viz.: George, Thomas, Daniel, Edward, James

and John. Their father was killed by his *own* countrymen while conveying prisoners from Spain to England, being fired into by a British man-of-war, thinking them to be enemies. In 1832, at the age of 19, he bade farewell to the land of his fathers, and, in order to better his condition, sailed for America, the trip occupying eight weeks, arriving the season that the cholera was raging in this country. From New York he went to Essex Co., Mass., where he lived five years, and drifted West to Cleveland, where he lived about four years. His occupation was that of a landscape gardener, and assisted in planting the first trees that now grace and adorn Euclid Avenue. Jan. 1, 1837, he became the husband of Catherine Guckian, who was born November, 1820, in the Parish Kiltart, Leitrim Co., Ireland, whose parents were Charles and Nancy (McDonald) Guckian. The McDonalds were natives of "Bonnie" Scotland. In 1840, Mr. Maytham and wife came to this township, locating where they now reside, he having some years previous purchased the land at $5.00 per acre. Coming as they did from the busy hum of business and city life to this place, to make the "woods" their future home, was not enjoyable at first, particularly to Mrs. Maytham; the contrast between the two places was as wide as two extremes could well be. No road near at hand, and the neighbors few and scattering. Time rolled on; neighbors multiplied, and the wilderness appearance of the place was transformed to cultivated fields, and, after years of hard labor, assisted by his worthy helpmeet, they have secured to themselves a good home and a sufficiency of this world's goods to enable them to spend the remainder of their days in the enjoyment of the fruits of their severe toil and many years of self-denial. Their union has been crowned with a goodly number of representatives, fifteen in all; ten of the number attained the years of responsibility. Of those now living are Ann, now residing in Homer, the wife of Francis Rolo; Thomas, William and Edward, in Buffalo; Mary, Mrs. John House, Mrs. Asa Blakeslee and Charles, of this township; George died in Kansas, buried with the honors of Knights Templarhood; Thomas is in the marine business, at Buffalo, owning and conducting a number of vessels. Mrs. Blakeslee's husband died Aug. 6, 1880; he was a native of Connecticut, and for twenty-five years was a resident of Blackstone, Livingston Co., Ill.; a farmer and prominent business man at that place, and a man possessed of *marked* intellectual abilities. Mrs. Blakeslee and father are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE A. McCABE, farmer; P. O. Chippewa Lake; was born in Guilford Township, Jan. 4, 1839; is the eldest of a family of ten children, whose parents were James and A. (Houghton) McCabe. The grandfather of George was a native of the Emerald Isle, and came to this State many years ago, locating in Guilford Township, where he died, as did his son James, in 1878, June 13; his wife died May 3, 1855. George was raised to hard labor, and spent his minority at home with his parents, who afforded him the advantages of the common school, and, when he attained his early manhood, was made thoroughly acquainted with the use of agricultural implements. After attaining his major years, he began to shift for himself. Dec. 24, 1862, he became the lawful protector of Miss Mary Dicky; she was born Dec. 12, 1841, in Westfield Township; her parents were Samuel and Harriet H. Dicky, who were among the early settlers in that township. Subsequently, after the marriage of G. A., they resided two years in Westfield, and moved to this township in 1864, and has a farm of 93 acres, which is well improved and favorably located at Lake Station, and close to Chippewa Lake. Mr. McCabe is among the enterprising young farmers in the township, and will probably, in time, become one of the opulent agriculturists in the county. To him have been born four children —William A., Hattie A., John D. and George.

EARL MOULTON, shoe store, Whittlesey; is one of the pioneers and worthy representatives of this township. His place of birth was in Vermont State, Randolph Township, Orange Co.; here he first beheld the light Sept. 29, 1800. His father's name was William, who lost his life at sea when our subject was about 1 year old. He was a native of Massachusetts, as was his wife Lucia Miles; her father was Timothy Miles, who purchased 1,900 acres of land in Canada, and gave his daughter 100 acres, 50 of which she intended for her son Earl; but her father became involved, by going surety, and lost all. In 1816, Earl, in company with his mother and step-father, came West to Richfield Township, Summit Co. Soon after our subject went to Wayne Co., and began

work clearing land; July 4, 1822, married Esther Stanley, born Oct. 22, 1803, in Broome Co., N. Y., daughter of Alexander and Nabbie Stanley; she came West with her parents in 1813, who first located in Trumbull Co., Ohio. Mr. Moulton settled on a section of school land in Canaan Township, and cut the first stick in Canaan Center; he remained here until April 1834, when he came to this township and took up 50 acres in the woods, where he built him a cabin, and lived on this tract until 1840, and, with the exception of six years spent in Michigan, has been a resident of the county, and quite prominently identified with its interests; in the fall of 1844, was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected; was first elected Justice of the Peace in 1854, and served until his departure for Michigan; upon his return was re-elected, and is now the present incumbent of the office; during President Taylor's administration was commissioned Postmaster, being the first in the township, and during the early settlement of the township served as Township Clerk and Trustee several years, and, in all the various offices of trust that have been placed upon him, he has ever sustained the dignity and character of an upright man and Christian gentleman. His wife died leaving seven children, one son and six daughters: Olivia E., now in Michigan; Lucia, Mrs. George E. Miller, of this township, also Louisa A., the wife of Alfred Bowman; William E., who married Eliza Waltz, is also a resident of this township; Eliza M., Mrs. John W. Bowman, and Cynthia M., who resides with her father. Mr. Moulton has never been a man that has aspired to become wealthy in this world's goods, seeking rather to secure treasures in that land beyond the River of Death. For many years past he has been a member of the Christian Church at this place, being one of its original members, and a stanch Republican.

G. A. MACK, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; was born February, 1806, in Canandaigua Township, Ontario Co., N. Y., the only child of his parents, Gurdon and Mary (Gillet) Mack. He was born about the year 1781 near Hartford, Conn., a son of Gurdon Mack, whose parents were of Scotch-Irish nationality. The Gillets are of Yankee extraction, and were all natives of Connecticut, so far as known. Immediately after the marriage of our subject's parents, they removed to the Empire State, where Mr. Mack died when our subject was 6 months old. Subsequently, his mother married Mr. Hickox, with whom our subject lived until his manhood. Gurdon A.'s father was a shoemaker by trade, but was engaged in farming also, which he carried on in conjunction with his trade. The hard labor he bestowed in clearing up his farm and working at his trade at night was too excessive for him, and brought him to an early and premature grave. Our subject was raised to farming pursuits, but, taking naturally to tools, he easily learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years; worked at wood-turning, and also did millwright work. Feb. 8, 1829, he was married to Eliza Ruscal, who was born in Bloomfield Township, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1809. He remained in New York until 1848, when he came West to this county, locating at Westfield Center. Prior to his coming, he built a large saw-mill in the pineries in Steuben Co. Soon after his arrival at Westfield, he built a sash and blind factory at the Center, which he carried on until 1855, when he sold out to G. C. Wright, and moved to his present place of residence, situated at La Fayette Center, where he has since resided and been engaged in farming. Mr. Mack has been unfortunate, having buried two wives. His first wife died Aug. 10, 1842, leaving five small children—William A., Henry, Frances, Sarah M. and Miles. April 24, 1844, he was married to Florinda Hickox. She died in March, 1870, leaving no issue. She was beloved by her stepchildren, who loved her and lamented her demise. His present wife was Mrs. Delia Richards, who was born in Montville Township Aug. 15, 1835. She was a daughter of James and Lavina (Welton) Reynolds, who were born, respectively in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and were married in New York, and emigrated West to this county when the country was new. To them were born seven children, five brothers and two sisters. Six of the number attained maturity. Her father died in 1853; her mother is yet a resident of Montville. The children living are James, Hiram (who resides in Granger), Clark (in Chatham) and Sallie (now Mrs. H. Foskett, of this township). Mrs. Mack was married to her first husband May 6, 1858. whose name was Adam Richards, whose birthplace was Richland Co., Ohio, born in 1833. He died Feb. 9, 1862, leaving two children—

Lavina M. and Siegel D. Mr. Mack has raised a family, who revere the memory of their paternal ancestor, and are all married and doing business on their own account. William A. is the inventor of the Domestic Sewing Machine, and resides at Norwalk; Henry is in Painesville; Sarah M. (Mrs. N. Newman), of Norwalk; Frances and Miles, in Cleveland, partners in the sewing-machine business. For over half a century, Mr. Mack has been a soldier of the cross, and has been an efficient and zealous worker in his Master's vineyard, and has endeavored to live the life of a consistent Christian. Has acted for the last forty years as Class-leader, Steward and Trustee of the M. E. Church, of which he has been a member. In political matters, he has never taken an active part, but has always been a true Republican.

DUNCAN NAIRN, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; was born in Scotland in 1810, in Morrowshire, the youngest of a family of eleven children, all of whom grew to the years of responsibility. His parents were Wjlliam and Isabella (McDonald) Nairn. The grandfather of our subject was John. William Nairn was a farmer, and raised his boys to be tillers of the soil. In 1831, our subject emigrated to this country, to try his fortunes in the West, of which he had heard so much while in Scotland, and, with the determination, which is characteristic of the race, which when made, is generally carried out to its full realization, he decided that he would some day have a home of his own, and be independent. Having excellent health, a robust frame, a cheerful disposition, he soon made friends; being a No. 1 stone-mason, which he had learned in Scotland, his services were immediately brought into requisition; worked in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other places. His first purchase of land was in Columbiana Co., of 100 acres, costing $5 per acre. Subsequently sold this, and removed to Congress Township, in Wayne Co., where he purchased 77 acres, for which he paid $850, there being some improvements on the same, consisting of a small cabin and a log barn. After his advent to this place, he gave his attention more particularly to farming pursuits. He has been twice married, first, to Jeannette Lidell, who died in 1872, leaving no issue. Sept. 14, 1875, was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Rupley, who was born Oct. 5, 1832, in Dauphin Co., Penn., daughter of Michael and Catharine Himmilrich, both were natives of same place, to whom were born a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to be men and women. The family emigrated West in 1855, locating in Millbrook Township, Wayne Co., this State, where they made their subsequent permanent abode. Her father died in 1872; his worthy companion yet survives him, being now 86 years of age; both of the above were professors of religion, he of the Baptist Church, she of the M. E. Church. Mr. Nairn finally disposed of his interests in Wayne Co. at a large advance of his first purchase, and bought 160 acres about one mile southwest of the Center, and has for several years past been a citizen of this township. Is now enjoying the fruits of his labor, having an abundance of everything about him that is requisite to his maintenance, and for his enjoyment, all of which has been the outgrowth of his industry and frugality. He is a member of the Old Seceder Church, of the good old kind; his wife of the Lutheran denomination. Mr. Nairn, though no politician, is of Republican sentiment, and a substantial member of the community.

JOHN NORTON, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born Jan. 12, 1830, in Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to America with his parents when he was but 2 years of age. His parents were Richard and Sarah (Richardson) Norton, and were born, respectively, July 24, 1784, and Nov. 5, 1787. His parents located in the southeast portion of Harrisville Township, now owned by Samuel Norton, the brother of the above. John was raised to farming, and continued under the paternal roof until he was 30 years of age, at which time he formed a matrimonial alliance with Sarah Winters, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, Aug. 7, 1842: their marriage was duly celebrated according to the laws of the commonwealth, March 7, 1860. Her parents were William and Ann (Freeman) Winters, who emigrated to this county from England in the year 1848; her father, now a resident of Chatham, having passed his three-score years and ten; his wife passed to her rest March 19, 1879. After Mr. Norton was married, he resided three years in the northeast part of the township, then removing to Chatham, resided until 1866, when he located in the extreme southwest corner of the

township, a part of which farm was settled and cleared up by Isaac Rogers. To Mr. Norton have been born six children—Ira D., Charles E., John A., Alice E., Clara E. and Albert Foster. Mr. Norton has a good farm of 212½ acres, and, with the exception of $400, has acquired it through hard labor, and the daily practice of rigid economy.

WILLIAM F. NYE, farmer and Infirmary Superintendent; P. O. Whittlesey; was born April 2, 1816, near Glen's Falls, Washington Co., N. Y. His father's name was Timothy, who was born Sept. 6, 1780, in Woodstock, Vt., and was married to Mary Lewis, Dec. 19, 1806, she was born May 1, 1788, in same State. Timothy Nye was a millwright and built many mills in that locality and in Canada. To this couple were born eight children, five of the number grew up. The family emigrated West in the fall of 1817, arriving Nov. 1, to Westfield, locating a short distance west of the "Center," where he purchased 63½ acres of land and built the log cabin where Ezra Booth's house stands, it being at that time, about the third one in the township; at least, there were not enough men in the township to raise it; assistance necessary was obtained from Harrisville Township. Here he died July 5, 1846; his wife survived him many years, and died at her daughter's in Iowa, November, 1878. William F. remained at home until he was 22 years of age. He learned the carpenter's trade, and worked with his brother for several years, in this and other counties, and some in Illinois. Sept. 15, 1845, he was married to Fannie Phillips, who was born in Westfield Township Sept. 20, 1823; is of a family of six children, herself and five brothers, who were born to Calvin and Sallie (Briggs) Phillips; he was born near Bennington, Vt., May 13, 1785, she in Taunton, Mass., Dec. 9, 1789, and emigrated to Westfield, in 1819, and was elected Justice of the Peace, his commission being signed by Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, May 5, 1823, and was probably the first Justice of the Peace in the township; the instrument of judicial authority is now in the possession of Mr. Nye. After the death of Mr. Nye's father, he purchased the homestead, and bought the heirs' interest, and was a resident of the township until 1874. Since that time, he has been Superintendent of the County Infirmary, taking possession March 1, same year, which position he has since retained; his administration and good management of the institution have been satisfactory to the people. To him have been born three children—Mary, now the wife of Ebenezer Bissell, of Westfield; Clara, now the wife of Rev. A. McCullough, of Coshocton County, and George, yet at home. Mr. and Mrs. Nye are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father was identified with the Free-Will Baptists, and was one of the prominent and official members of that denomination, and largely influential in the formation of the church society in that township. Since 1863, Mr. Nye has given his attention to farming exclusively, his tools are laid by, as the companions of other days. Cast his first vote for Harrison, and has, to the present, been true to his first conceptions of political preference. The old Phillips farm, consisting of 160 acres, in Westfield, is under his control and ownership.

FRANK O. PHILLIPS, farming; P. O. Whittlesey. Born Jan. 1, 1858, at La Fayette Center, the second child born to Oscar and Sarah (Simmons) Phillips. Frank's early boyhood was spent in school, receiving the advantages afforded both in common district and the high school, at Medina. His father being a farmer, our subject has been reared to this business, and is now engaged in carrying on the farm for his father, who resides in Medina. Jan. 29, 1879, he was married to Emma Steele, born April 13, 1860, in Canaan Township, Wayne Co., Ohio. She is a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Blizzard) Steele. Mr. Steele was born in Orleans Co., Vt., July 11, 1822. He was a son of Samuel, who was born in Connecticut, 1781, and was a lumberman. The mother of Samuel Steele, was Betsey Hoisington, daughter of John S. Hoisington. Samuel Steele came West, locating in Wayne Co., in 1826, where he lived until he came to this county, in 1872. Elizabeth Blizzard, the mother of Mrs. Phillips, was born in Wiltshire, England, March 1828, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Pierce) Blizzard, to whom were born six children. Mr. and Mrs. Steele were married Nov. 13, 1853. Three children have crowned their union, who are—Lucy J., now Mrs. Charles Stickney, of this township; Emma, the wife of Frank Phillips, our subject, and Samuel, at home. The Phillips farm entire consists of 260 acres. For a more extended history of the Phillips family, the reader is re-

ferred to the biographical sketch of Capt. Oscar Phillips, of Medina, who is the father of our subject.

H. S. PROUTY, carpenter and joiner, Whittlesey. Among the worthy mechanics of this township, is Henry S. Prouty, who was born Sept. 22, 1841, in the town of Madrid, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and came to this county with his parents, when but 2 years of age. His father's name was Jefferson, born Aug. 4, 1804, in Vermont State, son of Stephen Prouty, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The mother of our subject, was Esther Underwood, prior to her marriage with Mr. Prouty. To them were born five children, all of whom are now living, whose names are Adelia, now the wife of F. B. Clark, Treasurer of the County; Celestia, now Mrs. N. P. Robbins, of Fostoria, Seneca Co.; Henry S., of this township; Horace F., of Lincoln Co., Kan., and Lydia L., unmarried. Henry S. left home at the age of 16, and for eight years worked out by the month on a farm, then learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and, since that time, has been engaged in that business, being a good mechanic, his services are always in demand, and is known as an honest workman, and has been employed in the erection of many of the farm structures in the surrounding county. Has good property at La Fayette Center, all of which has been the result of his own industry. Aug. 18, 1872, he married Florence A. Prentice, born Aug. 17, 1850, in Harrisville Township, the second child of William and Phœbe Prentice. Her father is deceased, her mother yet resides in Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Prouty have no issue. Mr. Prouty's brother, Horace F., was for three years a soldier in the late war, serving in Co. B. 42d O. V. I. Mr. Prouty's ancestors have been Democratic in their political sentiments, but our subject, since his majority, has been affiliated with the Republican element.

L. M. PIERCE, farmer; P. O. Medina. The Pierce family trace their ancestry to Abraham Pierce, who came to America three years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and settled in Plymouth Colony. From him has descended the above-mentioned gentleman, who was born July 20, 1810, in Hardwick Township, Otsego Co., N. Y. He was the eldest child born to his parents. His father was Capt. Isaac Pierce, whose wife was Polly Webb. Isaac was born Sept. 15, 1784, in Peru Township, son of Levi, who was born in Millbury, Mass., Feb. 26, 1739. He was a son of Shadrach, whose birth occurred July 8, 1717, who was a son of Isaac, who was a son of Abraham, who was the patriarchal ancestor of the family. In referring to the published history of the Pierce family, are found some very interesting facts in relation to the family, several of whom held high official stations in both civil and military life. The marked characteristics of the family seem to have been great manly vigor, longevity, and a high sense of probity, honor and moral integrity. Levi was the grandfather of our subject, to whom were born eleven children—ten sons and one daughter—whose names were as below, which he arranged in rhyme, as follows:

Abner, George and Ben,
Eli, Liberty and Hen,
Levi, Shadrach and Dan,
Isaac and Sarah Ann.

Isaac, the father of L. M., was a house-carpenter and farmer, member of Masonic Fraternity, and an officer of the militia, first commissioned as Ensign in 1824, promoted to Lieutenant in 1827, and Captain in 1829, and honorably discharged in 1832. His sons were Lorenzo M., William, and Benjamin, who was in the late war; was Justice of the Peace, and a Representative of the General Court in Boston; the youngest being Alva B. The father died April 28, 1867; his wife, Sept. 1, 1866. Lorenzo M. was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1833, he came West to Medina Co. and took up 112 acres in this township, which land he now owns, for which he paid $3.50 per acre. That season, he chopped down about 3 acres, and hired 4 acres cut. Sept. 23, 1835, he was married to Emeline Branch, born July 30, 1811, in the town of Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., the eldest daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Thompson) Branch, who were early settlers in York Township, and among the prominent families of the county, who came West, locating in York Township, in 1832. In June, 1837, Mr. Pierce and wife returned to this county, and soon erected him a cabin, moved into the same and was happy. He has since been a constant resident of the farm; has been reasonably successful; has an excellent farm, consisting of 170 acres, which is favorably located, and but three miles distant from Medina. Of a family of eleven children, ten grew up, who are Ellen, now the wife of Norman Everson, President of the National

Bank in Washington Co., Iowa; Amelia M., Mrs. C. J. Warner, of Medina; Isaac L., lost his life in the defense of his country; he was shot Sept. 13, 1864, and died the day following, near Harper's Ferry, where he was taken and embalmed, and sent home to his parents; he had served out his term of three years' enlistment, and had re-enlisted; he was a brave and valiant soldier; was among the number who pursued John Morgan in his raid through Kentucky and this State, and was present at his capture; Harriet, married Lieut. H. A. Howard, now near Red Cloud, Webster Co., Neb.; Sarah, Mrs. L. H. Kimball, in Neenah, Wis.; Elisha B., in Nebraska; Julia, wife of Mr. J. W. Warren, now Sheriff of Webster Co.; Ara B., in Nebraska; Melva A. and Edwin D., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have, for many years, been members of the Congregational Church, of which he is Deacon. Mr. Pierce, though 70 years of age, yet retains the vigor of his earlier years, and which is characteristic of the family. His grandfather, when at the age of 87, mowed, in one half-day, with a scythe, 1 acre of heavy grass. Mr. Pierce has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and his residence of over fifty years in the township has established in the community his character as an upright man and a Christian gentleman.

S. S. PALMER, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; was born Aug. 27, 1830, in Island Creek Township, Jefferson Co., Ohio, the second of a family of four children, born to George and Elma (Coulter) Palmer; both were born in Jefferson Co., his birth occurring Oct. 17, 1806. He was a son of Nathaniel Palmer, who emigrated from Washington Co., Penn., to Ohio, when it was a Territory. Indians were, at that time, more plentiful than the whites. Jefferson Co. was the place of his settlement, where he raised a family of children, who were afterward among the early settlers in other localities. The circumstances attending the deaths of Nathaniel and his wife are worthy of a passing notice. His death occurred in Richland Co., while absent on business. A messenger was at once dispatched to his wife, informing her of the sad news. While on his way, at "Elkhorn Tavern," he was met by a second messenger, bearing the intelligence to him of the death of his wife, their deaths occurring within twelve hours of each other. Of the family born to George and Elma Palmer, are James, now in Guilford; S. S., of this township; Allen, and Sarah (Mrs. John D. Grafton), of Jefferson Co., Ohio. All of the above were born in the log house their grandfather Nathaniel built, which had but one small window, several feet from the floor. The door was a massive one, of two inches in thickness, of black walnut. The father of our subject died Oct. 29, 1863. His wife yet survives him, and resides in Guilford Township. S. S. remained at home until his 22d year; came to this county in 1852; worked one year for his brother in Guilford. Feb. 10, 1853, was wedded to Elizabeth Vaughn, who was born July 10, 1832, in Washington Co., Penn. Her parents were Andrew and Drusilla (Shane) Vaughn. He was born Jan. 2, 1806, in Washington Co., Penn.; he was a son of Joseph Shane, whose wife was a Storer; he was from New Jersey, and settled in Washington Co., Penn. Drusilla was born Aug. 10, 1812; she was a daughter of Henry Shane, whose wife was Elizabeth Palmer before marriage. Henry Shane was born at the foot of "Ginger Hill," in Washington Co., and emigrated to Jefferson Co. at an early day, and finally located in Montville in the spring of 1845. After our subject was married, he moved to the extreme southeast corner of this township, where he purchased 75 acres, remaining on the same until 1875, when he sold, and removed to his present place, consisting of 101 acres, situated one mile south of the Center. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Palmer's family, on both sides, were strict adherents of the Old School Presbyterian doctrine. The father of S. S. was a man of excellent information—a great reader—and had a very retentive memory, and was an excellent citizen. S. S. and wife compose their entire family, having no issue.

THOMAS PALMER, farmer; P. O. Chippewa Lake; is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Dicky) Palmer; Jonathan was born Oct. 12, 1804, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; son of Nathaniel Palmer, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio when it was a Territory, locating in what is now Jefferson Co. Jonathan, his son, at the age of 16, went to learn the blacksmith's trade. March 19, 1829, he was married to Elizabeth Dicky, who was born in Jefferson Co. Dec. 15, 1803; of a family of ten children—five brothers and five sisters—she being now the sole survivor of the family. Her parents were William and Margaret (Francis)

Dicky; he was a Pennsylvanian, and was there married, and came West to Jefferson Co. about the time the Palmer family arrived. Mrs. Palmer's mother was a native of Ireland. William Dicky was a blacksmith by trade, at which he worked for years. His son John came to this county at an early time, purchasing 800 acres of land located in Westfield and Guilford Townships. To him were born three children; but two of the number grew to manhood—Samuel R. and Abram. Jonathan came to this township in March, 1835, and purchased 90 acres in the southeast part of the township, which land was unimproved—not a stick had been cut. He afterward built a frame house—the first one that was built in the neighborhood—and, for several years, experienced many of the ills and inconveniences which are incident to pioneer life in the settlement of a new country. After a life of usefulness in the community, as an upright man and worthy citizen, he passed to his rest Oct. 4, 1875. His worthy companion yet lingers to cheer and comfort her son Thomas, with whom she has resided since the death of her husband, both having been members of the Presbyterian Church for many years. He was an old-time Whig, and, afterward, was affiliated with the Republican party, and was Postmaster at the time of his death. During the existence of slavery, he was always strenuously opposed to slave traffic and the extension of slave territory. The subject of this sketch was born on the farm upon which he now lives, Dec. 15, 1839, and has ever been a resident of the home family. Oct. 10, 1872, he was married to Almira Henry, who was born in Montville March 10, 1841, daughter of Robert and Almira (Clark) Henry. He was born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., April 20, 1789, she June 7, 1801; they were married Nov. 20, 1826, and emigrated West in 1835, to this county, settling in Montville. To them were born six children—Patrick, Horace, Andrew, Albert, John and Hiram; but five are living—Horace, in Michigan; Albert and Andrew, in Chicago; Hiram, in Montville (and herself). Her father died Sept. 29, 1862; his wife yet survives him. Thomas Palmer, our subject, is the only son of his parents; he has one sister, Mrs. Joseph H. Barrett, of this township. When Mr. Palmer died, he had 150 acres of land, to which Thomas has since added 110, making now in all 260. He is a successful farmer, and one of the township's best citizens. His matrimonial union has not been crowned with any family additions in the way of children. Mr. P. is a man of good information, and, like his worthy paternal ancestor, is a stanch Republican.

L. D. PHINNEY, retired farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; is a native of Connecticut, born September 7, 1807, the youngest child of his parents, who were Benjamin and Hannah (Yeoman) Phinney; he was born about the year 1876, his wife one year later. To them were born nine children, eight of the number attained to man's estate. The family were all born in Connecticut, but removed to Oneida Co., N. Y., when L. D. was a lad of tender age. His boyhood days were spent at home, and attending the common district school, which he did not appreciate as he might have done, consequently his education was not as thorough and comprehensive as his opportunities afforded; he continued at the parental home until he attained his 4 and 20 years. During this time he was engaged on the farm, assisting his father in the duties of the farm. Oct. 20, 1831, he was married to his present companion, whose maiden name was Laura Houghton, whose place of nativity was Maryland Township, Otsego Co., N. Y., time of birth April 15, 1809; her parents were Ebenezer and Margery (Bigelow) Houghton; to them were born eleven children, but five lived to be grown. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Phinney, they remained on the farm of his father until 1856, when he emigrated to this State, settling at La Fayette Center, where he has since been a constant resident. Their marriage has been crowned by the birth of three children, whose names are Loring H., Eben H. and Emily J. Mr. Phinney is now the only surviving member of the Phinney family. Mrs. Phinney has two sisters, Emily, Mrs. Seth P. Duncan, in Oswego, N. Y., and Rebecca, Mrs. Isaac Blair, of this township; her parents died in this township, her father in 1857, mother in 1860. They were both members of the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Phinney has been a member since 16 years of age. Mr. Phinney has been successful since his advent to this place—coming here with but $50 in money, he has acquired his present home, and 136 acres of land; having sold off a portion, has now 104 acres, and is enjoying the comforts of his home

in the eve of his life, surrounded by his wife and children. Mr. Phinney has always lived a quiet life, taking but little interest in political matters, living, in the main, a quiet and unostentatious life; he is a member of the Congregational Church, and a respected member of the community. Sent one son, Eben H., to defend our nation's honor, he serving as a member in Company "B," 42d O. V. I., for three years, and returned home to his parents safe and sound, from the changing vicissitudes of civil strife. He was married Oct. 22, 1865, to Caroline Jacobs, adopted daughter of John Jacobs; has two children, Elsie D. and Ervine L.

EDWIN R. RICE, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; was born Sept. 22, 1832, in Genesee Co., N. Y., and came West with his parents when he was but 2 years of age. His parents were James and Rhoda (Ellsworth) Rice. He was a native of Genesee Co., born 1805; his parents were of German descent. Rhoda was a daughter of Ira Ellsworth, of Scotch parentage. James Rice, upon his arrival to this county, selected as his place of location the center of this township, on a tract of 110 acres, upon which there had been but slight improvements. His family consisted of his wife and nine children. But five of them attained their major years, who were Jane, now Mrs. Horace Prouty, of Lincoln Co., Kan.; Amanda, Mrs. Amos Boice, of this town; Phœbe Ann, now in Kansas (unmarried); Edwin R. and James A., of this township. Edwin was but 13 years of age when his father died, but remained with his mother on the homestead until he was 23 years of age, when he went to Bureau Co., Ill., where he spent three years. During this time, spent one winter in Allegan Co., Mich. Returning to this township, on the homestead, remained until Sept. 24, 1861, when he enlisted for three years in Co. B, 42d O. V. I., and served out his term of enlistment. For one year served in the Regimental Hospital. Was at Arkansas Post and Cumberland Gap, and participated in several skirmishes, and returned home, receiving an honorable discharge Sept. 24, 1864. Sept. 26, 1865, married Alvira McDougall, born Sept. 4, 1843, in Hinckley Township, daughter of Dougall McDougall, whose wife was Rosilla Doane, born July 17, 1818, in Greene Co., Vt. He was born Aug. 22, 1814, in Canada. He was a son of Dougall, whose father was likewise of the same name. Mrs. Rice's grandfather on her mother's side was Isaiah, and of Yankee stock. Since Mr. Rice was married, he has been a constant resident of the township. Since 1872, has resided on the homestead, which consists of 80 acres. Five children have been born them—Rhoda R., Perry J., Ruthie P., Anna E. and Libbie E. Mr. Rice and wife are of Christian faith. His father and mother were members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Rice's parents were members of the Christian Church, termed by some "Disciples." Farming has been the business in which he has been engaged. While his ancestors were members of the old Democratic party, the young stock of the name have walked in Republican ranks.

ANSON RANDALL, farmer and trader; P. O. Medina. Esquire Randall was born Feb. 6, 1823, in Saybrook, Middlesex Co., Conn., eldest of a family of three children born to Stephen and Phœbe (Wood) Randall. He was born in Norwich, Conn. He was a surveyor and a seafaring man; was a Captain of a merchantman. He went on the sea at the age of 10 years, and followed the ocean for forty years. His father before him was a seafaring man also. Phœbe Wood was a daughter of Richard, who was a son of Jesse Wood. The Randalls are of Scotch descent. Stephen was twice married; first to Cetura Fanning, and by her had ten children, two of them died at sea. Stephen came to Connecticut, Middlesex Co., where Anson was born. After abandoning his ocean life, locating in Susquehanna Co., Penn., in 1825, where he lived until 1832, when he came West, locating in Bath Township (then Medina Co.), where he purchased 70 acres of woodland; lived there two years and taught school; then moved near the "Croton House," where he lived two years; during these times, he experienced no little privation. Finally came to this township after living one year in Chatham, and settled in the north part of the township, where R. B. Hart now resides. This farm, he cleared up and remained on it up to the time of his death, which occurred in his 82d year. Anson took charge of the farm at the age of 18. Oct. 18, 1844, was married to Elizabeth Jamison, born in Canada, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Long) Jamison; he was born Sept. 24, 1792; both natives of Canada. After the marriage of Mr. Randall, he settled on the homestead. His wife died March 25, 1863, leaving five children; three living—

Minerva, in St. Joe Co., Mich.; Stephen H., in Gratiot Co., Mich.; Lewis G., in Sturgis, St. Joe Co., same State. Mr. Randall's present wife was Maria Zimmerman, born in Plain Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1829, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Patterson) Zimmerman, he was a native of Pennsylvania, she of Maryland, Mrs. Randall being their only child. April, 1879, Mr. Randall located on the farm he now owns, consisting of 109 acres, situated on the south side of the Smith road, which Mr. Randall helped cut out when he was a lad of 16. For several years he has been engaged in importing and breeding Spanish merino sheep. For sixteen years, was engaged as traveling salesman, selling and introducing agricultural implements and all kinds of farm machinery, having a range of several counties. Mr. Randall's father was a Jackson Democrat. Anson was first identified with the Abolition party, but, in later years, has been a Republican. Has served as Justice of the Peace nine years, and been twelve years Assessor. Has two children by last wife—Lillie M. and Alfred B.

JOSEPH ROBB, farmer; P. O. Chippewa Lake; was born Oct. 7, 1808, in Chester Co., Penn., of a family of thirteen children, he being the second in order of birth, all of whom were born to James and Sarah Russell; his father's name was Joseph, who was a native of Scotland. The Russells are likewise of Scotch extraction. Joseph's father had four sisters and three brothers—William, John and James; the sisters were Isabella, Hannah, Jane and Mary. Joseph was raised to farming pursuits. In 1827, he removed West with his parents to Milton Township, Wayne Co., Ohio. His father was in limited circumstances, and was not in possession of means to purchase land at his coming, but rented several years before purchasing. Joseph lived with his father several years after he became a man, and attended to his father's business. April 2, 1835, he was wedded to Mary L. Lance, who was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1814. She was a daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Lee) Lance. The Lances are from New Jersey, and the Lees from Virginia. After Mr. Robb was married, he lived one year in Guilford; then returned to Wayne Co., where he lived three years. In 1839, he came to this township, and has since remained; first purchased 100 acres of unimproved land and began in the woods; the first year he cleared 15 acres, and, continuing on, he in time transferred the forest growth to cultivated fields. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and, though beginning with nothing, he has, by patient industry and frugality, acquired a good home and a competence for his declining years. To him have been born two children—Henry N. and Sarah. Henry died in February, 1870, aged 29; his death fell with such force upon the mind of his mother that her reason became dethroned, and she died in 1871. Sarah is the wife of John Stone, of Milton Township, Wayne Co. March 5, 1874, Mr. Robb was married to Mrs. Sarah Chapin, whose maiden name was Hawley. She was born in Solon, Cortland Co., N. Y., April 9, 1813. She was a daughter of Stephen and Polly (Welch) Hawley; he was a native of Connecticut, she of Dutchess Co., N. Y. To them were born a family of seven children. The family came West in 1837, and located in Pittsfield, Lorain Co., Ohio. Mrs. Robb's first husband was Norman Chapin, a native of Cortland Co., N. Y.; to them were born two children, none living; he died in 1868. Mr. Robb has three brothers—Jackson, in Weymouth; Franklin, in Kansas, and John, in Henry Co., Ill. Mr. Robb has for many years been a consistent member of the Baptist Church. He has now an excellent farm of 125 acres.

REV. PEMBERTON RANDALL, farmer and minister; P. O. Whittlesey; is among the acceptable and efficient ministers who, for many years past, have proclaimed the glad tidings of the Gospel, and endeavored with anxious solicitude to administer to the spiritual needs of sinful humanity in this county. He was born Oct. 6, 1807, in Lebanon Township, New London Co., Conn., of a family of three sons and four daughters, he being the eldest of his brothers and the second of the number born. His parents were James and Joanna (Pemberton) Randall. His place of birth was in Chatham, Conn., in December, 1778, his wife being born in August, two years later, in the same State. The Randalls are of Scotch and the Pembertons of English descent. Mr. Randall's father was a blacksmith, which trade he followed nearly his entire life. Our subject's early life was spent in the agricultural districts, and, while he attended school to some extent, his hands were not strangers to the use of the implements of husbandry. About the

age of 20, he embarked for himself, having obtained education sufficient to enable him to teach the "young idea," which vocation he followed during the winter, and working by the month on the farm, $10 being his compensation per month at the time he embarked in the profession. Until 31 years of age, he was thus alternately employed. Three years later, he married Maria T. Beebe, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., and then moved westward to this county, locating in Granger Township. Being impressed that it was his duty to enter the ministry, and the better to qualify himself for that important position, he attended Geauga College, and studied the languages until he obtained satisfactory knowledge of the same. Upon his return, came to Medina, where he had the pastoral charge of the Free-Will Baptist Church at that place for some time, and since has preached regularly up to 1878, and at regular intervals up to the present time. He has been instrumental in doing much good, and through his efforts many have been caused to turn from the error of their ways and found comfort and salvation through the atoning merits of the Redeemer. Mr. Randall's father moved to this county in 1838, and settled in Granger; finally moved to Summit Co., where he died in 1849; his wife survived him until 1854. Of the brothers of our subject living are D. P. Randall, now of Sharon Township, and David A., who is the author of that interesting work entitled "The Handwriting of God in Sinai and the Holy Land." He resides in Cleveland. One sister is in Medina Township, Catharine, now Mrs. W. H. Witter. To Mr. Randall have been born ten children; but five of the number are living—Theodore B.; Thomas P.; Maria T., now Mrs. G. O. Chapman; Sarah A., Mrs. McKay, and Lydia E. T. B. is now teaching in this county; Thomas P. is in Lincoln Co., Kan., also Mrs. Chapman; Mrs. McKay is in Cleveland; Lydia E. at home. Mr. Randall has always been a man of great industry, never desiring to be idle. Early in life, he took up the trade of his father, and has had for many years on his place a shop, in which he spends much of his time in mending and keeping in repair such implements and tools as may need such attention upon his farm. Though never much interested in political matters, yet he has always been Republican in sentiment. He sent three of his sons to defend the flag of our Union. David A. died in the service; Theodore B. served three years in Co. K, 8th O. V. I. Thomas P. was in the 166th, and re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. Mr. Randall's youngest son met with a tragical death by the discharge of a gun in his own hands in December, 1879, while in Kansas. He was 23 years of age.

G. M. SHAW, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; born July 19, 1838, in York Township, this county. His parents were William and Hannah (Peacock) Shaw, both of whom were natives of England. He was born June 1, 1800, in Yorkshire, and was a son of John, also; Hannah Peacock was born in the same shire, Nov. 20, 1800, daughter of Thomas Peacock, of English birth and parentage. Moody, the middle name of our subject, was from his grandmother, who was a Moody. The Moodys in England were of the best families, and were heirs to a large estate, which one of the number forfeited by marrying contrary to the wishes of her parents. George M.'s grandfather's daughter was a Moody. She ran off and married a footman, and, as a result, her parents cut her off with a shilling. The parents of our subject emigrated to this country in 1829, locating four years in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and came to this county in 1833, and purchased 60 acres in York Township, for which he paid $3 per acre. A log cabin was hastily constructed. The forest soon melted away under the devastating influence of his labor and perseverance. After eighteen years' residence, he had accumulated 209 acres of land, which was at this time pretty well improved. He then moved to Montville Township, where he remained until his death, Sept. 3, 1869, being worth at the time of his death about $20,000, all of which he had made since he came to this county. G. M. is of a family of ten children, whose names are John, now of Montville; Ann (Mrs. John Eggleston), in Seville; Jane (Mrs. A. G. Miner), in Medina; Thomas, in Montville; William, in Brunswick; Hannah (Mrs. Thomas Peacock), in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; G. M., in this township; Emelina, in Medina; Mary A. (Mrs. Daniel Harrington), in Michigan; all now living. Our subject remained at home until Dec. 25, 1859, when he was married to Ann Fretter, who was born June 15, 1839, in Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio, daughter of Henry and Mary (Askill) Fretter. He was born in Northhamptonshire, Eng., Nov.

11, 1799. He was a son of John, who was born in 1759. Mary Askill's father's name was John. Mrs. Shaw's father came West in 1835, locating in Avon, and to him were born nine children. Six grew to maturity—Jane, now in Michigan; John, in Minnesota; Thomas, in Grafton; Henry W., in Michigan; Joseph, in Litchfield. Mrs. Shaw had three brothers who served three years in the late war—Thomas, Henry and Joseph—the latter losing his right arm. The family above mentioned moved to York in 1859. Mr. Fretter died April 6, 1877. His mother is still living. After Mr. Shaw was married, he remained in York until 1866, when he moved to this township and purchased 105 acres, where he now resides. He has now 180 acres. He, like his father, is a successful financier. Being a hard worker, and having a valuable helpmeet and an industrious family, he is destined to attain still greater ends than those already accomplished. He has a family of nine children, whose names are Lyman J., Early P., Zada P. (more commonly known as "Dot"), Gilmore S., Frank E., William H., Kittie May, Lena E. and Alonzo E. Mr. Shaw, in connection with his farm, is running a thrashing machine and clover huller, and is a great man for encouraging the use of machinery in all departments of husbandry. Both Mr. Shaw and wife are members of the Universalist Church at Westfield.

G. SPITZER, farming and stock-raising; P. O. Medina; is one of the foremost and leading agriculturists and stock-raisers in the township. His birth occurred Nov. 7, 1817, in Glennville, Schenectady Co., N. Y. His parents were Nicholas and Nancy (Bovee) Spitzer, whose births were, respectively, Nov. 26, 1784, and Nov. 19, 1791, and were married in the same county as born. The grandfather of our subject was Garrett, whose name he now bears. The Spitzer family, according to the tradition, came originally from Holland, and from here they removed to England, and were among the gentry of that time, yet, from some cause not now known, their financial condition became impaired to such an extent that they were induced to join the hardy yeomanry to better their condition. They came to America through the influence of Garrett's father's uncle, who was a Surgeon in the English army, and, having been in New York prior to the Revolution, gave such a glowing description of the Mohawk and Hudson Valleys to his friends upon his return, that they were induced to cast their lots and fortunes with those of Northern New York. The Spitzer family that came to this county was headed by Nicholas, who gathered up his personal effects and embarked for the Buckeye State, starting September 5, 1836, which time, our subject states, there was a heavy frost, the effects of which were seen the entire journey. Arriving here, Nicholas purchased 112 acres of land at $11 per acre, there being about fifteen acres "slashed." Garrett being the eldest of the family of the boys, and while he was rather disheartened at the appearance the country presented, yet he reasoned with the wisdom of a philosopher that as they were *here*, the better plan was to "pitch in" and make the best of it, and what was wanting in surroundings they might supply by hard labor. The result was, that in the fall following, they had forty acres well fenced, and in three years' time the farm was cleared. The day our subject attained his majority, he contracted for 75 acres of land of King and Gun. He hadn't a dollar to pay down, but he had credit, and in three years' time had it cleared. During this time he made his father's house his home; and having a cabin under way, and had the cage nearly complete, his next object was to secure the bird. Their nuptials were duly celebrated Nov. 21, 1844, his bride being Mary J. Branch, who was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., March 22, 1827, she being the youngest of a family of nine children, who were born to Elisha and Sallie (Thompson) Branch, who were also natives of the same State and county. His birth occurred April 9, 1787, that of his wife July 3, 1788. Their marriage occurred Oct. 3, 1810. They came West in 1832, and located in York Township. After purchasing his land, he had $25 left. Here they settled and remained until their death, which occurred Nov. 14, 1856; that of his wife, Feb. 13, 1867; they were members of the Congregational Church, and were the stanch representatives of that township. Their children are as follows: Emeline, of this township, the wife of L. M. Pierce; Betsey, Mrs. B. B. Hudson, of Detroit, Mich.; he was killed by the railroad; Rev. Edwin T., of Somerset, in Michigan; Cecilia, Mrs. A. C. Bowen, of York Township; Cordelia, the wife of S. F. Judson, elected County Treasurer, Benzonia,

Mich., fall of 1880, who was accidentally killed; Nathan E., of Williamson, Mich.; Sarah, Mrs. Albert Mead, in Michigan; Hannah, Mrs. H. J. Williams, of Oberlin, and Mary J., Mrs. G. Spitzer, of this township, who is the worthy spouse of our subject. Of Mr. Spitzer's brother's family now living, are Aaron B., in York Township; Jacob, in Chatham. Mr. Spitzer lived nine years on the farm he first owned, then purchased where he now resides. He has 500 acres of land, which is well improved and stocked with sheep, which he makes more of a specialty than of any other stock. His efforts have been crowned with marked success. If he has succeeded better than many other men, it is because he has worked harder, and planned better, and grasped the opportunities whenever presented, making them serve his purpose. Raised up with limited education, his usefulness and natural promptings have always been hampered from the lack of a liberal education, whereby he might have attained much more satisfactory results in other spheres of labor that his aspirations have pointed out. Has been a man of great energy and business enterprise, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits, not seeking publicity of office, though, at the solicitations of friends, has filled some important positions of trust and honor; served several years as Director and Adjuster in the Ohio Farmer's Insurance Company. Has been a man of excellent health, and temperate in his habits. For many years has been a member of the Congregational Church, and has ever borne his part as a citizen in the community as neighbor and friend. To them have been born eight children —Alice M., Mrs. A. M. Loomis, Jones Co., Iowa; Eva, Mrs. W. C. Lyon, in Amherst; A. T., Amherst, in this township; Aaron D., in Jones Co., Iowa; Adelbert L., banker in North Amherst; Francelia J., Louetti M. and Bessie.

A. D. SHELDON, farmer and county surveyor; P. O. Whittlesey. Amos was born Feb. 27, 1845, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., the only child now living, born to his parents, who were Hiram and Eirene (Jacobs) Sheldon. Hiram was born June 22, 1798, in Montgomery Co., N. Y. He was the fourth of a family of eight children, who were born to his parents, six of whom reached man's estate. Amos and Anna (King) Sheldon—he was born May 10, 1769, in Sheffield Co., Conn., also his wife, in March 17, 1770 His father's name was Elijah, who was wounded in the Revolutionary war. Hiram, at the age of 10, removed with his parents to Herkimer Co., N. Y., where his father died March 10, 1832, his wife following him Nov. 12, seven years later. Hiram was raised to agricultural pursuits, remaining with his father until 22 years of age. Left home, stayed one year, and returned home, and cared for his parents until their decease. July 1, 1830, he was married to Miss Jacobs, who was born Sept. 29, 1805, in Hillsboro Co., N. H. She was a daughter of John and Sallie Jacobs. Emigrated West in May, 1849, locating on the farm he now resides upon, consisting of 120 acres, near La Fayette Center. The father of Amos is yet living; although past his fourscore years, he is yet vigorous and in the enjoyment of a reasonable degree of health for a man of his years. His companion has several years since passed to her reward. For forty years, Mr. Sheldon has been an acceptable member of the Close Communion Baptists; his life and association with the world, has been in harmony with his profession. Has lived an honored and highly respected member in the community, and as he now stands, with one foot almost upon the other shore, he is waiting the call of the Master, and is like a shock of corn fully ripe and ready to respond to His call. Amos was but a lad of 4 years when his parents came from the Empire State. His home has since been on the farm his father located. His early boyhood was spent upon the farm and in attending school, which advantages he improved, and for ten terms, he has wielded the "birch," and taught acceptably in the county. Has been a man of more than ordinary ability and research, his qualifications being recognized to that extent that the people have called upon him, through the ballot box, to look after the school and township's interest, as School Director, Township Clerk and Trustee, and Land Appraiser. In 1874, he was elected County Surveyor, and since re-elected at different times, and is at this time (1881) the incumbent. May 6, 1866, he became the husband of Cordelia Childs, who was born in this township, Aug. 18, 1842; she is a daughter of Charles and Sallie (Adams) Childs. He was born Dec. 14, 1802, in Vermont. She in New York. They were married Dec. 12, 1837, and came West in 1833, locating in this township. To them were born a family of twelve children, including triplets. Amos D.

has four children—May E., Emma I., Bert C and William H.

S. P. VAUGHN, blacksmith; P. O. Whittlesey; is one of the eldest resident smiths in this part of the county. He was born July 20, 1828, in Mercer Co., Penn. His parents were John and Hannah (Phew) Vaughn. He was born about the year 1801, in Washington Co., Penn.; his father's name was Joseph, to whom were born Nancy, Thomas, Betsy, Lydia, John, Andrew; of those living are Thomas, now in Pennsylvania, and Andrew, in Michigan. Samuel P. emigrated West with his parents in 1845. His father located in the township east of the lake, where he purchased 40 acres, where he lived five years; then moved upon Short street, where he remained until his decease, which occurred in 1862. S. P. remained at home until 22 years of age; his father being a blacksmith, and from him received his first lessons in iron working. In 1850, he located at the Center, at the place he now occupies, and has since been steadily engaged at his trade. The same year he came (1850), July 31, he married Maggie Ormsby, who was born Nov. 29, 1834, daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Wolfcale) Ormsby. He was born in 1801, in Chenango Co., Penn. He was a son of George, who was a native of Ireland; of Scotch and Irish parentage. He died in 1871, at the age of 97. Nancy Wolfcale was born in 1805, in Loudoun Co., Va. Her mother's name, prior to her marriage, was Belinda Ashton. Her husband's name was John Wolfcale. To George Ormsby were born four children—Margaret, Anna, Joseph and Alexander, all deceased. To Alexander were born ten children, nine living—George, in Mahoning Co.; Abraham, in Wells Co., Ind.; Sarah, Mrs. Henry Taylor, in Washington Co., Wis.; Mrs. S. P. Vaughn; Anna, Mrs. Joseph Rich, in Wells Co., Ind.; Martha, Mrs. Aaron Osborne, of Isabella Co., Mich.; Nancy, Mrs. William Schoonover, in Wells Co., Ind.; John H. and Oliver A. in Wells Co., Ind. Alexander Ormsby removed to Ohio at an early time, locating in Mahoning Co., where he lived until 1852, when he removed to Wells Co., Ind.; settled in Union Township, in the wilderness. To Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn have been born five children; but one now living, Rosa M. Mr. Vaughn has now been here over thirty years; he came here poor, yet has, by diligence and attention to his business, acquired a good home, besides has valuable property in Cleveland. He is one of the best smiths in the county, and always does honest and satisfactory work. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church twenty-six years.

N. H. WYATT, transfer; Clyde, Sandusky Co.; was born May 7, 1831, in Steuben Co., Wayne Township, N. Y.; son of Jonathan and Phœbe (Buck) Wyatt. He was born in August, about the year 1776, in Providence, R. I.; he was a son of Stutely Wyatt, who was a near relative of Sir John Wyatt, who came over from England in the Mayflower, in 1620. Phœbe Buck was born in the northwest part of Pennsylvania, Oct. 22, 1804; daughter of Benjamin Buck, who was of German descent. In 1835, the Wyatt family emigrated West to Montgomery Township, Ashland Co., Ohio, where he purchased 40 acres, situated one mile north of the town of Ashland, where they lived until Feb. 22, 1843, when they located in this township, southeast part, on the farm now owned by Mr. Kiplinger, where he remained until his death, which occurred in June, 1871. He was a man of but limited education; was a man of industrious habits, and for fifty years was a member of the Regular Baptist Church. During the war of 1812, he "drew at nine drafts" and came free each time, and volunteered at *last.* To him were born seven children, all of whom attained mature years—four of whom are living—Susan, Mrs. Richard Stevenson, now in Kansas; Ann, now in Dade Co., Mo., the wife of Robert Baubelle; Marvin B., in Clyde, Sandusky Co.; and Nicholas, our subject, who is the eldest of the number. At the age of 21, he hired out to work by the month. In 1854, he went West to Winnebago Co., Ill., and engaged in farming pursuits. Feb. 16, 1857, was married to Harriet M. Blair, who was born in this township July 7, 1839, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Blair, of this township. Mr. Wyatt was a resident of Winnebago Co. for seven years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 74th Ill. V. I., serving three months; then was transferred to second battalion, Co. H, and was in charge of a company of pioneers of the Pioneer Corps, whose place was in the advance of the army to pioneer the way for the advancing columns—build bridges, and lay pontons across rivers and large streams not fordable, and were often under fire, when in the discharge of their duty. Served twenty months in this capacity, was then transferred into the 1st U.

S. Veteran Engineers, Co. F, where he served until the termination of the war. July 23, 1864, was Gen. Wood's Orderly, was bearing a dispatch to Gen. McPherson, and saw him shot from his horse, and was the first man to pick him up and place him in others' care. Upon his return from service, lived two years in this township, then removed to Clyde, Sandusky Co., this State, where he has since resided and is permanently located, and is engaged in the transfer and draying business. Of five children born him, three are living Clara E., a teacher in the public schools at Clyde; Eddie and Harriet. Mr. Wyatt had two brothers in the late war; Joel served eighteen months in the 6th O. V. C.; since dead; has one child, Stella. Marvin B., enlisted first for three months in Co. K, 8th Ohio. After serving his time, he re-enlisted for three years, serving out his time; was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and was left for dead on the field. The Wyatt family are true and loyal Republicans.

W. H. WIDEMAN, farmer; P. O. Medina; is a native of this county, and was born in Guilford Township Sept. 10, 1831, the ninth child, in order of birth, born to his parents, who were Jacob and Anna (Guisinger) Wideman. At the age of 15, he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade; after its completion, he worked at jour work until he became of age, at which time he and his brother John rented the home farm, which they carried on in partnership for four years; he then bought out his brother's interest, carried on the same for three years longer. Nov. 19, 1847, he was married to Mary E. Shank, born Oct. 25, 1841, in Guilford Township, whose parents were Michael and Polly E. (Wideman) Shank (who was a daughter of John Wideman). Mrs. Wideman was of a family of three children, who were Henry and Mary E., both deceased, she being the sole survivor of the children. Her father died when she was young; her mother has since married and now resides in Michigan. Since Mr. Wideman abandoned the anvil and forge, and entered the marriage relation, he has made several changes, and, though contrary to the adage that "the rolling stone gathers no moss," his several changes have resulted favorably to himself in a financial manner. His first removal from the home farm was to Chatham, where he purchased 71 acres—which was settled by one Blake—which he left after a residence of three years, and returned to the old farm, remaining a short time, then removed to Westfield, purchasing a farm in the northern part, south of Chippewa Lake, where he lived until he removed back to Guilford, and was engaged in running a saw-mill for two years; then sold out and bought the William Shook farm, which he owned three years, then sold and in the spring of 1870, moved to his present place of residence, his farm, a tract which was settled by George Wallace, consisting of 125 acres. Mr. Wideman is one of the township's best citizens; is esteemed and highly respected by all who know him; is a man of liberal thought and generously disposed to all enterprises, which are calculated to advance the common interests of the people. Of five children born him, but three are living —Bertie M., Flora Dell and Harrison Blake.

J. L. WIDEMAN, farmer; P. O. Medina; born in Guilford Township, Feb. 17, 1840; the second of a family of five children, all of whom attained the years of manhood and womanhood. The parents of the above were Philip and Elizabeth (Lance) Wideman. His father was named Philip, whose father was a native of Germany, and emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the last century. The father of our subject was born in Canada, near Toronto; was of a numerous family, fourteen being the number born, twelve came to maturity. The family left Canada and came to this county when it was new, the grandfather of John L. making a settlement in Guilford when his son Phillip was young, who made a commencement in that township, where three of the children were born, viz., Sarah A., Mrs. J. H. Johnson, of this township; John L. and Mary E., Mrs. J. J. Lance, of Chatham. About 1845, the family moved to Chatham, where William H., and Lorinda (Mrs. James Boyce) were born. Philip Wideman died October, 1850; his wife survived him until Aug. 15, 1868. John was a lad of 10 years when his father died. His mother subsequently married Philip Long, and with them the children lived until coming to mature years. John L. was brought up to farming, which business he turned his attention to as soon as he became his own master. Jan. 2, 1862, he was married to Laura Young, who was born March 18, 1841, in Strongsville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, whose parents were Alva and Lucretia (Thompson)

Young; both were natives of Vermont, and came to Chatham over forty years ago, and were the authors of eight children. After Mr. Wideman was married, he remained on the home farm. Remained in that township until 1871, when he moved to his present location in the extreme northwest corner of this township, where four townships meet, Litchfield, York, La Fayette and Chatham. Mr. Wideman has a good farm of 111 acres, a successful farmer, and the father of four interesting daughters, whose names are Ida J., Edith A., Bertha M. and Amy L. Mrs. Wideman is a member of the U. B. Church.

G. W. WALTZ, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; born July 3, 1829, in Alleghany Co., Md., the fourth of a family of six children who were born to George R. and Catharine (Houser) Waltz. George R. was born in Maryland, and was a son of John. Catharine Houser was a daughter of David Houser. John Waltz, the grandfather of G. W., was a native of Germany, and emigrated to this country, locating in the Middle States. George R. Waltz emigrated West with his family to Wayne Co. in this State, landing Oct. 20, 1835, remaining there during the winter, and located in this township in the spring following, where he had previously purchased 110 acres, on Lot 10, in the northwest part of the township, which was unimproved, and which cost him $5 per acre. He had built him a cabin previous to his moving his family; the cabin was standing amidst the forest, just enough trees cut to admit standing-room for the cabin. When they drove the wagon in loaded with the family, it had to be backed out the same course it was admitted. At this time, our subject, G. W., was a lad of 7 years. Of the family now living, of his brothers and sisters, are Mary A., now Mrs. S. Wares; Sevilla, the wife of Peter Bowman; Eliza, now Mrs. W. E. Moulton; and Catharine, now Mrs. John L. Waltz—all residents of this township. George R., the father of G. W., remained upon the farm as long as he lived, as did his worthy companion. Both were members of the United Brethren Church, he being one of the first members of that society, being a member before the organization of the church, and gave liberally toward its support, donating the ground for the church and cemetery, and was a man highly esteemed in the community as an upright man and consistent Christian. His death occurred Sept. 3, 1854; that of his wife Nov. 22, 1875. George W. left home at 21 and hired out by the month, working five years in succession for one man in Litchfield. Jan. 3, 1855, he was married to Mary Ann Bowman, who was born Dec. 6, 1835, in Chippewa Township, Wayne Co., this State; she was a daughter of John and Sarah (Traxler) Bowman; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 11, 1808, she Jan. 5, 1810; they were married Dec. 18, 1828. Their deaths occurred as follows: His decease was Aug. 7, 1865; his wife's, Dec. 22, 1876. To them were born a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living. The parents of the above were members of the Christian Church for many years prior to their death. For twelve years after G. W. was married, he lived on the home farm; he came to the farm he now owns, in 1869, and has since remained. Mr. Waltz, during the late war, was among the number who volunteered their services in the defense of their country's flag, leaving his home and family to battle for the maintenance of the principles similar to those for which our forefathers contended. He enlisted, Sept. 22, 1861, in Co. B, 42d O. V. I., as private, receiving the rank of Sergeant by promotion afterward. He participated in the first battle of Vicksburg, Middle Creek, Arkansas Post, rear of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and other engagements of a minor character; with the exception of a slight wound in the hand, he came through sound in body and limb, after serving out his three years' term of enlistment. Since his return home, he has been engaged in farming. He has a farm of 76 acres, upon which he has erected, since his purchase, substantial improvements in the way of buildings. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church at La Fayette Center, of which he is a Deacon, he having been a member of this order for twenty-five years. They have three children—George P., Effie, Dora and Rhoda Irene.

J. L. WIGHTMAN, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey; born in Jefferson Co., Rodman Township, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1828; is the youngest of a family of eleven children, eight of the number grew to maturity; but three of the number are living—Nancy, Mrs. Simeon Boynton, of Norwalk; Nathan and James L., of this township. The Wightmans are of Scotch descent, and, according to the tradition, seven brothers originally

came from Scotland and settled in America; from them originated the different families bearing the name. The parents of our subject were Nathan and Betsey (Osgood) Wightman. Nathan was born in Vermont April 8, 1780, and went to Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he was married, and removed West in 1833, locating in this township, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1859. His companion died soon after his arrival to this county. James L. was but a lad of 6 when he was left motherless. He lived then with his sister Nancy the greater portion of the time until he attained his manhood, at which time he was found working out by the month. In the spring of 1850, caught the gold fever and went across the plains on foot, driving four yoke of oxen, standing guard every alternate night over their camp, as "eternal vigilance was then the price of safety," as Indians were plenty and only wanted an opportunity to do their work. After a journey of 105 days from St. Joe, Mo., they reached Hangtown, now Placerville, the place deriving its name from the number of men who had "stretched hemp" upon a certain oak tree. Mr. Wightman was one of the petitioners to the Legislature, to have it changed to its present name. Soon after his arrival, entered the mines, having expended all his surplus funds in tools and a week's provisions. In the spring he had saved $661 clear of all expenditures. His gold was every night deposited in the bank, which consisted of a large buckskin belt strapped about him—the combination he never lost—nor was he debarred from entering at will by the modern appliance of the "time lock." Being in the water so much, his health becoming impaired, he planned a trip to Oregon to recuperate his health; sailed from San Francisco on the New World. After being on the ocean fifteen days, found themselves 1,500 miles from their starting-point, and 1,000 miles "at sea;" finally, striking the trade winds, were wafted north, at last reaching the mouth of the Columbia River; landed at John Jacob Astor's trading post, called Astoria. After a visit in and about that locality for some time, returned to White Rock Valley, four miles from Placerville, where he engaged in the grocery business. After nearly one year's association in the trade, came out with over $1,000 net proceeds. Then resolved to return home, but, meeting with a friend, he was induced to return and engage in the milk business; bought some cows, and in a short time sold out to his partner, with a gain of $800. Returned home in August, 1852, on the Pacific; then on its trial trip on the mail route to New York. Upon his return home, located on the homestead now owned by his brother Nathan, where he engaged in farming. March 15, 1855, was married to Miss Bissell, daughter of E. Bissell, of Westfield, where she was born March 15, 1834, she being the second of a family of seven children, one brother and six sisters. Her mother's maiden name was Harriet Simmons. Since the marriage of Mr. Wightman, he has made several changes, but finally located at La Fayette Center, where he has 125 acres of land. Is a successful farmer, and raises the best of stock. Has 7-30 interest in twenty-one silver mining claims. Is one of the township's stanch men. Has three children—William B., Lucy M. and Charlie D. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. at Seville. Also of Medina Chapter R. A. M.

C. WHEELER, farmer; P. O. Whittlesey. Among the prominent farmers of this township that have attained their present position solely through their own individual and personal merits is Charles Wheeler, who was born in Wiltshire, England, July 15, 1820. His parents were Richard and Elizabeth (Gasten) Wheeler He was raised a farmer, and was early in life kept closely at home, not even having the advantages of the common school. His education was confined to the use of the plow and other agricultural implements, indiscriminately. Thus schooled to hard labor and rigorous economy, he launched out into the world with the resolve that he would some day rise above the level of common yeomanry, and press his way up to the ranks of independent husbandry. July 31, 1850, he was wedded to his worthy helpmeet, whose name was Mary Blizzard, born May 12, 1820; she was a daughter of Thomas and Catharine Pierce Blizzard, both natives of the same place as Mr. Wheeler. Soon after the marriage of our subject, he sailed for America, coming direct to the Buckeye State, and making his first halt in Jackson Township, Wayne Co., but remained there but a short time, when he moved to this township in 1851. When he started to housekeeping, after buying a few necessary articles, all the money he had left was 25 cents. Their outfit was neither grand nor expensive, it all being second-hand. His stove

(if such we may call it) cost $2.50, with a leaky tea-kettle, an old bedstead, some dishes which were given them. These, with a stool and broken chair, constituted, in a general way, their outfit for housekeeping. His first purchase of land was 9 acres, which he sold soon after, and purchased 65 acres, but remained on it but nine months, making his first permanent location where he now resides. His first purchase here was 40 acres, for which he paid $30 per acre; he next added 40 more, and yet another, and, lastly, he added 62½, making, in all, 182½ acres, which is under good improvement, and is well stocked with cattle and sheep. His farm, situated northwest of and adjoining Chippewa Lake, is ornamented by a modern style farm-house, erected in 1880, and one of the best in the township; and, for all of these, he owes no man a dollar. His motto in life has always been, "Pay as you go," and, for the last twenty-four years, he has never run an account or made a bill with any man but what would be followed with immediate settlement; has never entered suit against any man, nor has the same been served upon him. The fruits of his merriage have been four children, but three living, viz.: Lavina, now married, and residing in Guilford Township; Richmond R. and Bradley, at home. Mr. Wheeler, though not a member of any church, is an often attendant at the house of worship, and contributes to the support of the Gospel.

HARRISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ANDREAS, farmer; P. O. Lodi; born in Northampton Co., Penn., Sept. 6, 1810; the eldest son and second child of a family of twelve children, six girls and six boys, born to George and Margaret Habberman, both of whom were born in Lehigh Co., Penn. At the age of 15, he went to learn the carpenter's trade; came West to Mansfield in 1837, and to this township in 1839, where he purchased 91½ acres, which was unimproved. He continued at his trade, hiring his clearing done. In 1850, he abandoned his tools, and since has confined his attention to farming; has now 201 acres of land, upon which are two sets of farm buildings, which were all erected by him. His present residence was constructed in 1874. His first marriage was with Hannah Balliet, in 1834, by whom he had one son, Josiah, now in Kosciusko Co., Ind. She died Jan. 12, 1837. His present wife was Maria Weider, born Dec. 25, 1812, in Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Bessinger) Weider. She came to this country in 1835. Their marriage bears record Feb. 13, 1840, and has been crowned with five children, who are William, in La Grange Co., Ind.; Phean, now Mrs. George Stone, of Michigan; Susan, now Mrs. George L. Leashells, of Lorain Co., Ohio; Louis, of this township; Rebecca, at home, a lady of intelligence and refinement, and was, for several years, engaged as a teacher of the young idea. Mr. Andreas cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and still adheres to those principles as essential to the maintenance of true government. A member of the Reformed Church, as well as the greater portion of his family, who have grown up to honor him and to perpetuate his virtues as well as his name.

H. AINSWORTH, banker, Lodi; was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1812; son of Avery, whose birthplace was in Fair Haven, Conn., Oct. 30, 1780, whose father's name was Henry, born in January, 1755, in Old Woodstock; who was a son of Daniel, born about the year 1724, near Plymouth. The Ainsworths are of English descent, and can trace their ancestry back to the time of the landing of the Pilgrims, in 1620. At the time of the birth of Mr. Ainsworth, the country was involved in war, and, when he was but three weeks old, his parents, and all in the neighborhood, were driven off by the British and Indians, and their houses burned and stock driven away. Avery, the father of Henry, was a physician, and followed his occupation as long as he lived. To him were born four sons—Talcott, Judah T., Henry and Avery. Three of the number came West—J. T., Henry and Avery. Judah T. settled in Medina; Henry and Avery in Lodi. Mr. Ainsworth came West in 1835, to Cleveland, having with him at the time $100 in money, which he lost through an

unfortunate investment. He then turned out to work, and, in the summer of 1837, he came to Lodi, having then $500 in money; his brother having about double this sum, they resolved to embark in the mercantile business—first building a house, which absorbed nearly all their funds; but they succeeded in making a start, there being but a few houses in town at that time. This partnership continued about two years, when he engaged in the farming and milling business, continuing at this for two years; he then went to Huron Co. and engaged in the mercantile business, where he stayed two years and a half, when his brother died. He returned to Lodi, and engaged in business, the agreement being, that, so long as his brother continued in business at Lodi, he would never compete with him. Continuing merchandising until 1862, he sold out to Welch & White. Subsequently, he and other parties started a National Bank, he acting as Cashier, this association lasting until 1876. He then began busines upon his own account, and has since been conducting it, and, notwithstanding his unfavorable beginning, he has now about 1,000 acres of land in Kansas, Missouri and this State, and a handsome competence besides. Jan. 1, 1839, he was married to Elvira Harris, born in this township, April 25, 1819, daughter of Judge Harris; by this union, two children were born, neither of them now living. He is a zealous and stanch member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a liberal Republican.

SAMUEL BAKER, farmer; P. O. Burbank; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., June 28, 1832; his parents were David and Melinda (Cocherell) Baker, the former born in 1796, in Franklin Co., Penn., the latter same place, removing to Loudoun Co., they remained until about the year 1833, when they came West to Wayne Co., Ohio, near Doylestown, remaining a short time, afterward moved across the line into Medina Co., Guilford Township, where his father purchased 80 acres of land, for which he paid $4 per acre; he finally returned to Wayne Co., where he died Dec. 11, 1864; his mother still survives, being 68 years old. Upon the Baker side of the family, they are of English, and upon the mother's of Dutch, descent. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Samuel learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for several years. At the age of 27 he became the husband of Jane Norton, who was born in York Co., Penn., March 4, 1830, of a family of eight children born to Hugh Norton. After his marriage, he located on the farm he now owns, having now 120 acres, and is located southeast of Lodi two miles; he is a self-made man; began without means, and has accumulated what he has by hard labor; he, having been prudent in his management, has secured his present home and surroundings; he is a member of the United Brethren Church, and, though not much interested in political affairs, yet votes the Republican ticket.

W. C. BAILEY, hotel, Lodi; "Mine Host" of Lodi Hotel, who is the owner and proprietor of said institution, was born May 6, 1823, in Middletown (now Cromwell), in the State of Connecticut, and is the eldest son of William and Betsey (Combs) Bailey, to whom were born eight children, five girls and three boys. He was born in 1786, in Haddam, Conn.; he was a ship carpenter by trade, which business he followed until his death, which occurred in 1858. William C. early in life entertained a desire to follow his father's chosen vocation, and, as soon as the opportunity presented itself, he commenced learning the trade which he has since followed for the greater part of his life; he came to Cleveland November, 1861, where he worked at his trade two years; at this time there being a demand for gun-boats, he went with others into Alabama and Tennessee, where he spent the winter of 1863–64, at Bridgeport, Ala., where the Government had a force of men building vessels to go into immediate service. From this point, he went to Chattanooga, then to Decatur, remaining until the close of the war, at which time he returned to Cleveland, and to Huntington, subsequently, where he engaged at the house carpenter business, following the same for eight years. Feb. 22, 1872, he moved to Lodi, where he purchased the Lodi Hotel, and has since been the proprietor of the same, is a kind and obliging landlord, and is ever ready to gratify the wishes of his guests, and well merits the liberal patronage which he receives; was married to Harriet Worthington, born at Deep River March 23, 1826, in Middlesex Co., Conn., daughter of Alfred and Sarah Southworth. Of three children born him, two are living—Alfred W. and Edwin C. Not a member of any church or of any society, but is a man of broad and liberal views, kind-hearted and of tender sympathies, square and upright in his deal-

ings. Politically, he was formerly Democratic, but, since Buchanan's administration, has been a stanch and solid Republican.

MRS. CECILIA CRISWELL, P. O. Lodi. Mrs. Criswell was born March 21, 1838, in La Fayette Township, and is a daughter of William A. Carlton and Lydia Ann Thomas, his wife. He was born in Canada Feb. 7, 1812, and is of English descent. His wife was a native of New York, and came West with her parents when she was an infant. He came West to Portage Co. at the age of 15, where he married Miss Thomas, Nov. 11, 1836, and came to La Fayette Township, where they settled in the woods. Of twelve children born them (eight boys and four girls), ten of the number grew to manhood and womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Carlton still reside in that township. Mrs. Criswell was first married Jan. 29, 1857, to William Lewis, who was born in this township April 12, 1832, son of Elisha and Jane (Huntsman) Lewis. Mr. Lewis was accidentally shot April 1, 1873, leaving no issue. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Criswell was married to B. F. Criswell, who was born in Stark Co. Feb. 6, 1826, who was a son of John and Dorothy (Gregory) Criswell. Mr. Criswell began in business in Lodi May 5, 1879, in the merchant tailor and clothing business. Mrs. Criswell has a good farm, which she carries on, yet resides in Lodi. Mr. Criswell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of a good family.

DR. A. E. ELLIOT, physician, Lodi; born Aug. 15, 1851, in Port Robinson, Welland Co., Ontario, Canada, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Darvy) Elliot. Andrew Elliot was born in Albany Co., N. Y., on the site where the city now stands. He was a son of Andrew, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. Elizabeth was a daughter of George A. Darvy, to whom were born four children—Barrett, Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth. Andrew Elliot, the father of our subject, was a cattle dealer, and was quite extensively engaged in the stock trade in Canada. The early boyhood of the Doctor was spent in school. At the age of 18, began reading medicine, and pursued his studies until graduation, receiving his honors in 1873, at Cleveland Medical College, when he began practice in Medina with Dr. Bean. In January, the following year, he moved to Lodi, and has since remained. His training and education in a medical way, being of the Homeopathic school, is in accord with the major portion of the citizens in this locality, and with the Doctor's popularity as a practitioner. He is having quite an extensive and lucrative practice. Few young men in the line of Materia Medica have been more successful than he, or are honored with a larger practice. Feb. 17, 1875, was married to Ella Gilbert, born in Akron, Summit Co., daughter of Joseph and Jerusha (Pettibone) Gilbert, both of whom were natives of Hartford, Conn. Jerusha was a daughter of Theophilus and Esther (Wetmore) Pettibone. Esther was a daughter of Jabius Pettibone. To Theophilus were born eleven children. Joseph Gilbert was a soldier in the late war; was a member of Co. G, 64th O. V. I., and died of disease at Nashville.

AARON ELDRED, farmer; P. O. Lodi. Among the old and highly respected residents of this township, who have seen much of frontier life, and was among the number who, during the war of 1812, were driven from home to seek shelter from the bloodthirsty savage, is Aaron Eldred. He was born Nov. 19, 1803, in Rome, N. Y., son of Moses and Pattie (De Witt) Eldred, to whom were born twelve children, Aaron being the fifth in order of birth. The family moved to Cleveland in 1811, which was, at that time, but a trading-post—one rude tavern, kept by one Carter, who was the first settler; also, Nathan Perry, who kept a store and traded with the Indians. The war breaking out, they were driven from their home at Dover, where they had located, they fleeing to Newbury for refuge. His father was out in the war, and was shot in the arm by an Indian, which rendered him unfit for further duty during the continuation of the war. His mother, in the meantime and afterward, kept tavern to maintain the family while at Lockport. He remembers being at the river, one day, and helping to transport some of Hull's prisoners across the river in a canoe, who, when across, said to him: "Son, we have no money; but, if we could get hold of Hull, we would use his hide for razor strops!" After the family left Lockport, they moved to North Ridgeville, where his father kept public house. At the age of 15, Aaron left home to "paddle his own canoe." He first learned the tanner's trade, at which he worked three years; then went to New York, where he

worked as common laborer on the canal; afterward returned to this State, where he was married to Louisa Emmons, who was born in Hartford, Conn.; she was a daughter of Harris Emmons. After marriage, he located at Elyria, where he purchased 60 acres of land in the woods, where he remained until 1838, when he located in this township, purchasing 101 acres, which has since been his constant home. He was formerly a Democrat, but, the question of slavery perplexing him, he could not harmonize it with his construction of Democracy, and has since cast his lot with the Republicans. Eight children have been the fruits of his marriage; all grew to maturity. Three of his sons served in the late rebellion—Jackson, in the 100-day service; Columbus and Danford served through the entire struggle, and were true and valiant soldiers. Danford is now an engineer on the Ft. Wayne Railroad; Wesley, in Michigan; Jackson, on Kelley's Island; Columbus died at Washington; Dama, now Mrs. H. Palmer, of Green Springs; Rosilla, Mrs. George Swift; La Fayette, a bachelor, and at home.

WARREN ELMER, retired, Lodi; was born Dec. 3, 1811, in Otsego Co., N. Y., son of Warren and Sarah (Johnson) Elmer. He was born in 1788 in New York, and died about the year 1818, leaving his son without a home. At the age of 14, his first business adventure was to borrow $10 of a friend, which he invested in medicine, and peddled. He commenced learning the shoemaker's trade, which, on account of the loss of an eye, he abandoned. In 1833, at the age of 21, he came West on the Erie Canal, reaching this township May 12, 1833. Began working out and has worked at 25 cents per day, and paid it out again to post a letter. Taking Mr. Elmer's life through, he has had quite a checkered career. July 10, 1836, he was married to Margaret Park, who was born in Green Township, Beaver Co., Penn., Nov. 12, 1811, daughter of John and Sarah (Patterson) Park, who came to this State in 1818. Came first to Wayne Co., and then to this county in 1830. He died in this county in 1864, she in 1876. Soon after Mr. Elmer was married, he moved into the hotel at Lodi. After running this a short time, he moved to the West part of the township and engaged in farming. Then followed teaming for several years. Afterward purchased a farm, which he subsequently traded for a stock of goods at Crawford's Corners, remaining here about five years. He then engaged in the show business of the panorama order, which he plied for three years. In 1861, he bought the Myer Hotel, and ran the same until the fall of 1870. During this time, he ran a hack and mail line from Wooster to Oleary's; at the same time carried on a livery stable. Sold out his hotel in 1870, and bought the place where Albert Harris now lives. Kept it but a short time, then sold out and built the house he now occupies in Lodi. He has since been retired from active business. Has been a stirring and bustling personage, sharp and shrewd, keen and quick sighted in a horse trade, always having an eye to the "main chance." As a hotel proprietor, his table was always well furnished, and he was noted as being an excellent provider, and, whatever the traveler might have to say against Mr. Elmer personally, he could never find fault with his table. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Democrat in sentiment, and has been from Jackson's time, and will ever remain true to those principles. Of seven children born him, but one is now living—Warren, born April 10, 1841. He was married, March 12, 1865, to Virginia M. White, who was born in Westfield Township Dec. 3, 1844. She was a daughter of Earl and Mary Ann (Mallory) White. Warren has three children—Katie, Maud and Morgan.

CHARLES FENSTERMAKER, farmer; P. O. Lodi. The above-mentioned gentleman was born Aug. 8, 1816, in Bedford Co., Penn., being the second child of a family of ten children who were born to his parents, John and Elizabeth (Smouse) Fenstermaker. Charles emigrated to Trumbull Co., Ohio, with his parents, when a lad of 8 years. His grandfather's name was Dewald. His wife was from Germany, whose services were sold, upon her arrival in this country, to pay her passage money. Charles' youth and early manhood were spent in hard labor. His father settling in the woods, much labor was required to prepare the land for cultivation. His father died in 1840, leaving the farm in his charge. He remained on the same and cared for his mother until Feb. 19, 1846, when he united his fortunes with Deliah Moyer, born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Gabriel and Hannah (Andrews) Moyer, who came West when she was quite young. Until 1853, Mr. F. has lived in Trumbull (now Mahoning).

Since that time, he has resided in this township. Has now 196 acres of land, which he has been enabled to attain by laborious application to his business and the exercise of frugal habits. Began with his hands and two shillings, which his father gave him. He worked hard and faithfully several years at low wages, the accumulation of which enabled him to make a purchase of a few acres, which was subsequently augmented by other purchases at different times, until he acquired what he now has, and with it the esteem of his neighbors and associates. Seven children have been born to him in the following order, viz.: Melissa (now Mrs. Levi Dague, of Chatham Township), John W. (this township), Gabriel F. (in Homer), Alice (Mrs. Dr. Britton, of Spencer Township), Augusta (Mrs. Joseph Rice, of Chatham), Hannah E. and Elsie May (at home). Is a member of the Reformed Church, his wife enjoying the same relation. In politics, he is liberal, yet adheres mostly to Jeffersonian principles.

JOHN W. FENSTERMAKER, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born in North Jackson Township, Mahoning Co., this State, Jan. 11, 1849; son of Charles and Delia Fenstermaker, who are among the highly respected citizens of the county. John was raised to farming; remained with his parents until he was a free man. Jan. 7, 1873, he was joined by the laws of the commonwealth to love, cherish and maintain Miss Nancy J. Woods, who was born in this county in 1851, whose parents were William and Catharine (Berkey) Woods, both from Pennsylvania. Since his marriage, he has been a resident of the place he now occupies, and is engaged in harassing the soil for his maintenance. He has three children—Myrtie, Maudie and Willie.

HIRAM A. FULLER, farmer; P. O. Burbank; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1830; was the second of a family of six children; three of the number grew to maturity. His parents were Augustus and Eunice Perkins. He was born June 28, 1804, in Bristol, Conn. He was a son of John Fuller. The Fullers and Perkinses are of English descent. Eunice Perkins was born Feb. 28, 1802, and a daughter of Elias Perkins, whose wife was a Hitchcock. Augustus Fuller emigrated to this State from Connecticut in 1836, and located in Wayne Co. at a place called Jackson, in Canaan Township, where he purchased 80 acres. Here the elder Fuller resided until his death, which occurred June 28, 1843. His business had been for several years in traveling for the Seth Thomas Clock Company in Connecticut. Hiram was but 12 years of age when his father died; was then raised by his uncle. After becoming of age, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he worked at some time. Afterward, he was engaged with Howard, Peebles & Company, and traveled for them four years. He then purchased 83 acres of land in Canaan Township, where he lived three years; then moved to Erie Co. February, 1860, purchased the farm he now owns, situated in the southeast part of Harrisville Township. He was twice married, first Feb. 12, 1857, to Amanda High, born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1833, daughter of John High, whose wife was a Sailor by name. Mr. High is of Wayne Township, Wayne Co., parents of Dutch descent, and from Lancaster Co., Penn. She died Dec. 28, 1869, leaving three children, two boys and one girl—David B., Sarah J., dead, and Frank. Nov. 2, 1872, was married to Mary J. Burns, born in Canaan Township, Wayne Co., Nov. 28, 1843, daughter of Edwin and Martha (McCreary) Burns. Has one child—Myra. He is a member of the United Brethren Church—wife, of the Presbyterian Church. His father lost his property by bailing, and Hiram began poor. He has now a good farm of 100 acres, and one of the best farm residences in the township, and an excellent farmer.

ELI M. FRARY, farmer; P. O. Burbank; son of Orange Wells Frary, who was born in Vermont in 1801, in the month of May, and emigrated West with his father, Elihu, who located in East Union Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, when Orange was 12 years of age. Elihu Frary, having been a man of business and considerable means, he became embarrassed in Vermont, by bailing the Sheriff, and, having it to pay, sought to better his fortune by migrating Westward. He was a blacksmith by trade. After several years' residence in Wayne Co., he moved to this township, locating in the south part, where he purchased 120 acres. Orange W. was married in 1828, to Jerusha Perkins, who was born in 1803, in New York State; her father's name was Josiah; the Perkins family are known as early settlers. Orange had learned the stone-cutter's occupation, which he worked at some time, assisting in preparing the stone for the Norwalk Court House. After his marriage, he lo-

cated in Huron Co.; lived there four years; returning to Wayne Co., where he purchased 130 acres "in the woods," where he built him a cabin and began clearing up his land; remaining here until 1848, when he located on his father's place, now owned by Eli M.; he died Sept. 1. 1852; was a consistent member in the M. E. Church, to which he was much attached, and gave the timber for building the first church erected in Burbank. Eli was born in Wayne Co., April 19, 1840, of a family of eleven, ten of whom grew to maturity. October, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 120th O. V. I.; was discharged, on account of disability, December, 1864; was at the siege of Vicksburg, and other important engagements. April 19, 1868, was wedded to Hattie Spiker, born in Wayne Co., Feb. 24, 1846, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wiler) Spiker, both natives of Pennsylvania, and now reside in Wayne Co. Mr. Frary is a member of the United Brethren in Christ; has been Class-leader for several years.

ARCH T. FEAZEL, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born in Wayne Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, March 15, 1818. He was the second of a family of twelve children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. His parents were William and Catharine (Clarke) Feazel, of Virginia stock, but, tracing back, are of Scotch and German extraction. William Feazel came West with his father, Barnard, about the year 1809, they locating in Wayne Co., entering land one-half mile north of Wooster, which was composed of a log tavern and one or two cabins. At the outbreak of the war of 1812, William Clarke, who was the grandfather of Arch, on the side of his mother, enlisted, and was made Drum Major, and served in that capacity through the war. Barnard Feazel was also a participant; he drove a four-horse team; Arch T. remembers of hearing him speak of hauling off the dead upon his wagon, where they were buried in long trenches. Arch T. made his father's house his home until after he was 30 years of age. During the early part of his life, he was engaged in carpentry. Jan. 24, 1856, he was united by marriage to Clara Hastings, born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1825, and is a daughter of Sidney Hastings, who was born in Massachusetts, and emigrated West in 1843, locating in Guilford Township, where he purchased land two miles and a half east of Seville; subsequently moved to Westfield Township, where he now lives. Feb. 22, 1872, he celebrated his golden wedding. Mr. Hastings has always been prominently identified with the Baptist Church, officiating as Deacon for many years; he is a strong advocate of the principles of temperance. Mrs. Feazel was for thirteen years a successful teacher. After Mr. Feazel was married, he settled in Wayne Township, Wayne Co., remaining there until 1874, when he moved to this township, locating in Lodi, where they lived until 1879, when he purchased the farm he now owns, situated north of Lodi about one mile and a half, and is composed of 107 acres, and is well improved, and a good body of land. They have two children—Clara J. and Ella L., the latter now Mrs. Dell Rogers. Mr. Feazel is a self-made man, and is affiliated with the Republican party.

A. W. FULLERTON, insurance; P. O. Lodi; was born March 23, 1834; son of John and Julia (Shriver) Fullerton, to whom were born ten children, A. W. being the eighth; all of them came to maturity; the first death occurred at the age of 32. John was born Sept. 11, 1791, in Franklin Co., Penn., and was married, Nov. 7, 1820, to the above-mentioned lady, who was born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 18, 1799. Her father's name was Henry, and was born in Maryland; his wife was Mary Ann Harbaugh. A. W.'s grandfather's name was John; he was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Maryland and settled near Chambersburg. John Fullerton, for several years ere he emigrated West, was superintendent of some iron manufactory in Pennsylvania. In May, 1844, the family emigrated West; located in Milton Township, Wayne Co.; purchased a farm; he remained until 1857, when he sold out and came to Westfield Township, and engaged in farming. April 3, 1866, the family moved to Lodi, where he died the year following, Dec. 9, 1867. For twenty years previous to his demise, he was blind, and A. W. being the youngest boy, his duty was at home to care for his parents. In 1860, he began in business for himself, and, for twenty years past, has been engaged with the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, one of the stanch firms in the West. He is one of their most efficient representatives. The length of time he has been with the company fully attests the appreciation they have of him. April 12, 1860, he was married to Mary Ann Luce, born in Wayne Co.

She died Feb. 5, 1865, aged 24 years and 10 months. Dec. 12, 1872, he was married to Katie Fasig, born Oct. 4, 1841, in Wayne Co., Ohio, daughter of John and Eliza Ann (Rickel) Fasig. Mr. Fullerton is a member of Harrisville Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 137.

WILLIAM F. FORD, Pension Clerk; Washington, D. C.; was born on the Emerald Isle, County Down, June 22, 1833, only son of John A. and Harriet (Hamilton) Ford, who were born March 12, 1778, and Aug. 23, 1790, respectively; are yet living. April 4, 1851, William set sail from Belfast, and, after a voyage of twenty-six days, he landed on American soil. September, same year, he came West to Ashland Co., making this his place of abode until 1855, when he came to Lodi. Up to this time, he was engaged in farming, not being afraid to labor. His hands were never idle. May 17, 1853, he was wedded to Lucinda Merryfield, who was born in Craftsbury, Vt., August, 1823. She died March 16, 1868, and her remains now repose in Lodi Cemetery. By her side lie her two daughters, Ellen A. and Effie E., the latter having attained 18 years of age at the time of her death. Had been attending Oberlin College, and only lacked two months of graduation. April 18, 1861, he was the first man in Medina Co. to respond to the nation's call, joining the 8th O. V. I., Co. K, for three months. Before his time expired, he re-enlisted in a regiment, May 26, and served until his discharge, March 2, 1863, which was on account of a wound received at the battle of Antietam, being shot in the hip with steel ramrod, and for several years after his return home he was unable to walk without the aid of crutches. In 1870, he was appointed as census enumerator, and had charge of five townships. March, 1871, through the influence of his many friends, obtained a situation as Pension Clerk at Washington, D. C., and has since been engaged in that city in the line of his duty, yet regards Medina Co., Harrisville Township, his home, showing his devotion to his friends and the town where the ashes of his loved ones sleep, by returning annually to vote, and, unlike the majority of the mass who hail from Erin's Green Isle, he is a true and loyal Republican, and has ever manifested his fidelity to the emblem of his adopted country. He has never recovered from the injuries he received at Antietam, the Government recognizing his disability, having him enrolled upon their list as a life pensioner, setting apart to his individual use $288 per year. Was formerly, before receiving his injuries, a man of superior strength and of splendid physique. Free and open in his manner, he is generous and public-spirited; his frank and manly manner has secured him a host of friends and admirers. In social life in Washington, he bears a prominent part. In Masonry, he is prominently identified, being officially connected with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of that city.

L. M. GRANT, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born in the town of Smithville, Chenango Co., N. Y., July 22, 1810; son of Elihu and Amy (Marsh) Grant; the former being a native of Massachusetts, while the latter was born in Vermont. The Grant family are of Scotch descent, and came West in 1831. At the age of 19, Loring began learning the shoemaker's trade, and since 1831, he has been a constant resident of this county. July 4, 1833, he was united in wedlock to Sallie Rogers, who was born December, 1811, in Smithville, same county and State as her husband, whose parents were James and Betsey (Marsh) Rogers. The fruits of this union are Julius A., now of Eden Co., Mich.; Francis O., now the wife of George Palmer, and Harriet (Mrs. William Drake). For several years after Mr. Grant came to this county, he was busily engaged at his bench, seeking to clothe the pedal extremities of his neighbors, and administer "lasting" benefits to the "soles" of his fellow-man. For several years past, he has abandoned his bench and "kit," and given his attention to his little farm. While his early school advantages were meager indeed, yet he has since his school-boy days, accustomed himself to continued reading and study, which have resulted in his being among the well-informed citizens of to-day. Has never been eager after this world's goods, being the rather content to have enough, than to "heap up" for others to absorb or squander, and has endeavored in his walk and life, to harmonize his religion with his acts in life, both socially and politically. During the existence of the anti-slavery party, he was in full accord with them, his sympathies being strongly enlisted in favor of the down-trodden race, and never failed to befriend them whenever opportunity afforded, and now that their shackles have fallen, his farther desire is to see them enjoy their

rights, such as the Constitution guarantees all its citizens.

ISAAC W. GATES, farming; P. O. Lodi; is a native of Medina Co.; son of Martin and Barbara (Amsbaugh) Gates. Martin was born Aug. 17, 1805, in Washington Co., Penn., and emigrated West, to Richland Co., when a young man, where he subsequently became the husband of Miss Amsbaugh, who was born in Richland Co. After their marriage, they located in Guilford Township, this county, where he had previously purchased land; here they located in the woods, and from that time forward have been constant residents of the township. To them were born five children, among whom was Isaac W., whose birth occurred July 21, 1842. Farming being his father's occupation, Isaac's youth and early manhood were spent at school, and assisting his father in the home duties. At the age of 20, volunteered his services in defense of his country's flag, enlisting in Co. I, 103d O. V. I., and served from Aug. 11, 1862, until the termination of the war, and was engaged in many of the hard-fought battles of the war; was in the 3d Division, and 23d Army Corps, and accompanied Sherman as far as Atlanta, thence with Gen. Thomas back to Nashville, to look after Gen. Hood's interests, finally joining Sherman's army at Goldsboro, N. C. During his entire term of service, was only absent from his command one week. Since his return home, has been engaged in farming. January, 1866, he was married to Mary Carlton, who is likewise a native of the county, born in La Fayette Township Aug. 26, 1847, and daughter of William Carlton, one of the prominent citizens and early settlers of that township. Two children, Eva L. and Lula H., are the fruits of their union.

W. B. GAYLORD, wagon-maker, Lodi; is among the thrifty mechanics of Medina Co., and, since 1852, has been identified with the mechanical, as well as the general interests of Harrisville Township. He was born July 8, 1827, in Portage Co., Ohio. His father was twice married. William being the second child of a family of four children born to his father's first wife, whose maiden name was Cynthia Bigelow, to whom he was married Jan. 14, 1819. Josiah, the father of William B., was born in Middletown, Conn., about the year 1795, and made his advent into this State cotemporaneous with the war of 1812, and was among those worthy pioneers whose strong arms and willing hands have leveled the forests and braved the hardships that have secured to their posterity the improvements of to-day. William was raised to maturity in Portage Co.; remained with the family until he arrived at maturity; then learned the wagon-maker's trade, and, in 1852, he left the place of his nativity and cast his lot with the people of Medina Co., locating at Lodi, where he associated in business with H. Selders, of this place, under the firm name of Selders & Gaylord, which partnership existed about five years. Since that time has conducted business on his own account. Oct. 10, 1853, he was wedded to Sarah Ann Gassan, a native of New York, born in 1831, and came West with her parents about 1832. Have one child—Mabel M. Mr. Gaylord's father was an old-line Whig of the stanchest type. His son has always been affiliated with the Republican party, and has served the township as Clerk for fifteen consecutive years; upon his last election, he declined further service. Has also served as Judge of Election for many years; and, since he was old enough to exercise his right of suffrage, has never missed an election.

NELSON HARRIS, merchant, Lodi; is a grandson of Judge Joseph Harris, who settled in this township prior to the war of 1812. Here upon the same ground that his grandfather purchased, was born Nelson Harris, the only child born to Albert and Evira Harris, whose birth occurred Sept. 11, 1831. Nelson was raised to farming, which he followed until 1865, when he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, under the firm name of White & Harris; this partnership existed one year and a half; then M. E. Mihills bought out Mr. White; then the business was continued on under the firm name of Harris & Mihills, which partnership lasted until 1875, when Mr. Harris bought his interest and carried on the business until April, 1879, when he moved to the place he now occupies, where he keeps a general stock of goods, including millinery. Feb. 22, 1855, was married to F. E. Jenne, who was born in this county, Litchfield Township, and is a daughter of A. S. Jenne, who was one of the early settlers in the county. By this union he had four children—Joseph W. (who, at his birth, had eleven grandparents), Rachel J., Adaline and "Bert." Is now serving as one of the

Directors of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, which position he has filled for several successive years. His farm, which is adjoining the town, he keeps stocked with cattle, and farms successfully. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 137, and, like his father, he is true to the principles which Gen. Jackson advocated.

ALBERT HARRIS, retired farmer; P. O. Lodi. Prominently identified with the history of this township is the Harris family, whose name it now bears. Albert, whose name heads this sketch and also whose portrait appears in this work, was a son of Judge Joseph Harris, who was born in Middletown, Conn., and emigrated West to this State in 1801, locating in Randolph Township, Portage Co., where he was married, Dec. 20, 1807, to Rachel Sears, who was born Dec. 22, 1792, in Connecticut. By this union, two children were born—Albert and Elvira. His birth occurred Sept. 20, 1808, and three years afterward moved with his parents to this township, his father having been out the year previous and made the selection and built a house for the reception of the family, which spot is where the town now stands. Here amidst the early and exciting scenes attending the Indian war, Albert Harris was reared. The settlements being far distant from each other, his early associates and playmates were the dusky youths of the red men, who roamed in lawless freedom over these hills and dales. As could be reasonably expected, school privileges were few, and Albert was not schooled within college walls, but received his "rudiments" within the confines of a log cabin, with its rude paraphernalia. At the age of 18, his father's health failing, the care of the farm devolved upon him. Feb. 15, 1830, he was joined in wedlock to Adeline DeWitt, who was born in Westminster, Vt. She died Feb. 21, 1873, leaving one child—Nelson. Since Mr. Harris' first arrival in this township, he has been a constant resident, and during a residence of nearly seventy years among the varied scenes, from the earliest to the present, he has ever maintained that uprightness and dignity of manhood that have been characteristic of him as a neighbor and valued citizen. Farming has been the business of his life. For several years was engaged in stock-trading, buying mostly for Eastern dealers. Oct. 28, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Lovica Parsons, whose maiden name was Thayer. She was a native of Massachusetts. The Harris family trace their nationality to Wales, whence emigrated three brothers, who settled in Middletown, Hartford and New York, respectively, and it is supposed that from these brothers, have sprung the Harris family.

J. W. HARRIS, clerk, Lodi; is of the fourth generation of the Harris family, beginning with Judge Joseph Harris; Joseph W. is the son of Nelson, who was the son of Albert, who was the son of Joseph, the pioneer of Harrisville Township. Joseph W. was born Oct. 1, 1859, in Lodi, and is the eldest of a family of four children born to Nelson Harris. Since attending school, he has been clerking in his father's store. June, 1879, he was married to May Loomis, only daughter of T. G. Loomis, one of the prosperous merchants and successful farmers in the township. One fact is worthy of especial mention, in connection with this brief sketch; at the time of Joseph's birth he was blessed with eleven living grandparents.

A. A. JOLINE, agent and farmer; P. O. Lodi. The Joline family are of French extraction. Henry, the father of Aaron, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1797, and emigrated to this State about the year 1820, locating in Chatham. His father's name was John, and was born in France, and emigrated to the United States not far from the middle of the seventeenth century, finally locating in Princeton, N. J., where Henry, his son, was born. The elder Joline was a minister, graduated at Princeton, N. J., and for forty years held the pastorate of one church—Presbyterian—and was an able divine. Henry, the father of Aaron, was a great hunter, and the woods and his gun had a greater fascination for him than the ax or agricultural implements. His wife was Eleanor Parsons, whose family were early settlers. Aaron's mother died when he was quite young, and he was then thrown upon his own resources early in life, without a friend or advisor. School advantages being of a limited character, working at whatever he could get to do at 25 cents per day, and by the month, he continued on until he obtained means to better his condition. April 20, 1853, he was joined in wedlock to Elizabeth J. Lewis, who was born in this township Feb. 1, 1835; she is a daughter of Elisha and Jane (Huntsman) Lewis. After Mr. Joline was married they moved to Chatham Township, where

they lived until 1867, at which time they moved to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where they lived until 1872, then returned to Lodi. Mr. Joline has an excellent stock farm of 320 acres near Waterloo, in Black Hawk Co., all of which is improved, and is now rented, bringing its owner a good per cent. Mr. J. has also choice property in town, which is snug, neat and attractive. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Harrisville Lodge, No. 137, and is J. W. of said body, and agent for the White Sewing Machine.

JOSEPH W. LINNELL, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born in Hartford Township, Licking Co., Oct. 14, 1838, the eldest of a family of three children, who were born to Joshua P. and Hannah B. Sampson. He was born in Licking Co., Granville Township, Dec. 11, 1809. His father's name was Joshua also. He is of the Linnell family who came from Granville, Mass., and located in Licking Co., in the early part of that county's history, mention of whom is made in the "Historical Collections of Ohio." Mrs. Linnell, the mother of Joseph W., was born in Newark, Essex Co., N. J., Feb. 14, 1816. She was a daughter of Benjamin Sampson, who was from Pennsylvania, and was a hatter by trade; afterward became a farmer, then settled in the West. He died Dec. 12, 1861. He was born in 1770. His wife (the mother of Mrs. L.) was Abigail Ball before marriage; she was born in 1775, in New Jersey, and married in New York, and to them were born twelve children, Mrs. Linnell being the fourth in order of birth; but six of the number came to maturity. After Joshua P. was married, he settled in Licking Co., where he was born, making this his home until 1842, when he moved to Brunswick, this county. He was a trader, and dealt in patent rights, and was a successful manipulator in this direction. He died in March, 1870, in Pittston, Penn., while on a business trip. Joseph W. was raised at home and had excellent school advantages afforded him, attending the common district school, and, afterward, Heidelberg College at Tiffin. After leaving school, his time for several years, was spent in seeing the sights and sowing his wild grain. Jan. 18, 1870, he was married to Clare Partridge, who is a native of Licking Co., born in November, 1843, a daughter of David and Laura (Gale) Partridge, who were natives of Vermont. In April, 1872, Joseph moved to the farm he now owns, situated two miles southeast of Lodi, consisting of 85 acres. Three children have been born to him, who are Mary, Mabel and Harry. For a young man, Joseph is much interested in political matters, and would think more highly of a man that would vote the Democratic ticket than one who was of his own political faith, and would not exercise his right of suffrage! Has served the township as Trustee for two years, and is enterprising and thorough in his business transactions.

TIMOTHY G. LOOMIS, merchant. One of the prominent and influential citizens of Harrisville Township was born in La Fayette Township, Medina Co., Jan. 28, 1834. He was the child of Milo and Lucy Ann (Greenly) Loomis. His father was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., in November, 1802. He emigrated West with his family in 1833, locating in La Fayette Township, Medina Co. At a later date, he removed into the Harrisville settlement, and located permanently. In common with nearly all of the other settlers, his store of earthly goods was rather limited. At the age of 13, young Timothy, the subject of this sketch, after having been given an education such as the settlement afforded, was indentured out, and, after serving a term of three years as clerk in the village store, he hired out to others, and gathered experience and showed business tactics. At the age of 21, he commenced business on his own responsibility, at Homer, having Mr. H. Ainsworth as a special partner. He remained in Homer two years, and then returned to Lodi, entering into the business firm of Mr. Ainsworth, and became one of its regular partners. This lasted for two years, and then, he, in the fall of 1856, embarked in a business venture of his own in Lodi, continuing in it until the present day. His portrait will be found in another part of this work. On March 27, 1855, Mr. Loomis was married to Susan Richards, who was born March 25, 1836, in Connecticut, and is a daughter of Chauncey and Susan (Root) Richards. Of this union there were two children, May C., now Mrs. J. W. Harris; and Milo R., who died at the age of 13 years. Mr. Loomis and his wife are members, in full connection, of the Congregational Church of Lodi. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Harrisville Lodge of F. & A. M. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 42d

O. V. I. (Garfield's regiment) as private. He was soon elected First Lieutenant, and served until July, 1862, when, on account of failing health, he returned to his home in Lodi. Two brothers, Aaron M. and Finney R., served in the Union armies from the beginning of the war until its close. Another brother is now Judge of Common Pleas, of Cook Co., Ill. Although Mr. Loomis has most of his life-time been engaged in commercial pursuits, his inclinations are decidedly for farming. He owns one of the finest farms in Medina Co., being located a mile west of Lodi, and embracing 375 acres of fertile land. He was the first to introduce short-horn cattle in Harrisville Township. The Loomis family traces its ancestors back to Joseph Loomis, who came over with the Pilgrim Fathers in the Mayflower. He has at all times been prominently identified with all educational, religious and social movements, and has always taken an energetic hand to promote the welfare of the community and the county.

MOSES A. MIHILLS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lodi; is among the worthy young farmers and representative stockmen in this township; was born Sept. 29, 1846; a son of William L. and Caroline (Frost) Mihills; he was born in Canada Nov. 15, 1816; son of Moses, to whom were born a family of ten children—William L., Washington, Norris, Uriah, Darius, Sylvester, Charlotte, Mary E., Alice and Amanda. To Aaron Frost were born Caroline, Harriet, Matilda, William, John; by Mr. Frost's second marriage were born Aaron, Rosetta, Charlotte and Sarah. William L., the father of our subject, came West in 1839; first located in Chatham, where he lived until 1847, when he purchased 50 acres in this township, where Moses now lives. To him were born four children—Merick A., now a manufacturer at Painesville; Merib A., in Ashtabula Co., the wife of William Main; Lee K., now in Osborne Co., Kan., an attorney at law. Moses A. was reared to farming, and has always remained on the farm. Nov. 29, 1866, married Elizabeth Brinker, born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Jan. 17, 1844; daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Poorman) Brinker; her father's name was Jacob Poorman, to whom were born Leonard, Jacob, Elizabeth, Catharine, Margaret and George. To Jacob Brinker were born George, Catharine, Henry, Mary, Elizabeth R., Abram, Sarah C., John S.; all living but Abram and Sarah. The family came West in 1856, locating in Chatham Township. Jacob Brinker was killed in July, 1876, being 67 years old. His wife now resides in Ashland Co. with her children. Since Mr. Mihills' marriage, he has been a resident of the farm; has 161 acres of land. Since 1875, has been engaged in breeding and raising high-grade and thoroughbred short-horns and Berkshire swine. His cattle are known as the Woodland herd, and he is doing what he can to encourage the introduction and growth of fine stock in his township and county. Mr. Mihills' brother Merick was a Lieutenant in the 178th O. V. I., and served through the greater part of the war. Mr. Mihills is enterprising, and deserving of success. He has two children—Ida M., born July 9, 1869, and Lyman U., born Sept. 13, 1872. Mr. M. is a Republican and a worthy citizen of the township.

PERRY MUNSON, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born on the farm he now owns May 4, 1830. His grandfather, Timothy Munson, emigrated West with his family prior to the Indian war, and subsequently located in this township upon a tract of land now owned by E. C. Loomis. His first place of stopping was at Wooster, where he remained one season only, then made his final settlement in Harrisville Township. Perry was a son of Samuel R. and Maria (Stockwell) Munson. Samuel was born at the close of the last century, in Vermont, and emigrated with his parents when a youth to Wayne Co. He was married to Maria S. Sept. 10, 1820, and soon after made the settlement where Perry now resides, and was one of the pioneers of the neighborhood. He died Nov. 9, 1842, aged 43 years; his wife Jan. 14, 1879. Timothy Munson died Aug. 25, 1845, aged 78 years; his wife, Abigail, May 5, 1828, aged 61 years. Perry was married, at the age of 25, to Rebecca Dawson; she died in 1856, leaving one child—Henry D. March 4, 1850, he was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Emily Rogers, born March 17, 1835, in this township; daughter of Perez and Polly (Phelps) Rogers, who was born in New York Aug. 24, 1800, she in Jefferson Co., same State, Jan. 22, 1811, and came West at the age of 25; to them were born four children; Perez died Sept. 1, 1838. Mrs. Rogers' mother's name prior to her marriage was Cynthia Lee, who married Roger Phelps, the

grandfather of Mrs. Perry Munson. But three of Perry's brothers and sisters now survive—Polly, now Mrs. John Poe, of California; Elizabeth, now Mrs. E. Chapman, of Wisconsin, and Lucy, Mrs. E. F. Miner, of Homer Township. Mr. Munson has four children, viz., De Witt, Herman C., Vernon and Altha J.

S. C. MUNSON, stock-raiser and farmer; was born March 24, 1825, in Wayne Co., Ohio, the third child of a family of seven children, born to Henry and Mary (Cutler) Munson. The Munsons are of English stock, and were among the early settlers in Connecticut. Isaac Munson, the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier under Gen. Washington, during the Revolutionary war, entering the ranks at the age of 15. Henry Munson was born in 1796, and came West to Wayne Co., in 1816, and was married, May 15, 1821, to Miss Cutler, and for nearly fifty years lived happily together, and raised a family, who have done honor to their parentage. He passed to his rest Dec. 1, 1861; his wife survived him until May 4, 1872. Samuel did not leave home until 23 years of age, March 16, 1848, when he was married to Jane Hughes, born in Wayne Co., Franklin Township, May 20, 1826, daughter of John and Jane (Fleniken) Hughes; he was born in Fayette Co., Penn., March 13, 1785; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., and came West with her husband in 1816, locating in Wayne Co., Ohio. The Hughes are descendants from the Emerald Isle, and, like the Munson family, were among the early settlers in Wayne Co. John Hughes settled in Franklin and was for some length of time Justice of the Peace; he died April, 1861. For three years after Mr. Munson was married, he lived on his father's farm; since 1851, he has been a resident of this township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, sheep being the kind he deals in most, and is successful as such, as well as his general farming; he has 500 acres of land, which compares favorably with any in the township. Of seven children born him, but six are living—Maria, Sophronia, Emma, Ezra, Cephas and Matie. Democratic in sentiment, yet not a partisan, he has always been independent of sects and denominations, and, though not at war with them, yet prefers to be unbiased and untrammeled by any strictures as such might impose. His aim has been to assist and co-operate with all measures that conduce to the public good, honestly and fearlessly laboring to promote good morals and encourage fallen humanity. His benevolence and generosity are commensurate with his means, and he is among the stanch citizens of the county.

ALEXANDER MAIN, farmer; P. O. Lodi; is a native of Scotland, born May 13, 1807. His parents were William and Margaret (Reed) Main, to whom were born thirteen children, seven boys and six girls. Alexander was raised to farming, and lived at home until he was 18 years of age, when he decided to learn the stonemason's trade. At the age of 20, he was married to Elizabeth Wilson, who was born July 22, 1809, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Richie) Wilson. In 1835, Mr. and Mrs. Main bade old Scotland good-bye, and embarked for America to cast their lots with the Western pioneers, arriving in July. They came to Medina Co., and located in Chatham Township, where he purchased 100 acres of land for $350. No improvement had been made; "not a stick was amiss." They erected a rough log cabin, 12x12 feet; parlor, kitchen, hall, dining-room and up stairs were all embraced in one. With some poles and an auger a bed was constructed, and some pegs inserted into blocks, afforded them chairs, and, with a few dishes they had brought with them from Scotland, they managed to make a showing of furniture, which, simple as it was, enabled them to make a commencement. They visited their neighbors, though distant, guided by the "blazed" trees. He subsequently added to his original purchase 75 acres, making 175 in all. In 1870, he sold 100 acres at $50 per acre, and the remaining at $35, and moved to Medina, purchasing 30 acres within the corporation. Disposing of it in 1873, he moved to Harrisville; located on a small place three-quarters of a mile north of Lodi, where he and wife are enjoying the evening of their life in quiet and happiness. Of eight children born them, six are living—William, now of Ashtabula; John, in Down; Henry, traveling; Elizabeth, Mrs. George Coy, of Westfield; Mary, Mrs. Alonzo Hyatt, and Margaret Ann, at home.

EDWARD MINNS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lodi. Foremost in the ranks of self-made men, who have arisen from poverty to plenty, is Edward Minns, who is a native of England, born in Norfolk Feb. 9, 1818, whose parents were David and Margaret (Dunt) Minns, all of whom emigrated to this State in

1836, locating in what was then Lorain Co., since Ashland. Edward's father was a man of limited means. He purchased, however, 23 acres of land, which he was unable to pay for, which Edward, from savings accumulated by day's work, applied to the discharge of the debt, and saved the home for his parents in their declining years. Edward remained with his parents and assisted in their maintenance until he was 25 years of age. Dec. 10, 1845, he sought the hand of Rachel Norton in marriage, who was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Jan. 1, 1819. Her parents were Richard and Sarah (Richardson) Norton. Six children have crowned this union, viz.: Margaret (now Mrs. Frank Richardson), Russell (who is now farming in this township), Sarah P. (Mrs. H. Waggoner), Emeline and Cecelia; Nelson died in infancy. Mr. Minn's association with this township began in the year 1841, when he worked the Timothy Burr farm (where he now resides) on shares for two years. He then moved to Chatham Township, where he had purchased 120 acres of unimproved land at $6.50 per acre. Building a log cabin and barn, he lived on this place two years, then moved across the line into this township, where he had purchased 100 acres at $17.50 per acre. Upon this farm he remained until his removal to his present farm, in 1861, consisting of about 362 acres, costing him nearly $9,000. He has since deeded to Russell his farm in the north part of the township, and now gives his attention to his home farm, where he combines stock-raising with his farming, sheep being the kind he deals most in. From a poor boy, working at low wages, making his commencement by day labor, cutting and splitting rails at 50 cents per hundred, working for such wages he could obtain, making it a rule, if he could not get his price, he would accept such as was offered him, rather than remain idle. He has at length, by these means and the exercise of rigid economy, risen to his present position. Is an Episcopalian, receiving his confirmation before leaving England.

RUSSELL E. MINNS, farmer; P. O. Lodi; is a young and enterprising farmer of this township, who was born March 7, 1850, in ——— Township; is the second child and only son born to Edward Minns, one of the self-made men of Medina Co. Edward was raised upon the farm, having received common and select school advantages. October, 1871, formed a matrimonial alliance with Helen F. Brown, who was born in Cleveland Oct. 29, 1850. She is a daughter of John C. and Orpha (Richards) Brown. He was born in the Empire State in 1829; she in Connecticut in 1830. In 1872, Russell located on the farm he now owns, situated in the north part of the township, and contains 95 acres, which is high, arable land. Four children have been born to him, three girls and one son, whose names are Loua E., Eva L., Orpha R. and Edward R. Mr. Minns and wife are both members of the Congregational Church, and, like his paternal ancestor, is a good Republican.

SAMUEL NORTON, farming; P. O. Lodi; was born Dec. 17, 1825, in Yorkshire, England; born of a family of nine children, he being the seventh, eight of the number lived to be grown. His parents were Richard and Sarah (Richardson Norton. He was born July 24, 1784; she Nov. 5, 1787. Their nuptials were celebrated Dec. 17, 1806. Emigrated to this township from England June, 1832, making his selection on the spot where Samuel now lives, where he purchased 49 acres, there being but 5 acres cleared. Erecting a rough cabin, he moved into the same ere it was graced with either doors or windows. Upon this plat of land he spent the remainder of his life, passing over May 12, 1860. His wife joined him June the year following. Samuel always has lived upon the home place. In 1860, Jan. 6, he was married to Mary Jane Berge, who was born February, 1842, in Sullivan Township, Ashland Co., Ohio. She is a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann Minns. He was born Jan. 31, 1814, in Germany, and came to this State in 1832. She was born April 15, 1815, in England, and, arriving in this State, located with her parents in North Amherst, Lorain Co. Mrs. Norton was the eldest of a family of five children, three girls and two boys. To Mr. and Mrs. Norton have been born five children, three of whom are living, viz., Sarah J., Clara E. and Eva M. George L. died aged 14 months, and Clarence S., aged 5 months. Mr. Norton has a farm of 120 acres of land. His father was a member of the old-line Whig party. Since the dissolution of that party, Samuel has been affiliated with the Republican element.

G. S. PALMER, farmer; P. O. Burbank. This branch of the Palmer family originated

from England. Three brothers emigrated to America several years prior to the Revolution, one locating in Dutchess Co., N. Y., the other in Connecticut, and were associated with those stirring and eventful scenes which occurred in the Colonial period. One Gabriel Palmer served seven years under Gen. Washington. He was the grandfather of Sherwood Palmer, who is the father of our subject, and who was born in Warren Co., N. Y., May 23, 1811; he was a son of Hanmer, a native of New York, who emigrated West in 1816; landed at what is now Akron, but was then Portage Co., Nov. 18, the family arriving the year following; remained there during the winter, and came to Westfield Township April 3, the ensuing year, where he purchased 340 acres of Thorndyke, remaining here until 1845, when he moved south into Jackson Township, Wayne Co., where he lived ten years, then returned to this county, and died at his son Sherwood's home, in Harrisville Township in 1871, being in his 93d year. His wife was a Lewis, who died as early as 1840. The Lewises are of Quaker stock. Her father, or grandfather, Andrew, was one of three who were captured by the Indians and taken across the line to Quebec. He was a millwright, and was engaged at his vocation when taken; the object of his captors was, probably, the hope of a ransom; after three months' captivity, he escaped from them, and for some time afterward kept himself and family secreted in a cellar, where his eldest son was born. Sherwood Palmer, the father of our subject, was the second of a family of six children, he being now the sole survivor. When he came with his father into Westfield, they had to cut their way through, the country being an unbroken forest. His early life was during the days when labor was severe, and compensation low. He worked some time on the public works and cutting and clearing timber, receiving therefor 37½ cents per day to $12.50 per month. Was married March 26, 1833, to Rebecca Reynolds, born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., May 23, 1808. She was a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Jaqueth) Reynolds. Since 1833, he has been a constant resident of Harrisville Township, having 96 acres situated in the southeast part of the township. To him have been born seven children; all grew to manhood and woman hood; they are George S., Louisa, Mrs. G. S. Winston; Charles H., Milton A., Elizabeth (deceased) and Harriet; Alfred H. died at the age of 22. Mrs. Palmer died Feb. 2, 1877; since her death his daughter Harriet keeps house for him. Mr. Palmer, the father of G. S., is a devoted member of the Masonic Fraternity, as was his father, who was a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Palmer has always been a stanch Democrat. Sent two sons to the late war—Milton A., who served three years in Co. K, 16th O. V. I., and George S., who was in the 66th O. N. G., who was born on the farm where he now lives. Nov. 18, 1836. Was married Jan. 5, 1859, to Sevilla Mohler, born in Wayne Co., Ohio, 1838; daughter of John and Susan Mohler; four children have been born to him; but two are living—Charles and Jennie L. G. S. is now serving as Township Trustee for third term. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. His farm, consisting of 72 acres, is situated adjoining Westfield Township.

ROBERT PARK, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born July 6, 1808, in Beaver Co., Penn. His parents were David and Margaret (Patterson) Park, who were of Irish and English descent. John was a lad of 13 years when his parents came to this State, first stopping in Chester Township, Wayne Co., about two years, then moved to Congress Township. Robert left home before he was of age. His father was a cripple, and had bought land, and was unable to pay for it, which debt Robert took upon himself to liquidate. Robert first went to work on the Ohio Canal, where he worked until the same was completed, and rode into Cleveland on the first boat. He then went to Pennsylvania and worked on the canal running from Pittsburgh to Johnstown; remaining here until it was completed, he returned home and paid off his father's indebtedness. He then went to Homer Township, where he purchased 237 acres of land, at $1.37½ per acre, giving his horse, saddle and bridle in payment, and the balance to stand in yearly payments of $100 each. At this time there was but one other house in the township. Shortly after, he purchased 200 acres more, at $2 per acre. Building him a cabin on his first purchase, he kept bachelor's hall for a time, which, becoming severely monotonous, he wooed and won the hand of Jane Machan. Their nuptials were duly celebrated Oct. 28, 1835. She was a native of Beaver Co., Penn.; she was a daughter of Robert and

Hester (Carlin) Machan. After his marriage, he located in this township, where he now resides, where he had purchased 240 acres; but a small portion of the same was cleared. Of ten children born unto him, but four are living, viz., David, Robert (in this township), Joseph (in Wayne Co.) and Matilda (now Mrs. E. J. Moore, of Michigan). Mr. Park, in his young days, was an officer in the Light-horse Cavalry. His father served in the war of 1812; died in 1848, aged 62. When Mr. Park first came to Wayne Co., it was fifteen miles to Ashland from his father's house, but one house between the two places, and that course was only traced by blazed trees. He has always been a loyal and true Democrat, and whose faith has ever been that a change in the administration is yet to occur. He cast his first vote for Jackson, and yet expects to live to see a Democratic executive officer in the White House. Twelve years ago, he was stricken with the palsy, and is now, in a great degree, helpless, but his mind is yet active, and he is a great reader, and a liberal patron of the public journals.

HAIL A. PRENTICE, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born in Lodi, March, 1848; son of W. W. and P. A. (Morgan) Prentice. When Hail was about the age of 20, his father died, and the care of the homestead farm devolved upon him. He was subsequently married to Lucy Haskins, whose parents were Samuel and Louisa (Kench) Haskins. He was a native of Canada, and finally located at Cleveland, where Lucy was born, May 14, 1856. Her father died when she was very young, and she knew but little of his family. Her mother was born in London; she is now the wife of W. W. Griffen, of this township. Since the marriage of our subject, he has been a resident of the old Prentice estate, which was settled by his grandfather. He is a young man of temperate and industrious habits and bids fair to become one of the township's prominent farmers.

CHESTER PROUTY, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born Sept. 28, 1836, in La Fayette Township; the eldest son of W. D. Prouty, to whom were born two children. Feb. 3, 1859, Chester was married to Jane M. Logan, born Aug. 31, 1837, in Montville Township. She is a daughter of Robert and Jennett (Conning) Logan, who were natives of Glasgow, Scotland, who emigrated to this country about the year 1835, and located in Montville Township. To them were born seven children, five boys and two girls. Four of the boys volunteered in the late war. Mrs. Prouty's parents are both dead; her mother died in August, 1848; her father several years afterward. After Chester's marriage, he located in La Fayette Township; in 1869, he moved on the farm he now occupies. Mrs. Prouty's parents were members of the "Seceders." Mr. P. and wife are identified with the M. E. Church, being consistent members of the same.

M. L. PANCOAST, farmer and mechanic; P. O. Burbank; is a native of the Keystone State, born Feb. 26, 1810, in Union County. His parents were William and Vashti (Cooper) Pancoast, who emigrated to this State in a wagon, when Mr. L. was a lad of 4 summers. There were seven children born to them, our subject being the fifth in order of birth. Upon the family's arrival, they located in Wayne County, near Wooster, upon 160 acres of land, which he had purchased previous to his arrival. There being no house for their reception, they lived in their four-horse wagon until they could provide themselves with a suitable domicile. They drove out with them a cow, which, soon after their coming, got choked to death, and her calf, of premature birth, was skinned, and the family Bible was covered with the same, which is now held in the family as a valued heirloom. His father was a splendid mechanic, and manufactured augers and gimlets, and had no superior in this direction. Mr. L., early in life, turned his attention to the anvil and forge, and though equal to his paternal ancestor in *general* work, in the manufacture of tools, he could never come up to *his* standard. In 1847, he was married to Mary Cook, who was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., 1811, daughter of Samuel and Mary (McFarland) Cook, both of whom were from Maryland. After Mr. Pancoast was married he lived eight years in Meigs County, where he carried on a large shop, running four hands. Subsequently moved to this township, where he has been a resident about thirty-four years. Has a snug farm, and, for the last twelve years, has abandoned his trade and attended only to his place. Began poor, made a good start, but parties owing him took the benefit of the bankrupt law, and he lost nearly all he had; went to work again with renewed vigor; he soon retrieved his loss, and afterward became fore-

handed, and has a good home and plenty for his maintenance. Of seven children born him, five are living—Elizabeth, Mrs. Lewis Frank, of Michigan; Mary Jane, Mrs. John Hellman; Samuel; William; and Drucilla, Mrs. H. Snyder. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, has been identified with that church for many years, and has always been found in Republican ranks.

W. W. PRENTICE, deceased, Lodi; was born in the Empire State April 20, 1813, son of John P. Prentice, of Yankee birth and parentage. He emigrated to this county about the year 1829, locating in the north part of Harrisville Township, where he purchased 100 acres of land, then densely covered with heavy growth of timber. Here, upon this farm, Mr. Prentice spent his early manhood, and was schooled in a log cabin, and was thus educated to discharge the duties which afterward devolved upon him. Jan. 18, 1843, he was united in matrimony to Miss P. A. Morgan, who was born in Litchfield Co., Conn.; was a daughter of Elijah and Polly (Strong) Morgan, who came West, locating in this township about the year 1830. After Mr. Prentice's marriage, they located in Lodi. He was a carpenter, and followed this vocation for several years. Subsequently, was elected Justice of the Peace, in which position he served the people acceptably, who honored him by repeated re-elections. During his first terms of service, before rendering his decision in case of doubt, would defer giving it until he could consult good authority. His mature judgment and ripe experience, combined with his strict integrity in business affairs, being recognized, secured for him quite an amount of business as administrator in settling estates. For sixteen consecutive years, he meted out justice to his constituents, and died in the discharge of his duty. He was, for several years, President of the Bank at Lodi, and, though not a member of any orthodox church, yet endeavored to act upon the square with all mankind, guided by the principles of morality and virtue; was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and aimed to be governed by its precepts. May 26, 1868, he was called from his labors on earth, and his remains now repose in Lodi cemetery, where a suitable monument was erected by loving hands, to perpetuate his memory as a worthy citizen, kind husband, and an affectionate father. His wife and four children survive him—Hail, who resides on the Prentice farm; Florence, now Mrs. H. Prouty, of La Fayette Township; Wade and Elsie, at home. Mrs. Prentice is a member of the M. E. Church, and is yet a resident of the town. Her mother died March, 1876, her father about the year 1848.

WILLIAM D. PROUTY, retired farmer; P. O. Lodi. Is a native of Vermont, born in Windham Co, May 23, 1813. His father, Stephen, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting in the service at the age of 16, and served in that struggle for five years. He was afterward married to Udith Devol, by whom he had eight children, William D. being the youngest of th number. The family emigrated to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in the year 1826, when William was a lad of 13. In the spring of 1833, William came West, having 75 cents in money upon his arrival. He worked by the month for his brother some time, and afterward worked by the day at 50 cents, and did job work wherever it was to be had. He finally purchased 135 acres of unimproved land in La Fayette Township, at $4 per acre, paying $100 down. No improvements had been made, it was all woods, being at this time, but nine voters in the township. Erecting a rude log cabin, he began clearing up the timber for the reception of a crop. He marketed his wheat at Cleveland, at 3 shillings per bushel, pork being then sold for $1.50 per hundred, other products proportionately low. Such articles as they required for home consumption, were purchased at high rates. Dec. 17, 1835, he was wedded to Lydia D. Foster, who was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1815, daughter of Albrough Foster. To Mr. Prouty have been born two children, viz.: Chester, who now occupies the home farm, and Luther, of Chatham Township. Disposing of the greater portion of his land to the infirmary, he came to this township in 1835, locating where Chester now resides, living on the same until May, 1879, when he left his farm and moved to Lodi to spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor in quiet and retirement, enjoying the esteem of the citizens with whom he has been associated and identified for nearly one-half a century. Though a Democrat in principle, yet has never been ultra in his opinions, having always been contented to abide by the decision rendered by the masses, and to cheerfully conform to the "powers that be."

GEORGE REPP, farmer; P. O. Lodi; born Jan. 10, 1819, in Schuylkill Co., Penn.; born of a family of ten children, whose parents were Solomon and Eve (Delcamp) Repp. George is the eldest living male representative of the Repp family. He was 10 years of age when he emigrated West with his parents, who located in this township, near the place where George now resides, where his father purchased 438 acres; but a very small portion was cleared at that time of his settlement. George continued his residence with the family until he was 26 years of age. About this time, he was married to Mary Kime, who was born in the same county and State. She died, leaving to his care three children—Josiah, Emeline and Polly Ann, now the wife of William Harvic. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah Kime. To them have been born three children, William and Iverna V. and Idena V. who are twins. Mr. Repp is among the well-to-do farmers of the township, having 270 acres of land. He is a member of the United Brethren; his wife of the Evangelical.

FRANK RICHARDSON, farmer; P. O. Lodi; is a native of Lorain Co., Ohio, born Aug. 10, 1835. His parents were William E. and Mary (Dalton) Richardson; both were born in England, and emigrating to America in about 1830, locating in Grafton Township, where they lived until their deaths. He died 1868; she 1874, in March. Frank's father was a farmer, who raised his son to this vocation. At the age 19 he began the carpenter's trade, which he has followed since. In 1868, he turned his attention to farming, which he is now pursuing. In 1862, he volunteered and was assigned to Co. B, 42d O. V. I.; served about four months, and was discharged on account of impaired health. Feb. 8, 1866, he became the husband of Margaret Minns, born 1845, in this township. She is a daughter of Edward Minns, one of the prominent farmers in the township. His children are Libbie, Charley, Cora and Bina. Since his marriage, he has been a resident of the township. His farm, situated north of Lodi one-half mile, consists of 78¾ acres. He is a member of the Republican party, and of the Masonic Fraternity Harrisville Lodge, No. 137.

J. C. RITCHEY, farmer; P. O. Lodi; is a son of John and Sarah (Norton) Ritchey. John Ritchey was born May 21, 1815, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was united by marriage to Sarah Norton, who was born in Yorkshire, Eng., April 21, 1814. To them were born three children, whose names are Julia, who is now the wife of George Nelson, of Chatham; Flora, wife of S. W. DeWitt, of Harrisville, and John C., who was born in this township Aug. 12, 1846. His father died July 21, the same year of John's birth, hence they never saw each other. John's father made his first place of settlement in the southeastern part of the township, on the farm now owned by Joe Linnell, where he was for some time engaged in running a woolen factory, the first enterprise of the kind run in the township; farther notice will be made of the same in the history of the township. John's mother was afterward married to Andrew Gilley, and with them our subject lived until he attained the age of 25. June 12, 1872, he was married to Arabella Rogers, born in La Fayette Township April 23, 1847, daughter of Isaac and Isabella (Chapman) Rogers; she was the eldest of a family of five children. Since the marriage of this couple they have resided on the farm he now owns, consisting of 80 acres on Lot 94, one mile and a half southwest of Lodi. Milo M. and Minnie M. are the names of the children born to them.

JESSE RICHEY, deceased. The above-mentioned personage, who now lies slumbering in the grave, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Jan. 7, 1794; he was a son of John Richey, who emigrated West to Ohio, and settled near Wooster. Jesse Richey was twice married; to the second wife, May 1, 1834, to Eliza George, who was born Dec. 12, 1812, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; she was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Armstrong) George. The George family are of Irish stock. The day following the marriage of Mr. Richey, he moved into this county, purchasing 128 acres of land in the southeast part of Harrisville Township—this land was entirely covered at that time with heavy growth of timber, which he cleared up; he died at his home Sept 1, 1847, was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a zealous worker in the same, and one of the worthy members of society at large. To him were born four children by his second marriage, viz.: Sarah, now deceased, was the wife of W. B. Chapman, of La Fayette Township, died March 6, 1868; Andrew died Oct. 28, 1854, aged 16 years. Elizabeth, born in 1840, March 6, and Maria, wife of Adam

Shilling, of Wayne Co.; she was born Feb. 1, 1845. The family are all members of the M. E. Church. Elizabeth was married in July, 1861, to James Young, who was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 23, 1830. After marriage they moved to Burbank, where he engaged in business; he was among the number who offered up his life upon the altar of his country; he was a member of Company F, 76th O. V. I.; he was killed at the battle of Vicksburg. Since his death Mrs. Young has resided with her mother, who yet occupies the homestead.

S. B. ROGERS, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born in this township Sept. 4, 1828, the fifth child and third son of his parents, Isaac and Anna (Brainard) Rogers, who were among the pioneer settlers of this township; he died March 20, 1860; she in the year 1846. Sherman left home at the age of 22, having $45; he applied it toward the payment on twenty acres of land. August, 1850, he was married to Parmelia Dean, who was a native of this township, whose parents were David and Sophia (Brown) Dean. After his marriage he located in La Fayette Township, where he had made his purchase, afterward adding to it 50 acres, then 47; subsequently moved into this township, where he purchased one-half interest in the farm he now owns; has now 275 acres; has one child, Wilbert W., born 1857, who is now settled on the farm, and married Jennie Gilbert. Mr. Rogers has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits; has always been a substantial member of the community; October, 1880, was elected to the office of County Commissioner by a flattering majority; has always affiliated with the Republican party, and has ever been found loyal and true to the principles that party espouses.

ISAAC ROGERS, bakery, Lodi; 1825, July 25, was one of the most important eras in the history of Mr. Rogers' life, as upon that day he first began his observations on the farm his father located upon, which was situated near Lodi. His father was born in Connecticut; his name was Isaac, and he was married to Anna Brainard, to whom were born eleven children, Isaac being the third. The Rogers family came to this township in 1817; when Isaac, Sr., arrived, he had 50 cents in money and his ax, which he had bought on credit; he, however, succeeded in securing 75 acres of land, which he settled upon. Indians still occupied and traversed these woods; bears, wolves and wild game were in great abundance. Isaac well remembers seeing his father stand in his cabin door and shoot deer and other wild game as they passed through the woods in front of their premises. Isaac remembers at one time, when going to school with his sisters, of meeting a bear with two cubs in the woods, the cubs playing about them, while the mother stood upon her haunches a short distance away, watching with evident satisfaction the antics of her offspring; the children, being frightened, hied themselves away, but not molesting the cubs they were not pursued. October, 1845, he was married to Isabela Chambers, born in Milton Township, Wayne Co., 1821, daughter of John Chambers, a native of Pennsylvania. After Isaac was married, he settled in La Fayette Township, where he engaged in farming, which business he has followed continuously until 1868, when he left his farm and moved to Lodi, where he has been engaged in milling and running butcher-shops; more recently has been carrying on a bakery and grocery store; has five children—Arabela, Mrs. John Richey; Ursula, Arthur, William and Cora (Mrs. Lee Ellis).

MRS. ELIZABETH ROGERS, farming; P. O. Lodi; was born in Germany Dec. 19, 1831; daughter of Francis and Catherine (Hanour) Moore, who emigrated to this State when Elizabeth was a babe, locating in Stark Co. Her father died when she was less than two years old; her mother afterward was married to John P. Musser, and with them she lived until her marriage to Joseph O. Rogers, who was born in this township; son of David Rogers. After their marriage, they located in the northeast part of the township, on the Medina road, upon a piece of land given him by his father, where they resided about thirteen years; then moving to Harris Township, Ottawa Co., near Toledo; here he had purchased a good farm, where they lived until 1877. He died Jan. 10, same year; had purchased the Baker farm, where Mrs. Rogers now lives, in 1876, and purposed moving there soon, thinking the change would be beneficial to his health, but death had marked him as his own. His remains now repose in the cemetery in Westfield Township, where a suitable monument marks his last resting-place. He died in the triumphs of a living faith in his Redeemer. He was past 52 years of age, was an excellent man to his family, an accommodat-

ing neighbor and valued citizen. In March, 1878, Mrs. Rogers was called to mourn the loss of her son, Joseph Franklin, who lost his life coming in contact with "the damps," while descending a well at her home; he was aged 21 years 1 month and 9 days. Emery T. died at the age of 4 years and some months; three children are now living—Isaac A., in Chatham; William H. and Ida L., at home. Mrs. Rogers has 56 acres of land, and is comfortably situated in life. She is a member of the M. E. Church, with which her husband was identified.

JOHN STERN, farmer; P. O. Lodi; born March 23, 1827, in Pennsylvania. His father's name was Christian, and he was a native of Pennsylvania, and was married to Elizabeth Miller, who was a native of Maryland. To them were born nine children, six of whom grew to maturity. Emigrating West in 1829, they made a halt of about three years in Wayne Co., and located permanently, in 1835, on the farm now owned by our subject; only one-half acre was cleared. Upon this place they spent the remainder of their days. His death took place in 1867; two years later, his wife joined him in the "house appointed for all the living." John has made the homestead farm his home ever since the family located. Nov. 13, 1870, he took the hand of Ardella Smith in marriage, who was born in Wayne Co. July 1, 1850, being a daughter of George and Margaret (Hutchinson) Smith. He was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 26, 1815; she was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., April 12, 1821, and they were married Dec. 25, 1838. To them were born nine children, six now living. After their union, they located in Wayne Co., where they resided until 1859, when they came to this county. Mr. Smith died Nov. 15, same year of their advent to this township. To Mr. and Mrs. Stern have been born two children, whose names are Rena L. and Mark B. His parents were members of the church, Lutheran and Presbyterian, respectively. Politically, Mr. Stern was formerly affiliated with the Democratic party, more recently with the Greenback element. He is a snug and economical farmer, whose real estate comprises 75 acres of land.

ELI SIMCOX, farmer; P. O. Lodi; born in Wadsworth Township Feb. 6, 1822; is the eldest of a family of children born to Benjamin and Jane (Falconer) Simcox, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Benjamin was a son of Samuel Simcox, who was one of the early arrivals to Wadsworth, there being at the time of his coming less than one-half dozen families in the township. In 1832, Benjamin located in Harrisville, on the farm now owned by Eli, where he purchased 144 acres, and lived upon the same until his demise, which occurred Dec. 30, 1855. Since the death of his father, Eli has continued his residence on the same place. March 10, 1853, he was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Polly M. Stern, born November, 1832, who was a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Miller) Stern. Her grandparents were natives of Germany. Mr. Simcox has a snug farm of 41 acres, which he farms quite successfully. Four children have been born to him, none of them are now living. His family, consisting of himself and wife, who enjoy their solitude, but mourn the loss of their little ones, as those only who have had similar experiences.

ALFRED SARGEANT, retired farmer; P. O. Lodi. Among the old residents of this township, who was born on British soil, is the above-named gentleman, whose birth occurred May 5, 1805, in the District of Montreal, in Shefford Co., Lower Canada. His parents were Roswell and Phœbe (Allen) Sargeant, both of them born in Brattleboro, Vt. To them were born nine children, Alfred, the third in order, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, afterward learning the carpenter's trade, which he worked at the greater portion of his life. March 3, 1830, he was married to Irene Brill, who was born April 23, 1807, at St. Armand, Lower Canada; daughter of W. and Eunice (Chapman) Brill, who were born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., at Fishkill, in the year 1777, and Connecticut, respectively. Mr. Sargeant, like many others, in order to better his condition, emigrated West, and cast his lot with the rugged frontiersmen who had preceded him, he reaching this State upward of fifty years ago, and, since 1838, he has been a resident of this township. His first purchase was 50 acres, for which he paid $8 per acre; afterward added to it until he now has 110 acres, situated in the north part of the township. Has now retired from active business, his farm being carried on by his son. Mr. Sargeant has been a man of good information, having been considerable of a reader and close observer. Eight children have been born to him, five of the number living, who are Elnathan S.; Freedom E., now

Mrs. John N. Ward; Harry A., in Iowa; Alfred A.; and Irene A., Mrs. William Sayles. Politically, he is on the side of Republicanism and its principles.

ALBERT H. SANFORD, farmer; P. O. Lodi. Mr. Sanford now resides upon the same plat of ground where he was born, which event took place Feb. 24, 1835, where his father, Beers Sanford, located in 1833. Albert's mother's maiden name was Rachel Ackerley, and was married, in New York, to Beers Sanford, who was a native of Chenango Co., and of Yankee stock, the Ackerleys being of Dutch extraction. To this couple were born nine children, two sisters and seven brothers, Albert being the youngest of the family. With the exception of two years which he spent in Michigan, he has been a constant resident of the township. In December, 1863, he went out with Co. E, 128th O. V. I., and remained with them until the termination of the war. In November, 1857, he became the husband of Harriet Bissell, born Feb. 3, 1839, in New York; daughter of John and Harriet (Parker) Bissell. This couple emigrated West in 1845, locating in Chatham Township. Mr. Bissell is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., his wife of Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanford have been born two children—Riley A., died eight months from birth, and Harmon, born April 12, 1867. Both Mr. S. and wife are members of the M. E. Church. His farm of 57½ acres is well tilled, and yields the possessor a good return for his labor rendered. His farm is located in the north part of the township, and has never changed hands since his father located upon it, in 1833, when it was unimproved and covered with a heavy growth of forest trees.

GEORGE L. SHAW, farmer; P. O. Lodi; the Shaws are of Scotch descent. George was born April 7, 1828, in Orleans Co., Vt., being the third of a family of six children born to his parents, Hiram and Mahala (Washburn) Shaw; he was born 1800 in Massachusetts, she one year later in Vermont; 1834, came West to Wayne County, locating in Canaan Township; 1838, they moved to Medina County, locating in Guilford Township, where he made his first purchase of land. George began learning his trade at the age of 19, as carpenter and joiner. Aug. 3, 1849, was married to Cynthia Litchfield, who was born in Canandaigua Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1825, whose parents were Israel and Chloe (Keth) Litchfield, both born in Hampshire Co., Mass., and settled in Lorain Co., Ohio, 1833, when leaving the Bay State. George L. was married in Lorain, where he found his wife; living here two years after marriage, he removed to Whiteside Co., Ill., purchased 80 acres of land, remaining two years and a half, when he returned to this State; he located in Wellington, where he engaged in the grocery business two years; 1859, he purchased 184 acres in Westfield Township, which he retained about ten years; leaving the farm in 1867, he located in Lodi, and has since been a citizen of the town; has since sold his land; 1870, he started a cheese-factory at this town, which he conducted successfully about six years. Of four children born him, two are now living, viz.: Hubert L. and Alvin L.; Ethan A. and Frank C. died at the ages of 12. Since the organization, he has been a member of the Republican party. Mr. Shaw is self-made; what he has accomplished in life, has been done by hard toil and economy. Mrs. Shaw was the fifth child of a family of nine, all of whom grew to maturity.

HENRY SELDERS, blacksmith, Lodi; was born Jan. 24, 1829, in Tuscarawas Township, Stark Co., Ohio. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born about the year 1772, and emigrated West soon after the expiration of the war of 1812, when he afterward married Mary Aukerman, to whom were born eight children, Henry being the youngest. The family are somewhat remarkable for their longevity; three of his grandparents lived to be over 100 years of age, one lived to be 101, another 103, and the other, 105. George Selders, the father of Henry, was a blacksmith, which trade, having attractions to his son, he, likewise, turned to it naturally; his father purchased land and cleared it up, yet did it through others, he, himself, worked continuously at his trade, hiring others to do the farm work. Henry left home at 18, when he went to Holmes County, where he learned his trade; after its completion, he returned to Stark County, where he worked a short time, afterward worked nearly two years in Wayne County. Sept. 4, 1850, he came to Lodi, where he afterward associated, in a business way, with W. B. Gaylord, for about five years; since that time has been doing business upon his own account, formerly did general blacksmithing, but, of late years,

makes more a specialty of horseshoeing, being one of the best in the country; although coming here poor, he has since acquired a good property and a pleasant home. Has always been identified with the Republican party, has filled different offices of trust and responsibility as Trustee of the Academy, Director and Teller of the bank, and is now serving as Township Trustee, which he has filled for thirteen years; has always been on the side of progress, a man of sound judgment, public spirited, and a useful citizen in the community. June 10, 1854, he was married to Juliet Towslee, who was born Feb. 22, 1832, in Chenango Co., N. Y., daughter of Darius and Sarah Marsh. He was born in Nine Partners Township, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1778, and died Sept. 20, 1850; she was born Nov. 21, 1787, in Bennington, Vt. To Mr. Selders has been born one son, Adelbert, who was born March 14, 1855.

DYER STRONG, retired farmer; P. O. Lodi. Mr. Strong, whose portrait appears in this book, was born March 6, 1802, in Litchfield Co., Conn., town of Warren, son of Stephen and Lydia (Hine) Strong, to whom were born seven children, he being the sixth in order. Dyer was raised to farming; and remained with his parents until he was married to Hannah Griffen, born July 17, 1809, daughter of John and Electa (Wares) Griffen, who were born, respectively, in Connecticut and Vermont. Their wedding was duly celebrated Feb. 5, 1831. Soon after their marriage, they came West, locating in this township, on 90 acres of land, which he had purchased the fall previous. Building him a log cabin in the woods, they lived happily together for years. Soon the forest was hewn down, and the old log house was replaced by one more convenient and modern. In 1867, having his farm under excellent improvements, and being desirous of retiring from business, he sold his farm, and has since been a resident of Lodi, where he is very comfortably and neatly situated, having built all of his buildings according to his own plans, and has everything handy and convenient about him, and is enjoying the evening of his life in peace and quietness. No children have graced their fireside. The only thing that will be left behind him to perpetuate his memory is a beautiful shaft of Scotch granite, which he has caused to be erected in the cemetery adjoining the town, which was erected at considerable expense. Though not a member of any church or society, he has ever been charitably disposed.

G. W. TOWSLEE, farmer; P. O. Lodi; was born June 10, 1825, in the town of Smithville, Chenango Co., N. Y.; is of a numerous progeny, of a family of fourteen children, who were born to Darius and Sallie (Marsh) Towslee. The Towslees are of French origin. Three brothers of that name emigrated to America many years ago, and from them have descended all those of the name. Darius was born in "Nine Partners," Vt., and went from there to the Empire State, and finally to this State, locating in this township in 1839, purchasing 87½ acres, but a small portion of which was cleared, having a small cabin and log shed, and threshing-floor outside. George W., being a lad of 14 years at the time of his father's arrival, well remembers the unpromising surroundings. His parents remained on this farm until their death. His father died Sept. 21, 1850, aged 71 years 9 months and 4 days; she, Sept. 16, 1858, aged 70 years 9 months and 26 days. June 10, 1854, George was married to Maria Pollock, who was born in Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, July 26, 1826, whose parents were Samuel and Sarah (Harper) Pollock; both were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Towslee is among the well-to-do farmers in the township; has a farm consisting of 220 acres of excellent land, all of which is under cultivation except 20 acres. In connection with his farming, he is interested in the township dairy, and furnishes about twenty cows for the same. His family consists of two daughters—Lillie G., graduating in June, 1881, in the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin; Ella Harper, a miss, now "sweet 16." Mrs. Sarah E. Pollock died Dec. 1, 1870; Samuel, her husband, in July, 1874. Mrs. Towslee is a member of the Congregational Church.

A. B. TAYLOR, manufacturer, Lodi. Among the young representatives of this township, who have a bright and prosperous future awaiting them, is A. B. Taylor, who was born in this county July 12, 1846, the only son of John Taylor, one of the prominent and self-made men of this township. Mr. Taylor's father was a tinner. This business not interesting him sufficiently to make it a life business, he entered the store of T. G. Loomis at the age of 14, remaining with him until 18 years of age, at which time he engaged in business, under the firm name of F. R. Loomis & Co., at Lodi,

which relation existed a term of years; then F. R. Loomis dropped out, T. G. taking his place. The new firm was then known as Loomis & Taylor, which partnership lasted until 1877. Since 1874, Mr. Taylor has been Postmaster at this place. Sept. 1, 1869, he was married to Mary J. Strong, who is a native of Westfield Township. Both he and wife are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Taylor is now engaged in running his mills at Lodi. Has recently refitted the mill property formerly owned by Mr. English. In connection with his saw-mill, he has a planing-machine and turning-lathe, where he is prepared to do work in that line, and is also manufacturing step-ladders and clothes-racks, which are light, durable and cheap. This enterprise of Mr. Taylor's is destined to be a very useful one to the people and lucrative to its proprietor, who is a young man of thorough business qualifications, and will drive his business in such a manner as to insure success.

JOHN WISE, farmer; P. O. Lodi; first saw the light of day June 1, 1832, in Congress Township, Wayne Co., Ohio. His father's name was Peter, who married Christina Grove. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Wayne Co. about the year 1820, and were among the early settlers in that locality. To them were born ten children, John being the sixth in order of birth. Nine of this number grew to maturity. After many years of usefulness in his "day and generation," he passed over in February, 1875, being at the time of his death 77 years of age. His death occurred in Indiana, where he had moved in 1853. His wife still survives him. Farming being the business to which John was raised, he has continued at the same since he has been doing business for himself. In 1854, he caught the gold fever, and straightway turned his course to California, where he spent five years. A portion of the time he was engaged in mining, and afterward worked in a grist and saw mill in Oregon. Finally returned to his native State with more experience than money, and, though the expedition, he states, was a financial failure, yet he has never regretted making the trip. June 7, 1858, he was married to Eliza J. Pittenger, who was born in Wayne Co., daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Smith) Pittenger, who were of Irish descent. On her father's side, the family are of Dutch descent, her grandfather being a native of Holland. In 1860, John located in Spencer Township, where he purchased 80 acres. He remained there until 1865, when he moved to his present home, two miles southwest of Lodi, where he has 202 60-100 acres of choice bottom land. He has six children—William A., Peter, Thomas, Mary, Maggie and Minnie. He began poor, having no aids to begin with, excepting his hands and inclination. He and wife are members of the M. E. Class at Lodi.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

GOTTLEIB BURRY, farmer; P. O. Friendsville; was born Oct. 1, 1825, in Beaver Co., Penn.; the fourth child of his parents, who were John and Ann Burry, both natives of Switzerland. His parents emigrated to Fairfield Co., this State, in 1824, but, finding the county very sparsely settled and sickly, they removed to Beaver Co., Penn., where they lived about twelve years; then located in Butler Co. His business was that of a drover and stock-trader. He had a farm, which was generally carried on by his boys, his time being mostly employed away from home in the prosecution of his business, the nature of which gave him quite extensive travel and acquaintance with the people. Gottleib remained upon the farm until he attained man's estate, about which time he was joined in wedlock to Susan Sechler, their nuptials being duly solemnized April 16, 1846. She was born in Butler Co. Jan. 14, 1827, daughter of Abram Sechler, whose wife was a Boyer. After marriage, he engaged in farming upon his own account. Afterward purchased his father's farm, where he remained until his emigration to this place, which occurred April 2, 1866, where he purchased 138 acres of land; has since added to the same until he has 242 acres. Of ten children born him, but six are living, viz., Abraham, John F., Mary A., Sarah, David and Ellen; of those deceased are Calvin,

who died in Pennsylvania at the age of 6; Sammie, when 4 years, of scarlet fever; Charles met with a sudden death on the farm at the age of 12; he was thrown from a horse and killed; Nancy died after attaining to ripe womanhood. Abraham and John F. are married and doing for themselves. The former married Elmira Fox, daughter of Aaron Fox. John F. married Ellen Unangst. Mr. Burry's farm is located about one mile and a half north of Morse's Corners, and is one among the best farms of the neighborhood. For several years past his health has been very much impaired—heart disease and lung trouble being the principal ailments. Mr. B. is one of the representative men in his neighborhood; is a successful farmer; a man of extensive reading and a candid thinker, and never adopts any new measure or theory, without first weighing the matter in all its bearings. As a business man, he is just and upright in all his transactions. Is a friend to progress, and has been liberal in his contributions in the support of the Gospel and of the church. Is one of the efficient members of the Reformed Church of this township.

EZRA BOOTH, farmer; P. O. Le Roy; is a son of one of the prominent farmers and agriculturists of the county. Ezra was born Aug. 18, 1816, in Belmont Co., the third of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom were born to Levi and Olive (Coe) Booth. Levi was born near Hartford, Conn., she in Massachusetts. When a young man, Mr. Booth, the father of our subject, came to Wheeling, where he served some time as Deputy Sheriff, under his uncle, who was Sheriff. He afterward returned to Connecticut, where he was married; subsequently moved to Meigs Co., then to Athens Co.; afterward came to Portage Co., in 1832; then sold out and moved to Orange, then to Brooklyn, then to Cuyahoga Co.; finally located in this county and township, in 1842, where he purchased several hundred acres of land; afterward returned to Athens Co., where he remained several years; after making several changes, died at Brooklyn, in 1866, being 73 years of age. His wife is now living, being 87 years of age. Mr. Booth was a man of excellent business qualifications, and an upright and conscientious Christian gentleman; was for many years an active member of the M. E. Church; he was a warm friend of Bishop Morris and other prominent church officials. His house was often their home and place of meeting. Ezra, our subject, left home when a lad in his teens. His first adventures were in Meigs Co. After making several changes, he finally came to this county and located on the farm he now owns. In November, 1848, he was married to Julia Jones, born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1828. She was a daughter of Sylvanus Jones, Esq. Mr. Booth has 228 acres of land. Since 1874, he has been a resident of Le Roy or Westfield Center, to secure the school advantages afforded. Has seven children, all at home. Mr. Booth and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences that affluence affords.

OLIVER M. COULTER, farmer; P. O. Seville; whose portrait appears in this book; was born Jan. 17, 1820, in Fayette Co., Penn., the youngest of a family of four children, but two are now living—Elma, Mrs. George Palmer, of Guilford, and our worthy subject are the sole survivors of the Coulter family. His parents were Samuel D. and Nancy (Stewart) Coulter. He was born Dec. 10, 1784, in Bedford Co., Penn.; she in same county, March 4, 1792. They were married in 1812. She was a daughter of John and Rhoda (Shin) Stewart, to whom were born four children—Charles, John, Mary and Nancy. Their parents were born as follows: John Stewart, Feb. 15, 1756; Rhoda Shin, July 25, 1765. Shortly after the marriage of Samuel D.—the war then being in progress—he turned out, and was assigned to Capt. Wadsworth's company, and, being superior as a judge and manager of horses, he was assigned duty as teamster, and drove one of the first teams loaded with provisions for the soldiers on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Ft. Stevenson. He was at one time the bearer of a very important dispatch from Gen. Harrison to Ft. Stevenson, making the trip safely and with haste. After the war, he came to Fayette Co., Penn.; from here he removed to Jefferson Co., and finally died of cholera while on a business trip to Indiana, in August, 1832. About four years afterward, Oliver and his mother came to this State, locating where he now resides, purchasing at first 70 acres, at $15 per acre; about 20 of the number was "slashed." They began in pioneer style; lived in a small cabin, with puncheon floor, for four years; sat on stools, not a

chair in the house at this time; for a bed, Oliver knocked out the chinking of the cabin at the side, and inserted cross pieces, which was upheld with a support on the inside; this constituted their bedsteads. He has now in the house a set of chairs (splint bottom), the first that succeeded the stools. For twenty-four years, Oliver never was absent from his mother overnight; he was ever a kind and dutiful son to her. She died Oct. 16, 1876, and for many years was a member of the M. E. Church, and a noble woman and indulgent parent. Oliver has in his possession a heavy pair of silver-framed spectacles which she owned, which fell to her from her grandmother; also, two patch-work quilts of her handiwork, which are models of workmanship, which he prizes most sacredly. He has also a piece of old Continental money of early date. Oliver is yet a bachelor, good-natured and jolly; is intelligent and well read in the sciences and medicine. He has a farm of 171 acres, which is located two and a half miles from Seville.

HARRIET H. DICKEY, farmer; P. O. Chippewa Lake; was born Aug. 22, 1816, in Camillus Township, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Her parents were David and Cornelia (Houk) Hugunin, both of whom were natives of New York. To them were born twelve children, who are Betsey, Rachel, Martin, Lucinda, Jacob, Harriet, Peter, David, Chester, Hiram, John and Nancy, all of whom lived to be grown and married except Martin, who was a bachelor, and died in the late war. The above-mentioned sisters and brothers are scattered over several States—Betsey in Wisconsin, Lucinda in New York, Peter in Minnesota; David in Michigan, Chester in Wisconsin, Hiram in Michigan, John in this township, Nancy in Indiana; the others are now deceased. Peter Hugunin, the grandfather of Mrs. Dickey, was a native of Holland, as was her mother, who came over when a babe, October, 1833, landing in this township Oct. 8, when she was 17. Her father was in poor health, and was unable to give his children any assistance, further than good advice and counsel. She worked out by the week at 75 cents, continuing three years, and gave the result of her earnings to her parents to assist in their maintenance. Feb. 28, 1839, she became the wife of Samuel R. Dickey, who was born Jan. 9, 1817, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., son of John and Polly (Ramsey) Dickey. He was born in Pennsylvania, she in Virginia. After their marriage, they began keeping house near where she now resides. Their commencement was on a cheap scale. Their home was a log cabin with puncheon floor, bedstead made of poles, had board table, and stools took the place of chairs, and, with a few old dishes and a kettle, they managed to get along until they could afford better. For three years she never bought a yard of cloth; she spun, out of flax, material for sheets and clothing. After making their purchases for keeping house, Mr. Dickey had two shillings left, which he kept, as he said, for a "nest-egg," for years afterward. The place where they settled was but 3 acres cleared, but soon Mr. Dickey had a large portion of his place improved, he being a very hard-working man. They moved to the place she now lives in 1850. Mr. Dickey died in 1871, on his birthday. He died from a tumor, which was exceedingly painful, making his life, during the last six months, almost unendurable. He was a man of good information, was a great reader, and took a lively interest in political matters. Since his death, the care and the responsibility of the farm has rested upon her mostly. Mr. Dickey was successful in his business affairs, having, at the time of his death, 340 acres. Since the division among the children, Mrs. Dickey has now 240 acres. Four children—Mary, Mrs. G. A. McCabe; Alice, Mrs. Jacob Schemp; Martha J., Mrs. W. Emmons; and John, who resides with his mother. Since Mrs. Dickey was 18 years of age, she has been a member of the M. E. Church. She has a good home, and ample property to maintain her handsomely as long as she may be spared.

DAVID DUDLEY DOWD, farmer; P. O. Pike Station; whose portrait appears in this book, was born in the town of Saybrook, Middlesex Co., State of Connecticut, June 10, 1806. His father was Luther Dowd, born in the town of Guilford, Madison Co., in the year 1770, whose father was Ebenezer, who was the *son* of Ebenezer. The Dowd family originated from one Henry Dowd, who emigrated from Wales to Connecticut, near New Haven, in 1639. The mother of our subject was Abina Field, sister of Dr. Field, who was the father of Cyrus W. Field, of submarine telegraph fame. Her father was Capt. Timothy Field, who commanded a company in the Revolution. His father's name was Zachariah, who, for his third

wife, married a young woman, Timothy being the issue; were it not for that alliance, Cyrus W. might not have been born. Ebenezer Dowd served through the war of the Revolution, returning home unharmed. Luther Dowd died in 1820. Shortly after, our subject began the carpenter's trade, which he soon abandoned for the blacksmith occupation. In 1829, Jan. 15, he was married to Mary Harris, who was born July 16, 1803, in Killingworth, Conn., who was a daughter of Dyer and Temperance (Waters) Harris. Her father, Elijah Waters, was an old Revolutionary soldier, and died at the age of 98. In the spring of 1831, Col. Dowd emigrated West, locating at Seville, where he followed his trade three years; then moved north of the town, and engaged in farming for six years; then returned to Seville, and engaged in milling for eight years, and for fifteen years was engaged in the hotel business at that place. In 1854, removed to Kankakee Co., Ill., where he pre-empted a farm of 160 acres, where he stayed five years; returning to this county, was for eight years mail contractor and ran stage and mail line to Cleveland. From 1862 to 1866, was United States Assessor and Internal Revenue Collector, and dealt in real estate—mostly in Western lands. His wife died in 1875, leaving three children, eight having been born: Mary E., Mrs. Parker; Mrs. C. M. Strong, of Colorado; and Manford M. During the times when "general training" was in vogue, our subject was Colonel of the 2d Regiment, 3d Brigade, 9th Div., O. M. July 18, 1878, he was married to Mrs. Mary Decker, who was a native of Ashland Co., daughter of John and Mary Denham. He was born in Pennsylvania, Lancaster Co.; he died in 1876, being 77 years of age. She was born May 24, 1804, in same county. They emigrated West, and were among the early settlers. Mrs. Dowd's first husband was Rev. Augustus Decker, born in Pennsylvania, 1838; son of Jacob and Sarah Decker. To Mrs. Decker were born by him two children—Sidney E. and Benjamin F. Mr. and Mrs. Decker have one child—John H. Moved to his present home in 1873; the year following, built his present residence. He has always been a stanch member of society; his experience in life, though varied, has generally been characterized by success. In the times of slavery, he was ever in sympathy with that down-trodden race, and did what he could to ameliorate their condition through the ballot box, and was always ready to give the fleeing one shelter and substantial aid. He has ever been a man of temperate habits, and would rejoice to see the triumph of the prohibition element. For years he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a liberal patron of the public journals, and is a friend to progress, and a worthy citizen of the commonwealth.

S. A. EARL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Friendsville. Esquire Earl was born in Guilford Township, this county, Jan. 1, 1831. His parents were Henry W. and Lucinda (Morgan) Earl. He was born about the year 1797, in New Jersey; was a blacksmith by trade, learning the same in New York City. Was there married to his wife in 1819, who was born in Truxton, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1803. After their marriage, they emigrated West to this State, selecting as their place of location what is now Seville, where he engaged at his trade, his shop being located where the bank now stands. Remaining here until 1831, he then removed to the west part of the township, at Morse's Corners, and there followed his trade for several years. Was a member of the Baptist Church. His death occurred November, 1865. His widow is yet a resident of this township. Stewart A. left home at the age of 12 years. He worked out two summers, attending school during the winter, working for his board. At the age of 14, went to learn the shoemaker's trade, serving four years' apprenticeship. He then engaged in business for himself, and followed it until 1868. For a short time carried on a store at the Corners. May 15, 1851, was married to Eunice Chapman, who was born in this township, March 27, 1831, whose parents were James and Mary (Hammond) Chapman. He was a native of New York, and came West with Warren Brainard, locating in the west part of the township, and cut the first tree in that locality. His first wife was Eunice Brainard. Mr. Chapman first purchased fifty acres, which he cleared, then moved south a short distance, where he purchased 200 acres, and improved it. Remained here until his death, which occurred in 1851. His wife preceded him one year. She was born in Hartford, Conn., 1796. Came West with her father, Jason Hammond, who purchased 600 acres in Summit Co., Ohio, the place being afterward known as Jason's Cor-

ners. He was a man of considerable wealth, but going bail down East, his resources were crippled in consequence, and came West to retrieve his loss. Since 1870, Mr. Earl has been a resident of the place he now owns, consisting of 80 acres, formerly the Chapman property. Mr. Earl is now serving as Justice of the Peace for the third term, with credit to himself and to the evident satisfaction of the people. He is interested in the best stock of horses, keeping the Clydes and Hiatogas, and breeds for the market. Also keeps Durham cattle, and is doing all he can to raise the grade of stock in this country. Of five children born, but two are living—Earnest H. and Maude P. Ladora F. and Clara, died young. Linna at the age of 15.

J. R. ENGLAND, lumber and farming; P. O. Le Roy, John was born Feb. 15, 1842, in Clearfield Co., Penn., is the second child of a family of eleven children born to Theodore and Martha (Spencer) England. Theodore D. England, was born in the same county Aug. 14, 1817; he was a son of Job and Martha (Williams) England. The family are of Irish and Scotch descent. Mrs. England's father's name was Joseph Spencer, who was married to Lydia Moore, and to them were born ten children, Mrs. England being the fifth child; she was married to Theodore D., Nov. 25, 1838, and emigrated West about the year 1855, locating in La Fayette Township. Mr. England was carpenter and millwright, which business he followed in Penn., and though he owned and carried on a farm there, yet his attention was chiefly given to mechanics and working about machinery. Upon his arrival here, he purchased a farm in La Fayette Township, with the intention of settling down to farming pursuits, but soon returned to his first love, after a residence of two years there, exchanging his farm for the mill property now owned by his sons, John R. and Miles, situated one-half mile west of the center; shortly afterward he built a grist-mill, which was run in connection with the saw-mill; he died May 22, 1870. There were eleven children born him, ten living—Lydia A., John R., Miles S., Hannah J., Joseph, Nathan, William, James, Vina and Theodore D. Prior to the death of his father, John and his brother Miles purchased the mill property, and have since conducted the business. Soon after their ownership they removed the grist-mill to Lodi, selling it to other parties, the lumber business being all they could attend to. They buy timber and manufacture the same at their mills, shipping to Cleveland, and are doing a thriving business, also do custom sawing, when not otherwise employed. November, 1866, J. R. was married to Sarah Bottorff, who was born in Chester Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1846; her parents are Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kindy) Bottorff, both natives of Pennsylvania; her father came west to Columbiana Co. on horseback, fording streams; was a millwright and built the first log mill in the county; he finally located in Wayne Co., and purchased a farm; is a resident of this township, and is past 90 years. Mr. England's residence is situated one-half mile south of the Center, where he has 46 acres of land. His life and dealings have been of such a character as to entitle him to the confidence and esteem with which he is held in the community; has two children—Lodema May and Clement Miles.

MRS. LOUISA EDWARDS, retired, Seville. Mrs. Edwards is a representative of the St. John family, who were among the early settlers in this township. Their first settlement was in the southern part of the township, on the farm where Mrs. Bauer now resides. Here the family settled and grew up with the country, and were among the substantial members of the commonwealth. The St. Johns, including the Whitney family have a very extensive family history written up, which gives an account of the family for nearly three hundred years back. The St. Johns are from the Eastern States. Myron St. John, the father of Mrs. Richards, was born in Weybridge, Vt., June 12, 1792, and moved with his parents to Fabius, N. Y., in 1797. Myron was a son of Elijah St. John, who was born in November, 1766. While in Fabius, N. Y., Mr. St. John married Philena Allton, who came with her parents, Amos and Philena (Rice) Allton, to that State in 1816. Mrs. Edwards was married to John Edwards in 1857. He enlisted August, 1862, in Fairmount, Ill., in Co. E, 73d I. V. I., and died at Murfreesboro in 1863. Mrs. Richards now resides with her mother on the homestead, having no children. The religion of the family is Baptist. Politics, Republican. They came to the farm they now own in 1830, there being but four or five acres cleared. The farm consists of about 135 acres. Mrs. St. John, the mother of Mrs. Richards, was born in Vermont

Sept. 29, 1802, and came to this State in 1828.

JOHN F. FLICKINGER, farmer; Chippewa Lake; was born in Somerset Co., Penn., Aug. 7, 1826; of a family of nine children eight of the number grew to maturity, who were Harriet, Mary Ann, John F., Josiah, Susana, Caroline, Noah and Cassie; four of the eldest were born in Somerset Co., Penn., to their parents, Daniel and Catharine (Lowry) Flickinger; he was born Nov. 10, 1800, son of Jacob, whose father came from Germany. Daniel's mother's maiden name was Susan Witt. The Flickinger family are long lived, and are noted for their longevity. Jacob Flickinger was a stone-mason, by trade, and to him were born eleven children, all of whom lived to be grown, and raised families. Daniel was the eighth of the number born; he remained upon the homestead eight years after he grew to man's estate. Feb. 19, 1822, he was married to Catharine Lowry, who was born June 30, 1797; she was a daughter of John and Mary (Curtz) Lowry; in 1829, he emigrated West and located a piece of land in Milton Township, in Wayne Co., Ohio. His brother Peter and brother-in-law Joseph Arnold had moved out in 1814, locating in Greene Township, near Smithville. Mr. Flickinger purchased 164 acres, which cost $600, and was unimproved; he cleared up this farm, putting out an orchard, built a bark barn and other buildings, and sold it in 1855; then moved two miles north in Chippewa Township and bought 105 acres; this he also improved quite as well as the latter, remaining upon this farm until August, 1872, when he left the farm and moved to Orville, selling his farm two years afterward. After a life companionship of nearly sixty years, his worthy companion, who for many years walked with him adown the journey of life, sharing with him in the toils and hardships of life, passed to her reward Aug. 16, 1880, leaving five children to mourn her departure, who are Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Jacob Copenhaver, of Allen Co., Ind.; John F.; Josiah, in Kansas; Noah, in Carroll Co., Ill.; Catharine, Mrs. Rudolph Dague. Since the death of his wife Mr. F. has resided with his son John; has been a man of remarkable power of endurance; has an excellent memory, and, though now fourscore, his step has the elasticity of youth and is unusually vigorous for one of his years. Since 16 years of age he has been a member of the German Reformed Church, in which he always held important official stations. His mother's brothers were soldiers in the Revolution; she herself saw Gen. Washington at the time of the war. John F., whose name heads the above, was raised up under the guardianship of his worthy parents. Feb. 24, 1851, he was married to Hannah Swagler, who was born in Milton Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, March 29, 1829, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Howe) Swagler, who came West in 1822. Of six children born to them, but three are living—Mrs. Alvin Kimmel and England, her brother, who now reside in Wayne Co., Ohio. Mr. Swagler died in 1874; his wife in 1859. Since 1851, Mr. Flickinger has been a resident of this township. The farm he now owns was once the property of Mr. Swagler, his father-in-law; said farm is situated in the northeast part of the township, adjoining the lake, and consists of over 200 acres. He and his family are members of the M. E. Church. His union with Miss Swagler has been crowned by the birth of five children, four living, who are Melvin S., Lakey J., England and Mina D. Mr. Flickinger is one of the Township Trustees and one of the substantial and reliable members of the community.

HENRY FETZER, farmer; P. O. Friendsville; born in Canaan Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1838. He is of a numerous family, who originated from across the sea. His grandfather's name was Barnhard, who was a native of Alsace, then a part of Frances, who emigrated to this State with seven sons and three daughters, whose names are Jacob, Barnhard, Martin, Frederick, George, Valentine, Peter; the girls are Magdaline, now Mrs. Oller, of Spencer; Elizabeth, Mrs. Demus Summers, of Canaan Township, and Margaret, Mrs. Jacob Repmen, of Spencer. Canaan, Wayne Co., was the place the family settled, where they still remain, the seven brothers residing in the township, where they have remained since their arrival, which was when the country was of forest growth. The father, Barnhard, has long since gone to his rest, yet in his stead remain a hardy set of farmers, who have done him honor by their thrift and enterprise, and as worthy citizens of the community. Henry's father was Martin, the third of the family, who was married to Margaret Younker, who is likewise a native of the same locality as her husband;

her father's name was Jacob. Henry is the second of a family of six children; but four are now living, who are John, now of Canaan Township; Henry, our subject; William and Sarah of Canaan; Daniel and Mary died young. Henry, when of age, turned out for himself; was raised to hard labor, and began by the month, and worked on until the year 1868, when he was married, Dec. 23, to Julia A. Shook, born Nov. 26, 1846, in Guilford Township, being the fifth child of a family of nine children, who were born to George and Catharine (Walker) Shook, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Guilford when the country was new, and cleared up a farm. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Fetzer moved to the farm he now occupies, which he bought from A. Coover, which consists of 85 acres of choice farming land, which is chiefly the result of his own labor and judicious management. Himself and wife, as well as his father and uncles, are all members of the Reformed Church. To Mr. Fetzer have been born two sons—Elmer F. and Alvin M. Mrs. Fetzer's father, George, was twice married, she being the issue of the first marriage; six children in all, who are Phillip, Harriet, William, Edward, herself and Adaline.

JOSEPH H. FREEMAN, farmer; P. O. Seville. The Freeman family have borne a prominent part in the history of this township. Joseph was born on the farm on which he now lives, Jan. 8, 1826; he was a son of Rufus, whose father was likewise named Rufus; Joseph's father was born in Vermont State, and was married to Clarissa St. John, a native of Cortland Co., N. Y. Rufus, the elder, had moved and settled in Ashtabula Co.; subsequently his son, Rufus, Jr., came out by wagon in 1823. From Medina they reached what is now Seville, by the blazed trees, and cut a road into the place he located, now owned by Joseph H.; here he settled, and lived a life of usefulness; was a minister of the Baptist Church, also his father before him, who afterward became blind, and was a fluent and ready speaker, and was generally selected as the orator on Fourth of July occasions. Both of these gentlemen were pioneer ministers, and were instrumental in doing a great amount of good in their time, in administering to the spiritual wants of the pioneer members, for about forty years. Rufus, Jr., whose portrait appears in this work, was, for several years prior to his death, President of the Farmers' Insurance Company. His efficiency as a ruling officer was fully attested by his long occupancy of that honored position. Our subject remained at home until 28 years of age; was married to Caroline Wilcox, who was born in 1827, in Lewis Co., N. Y., daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Ward) Wilcox, who came West in 1835. After leaving home, he removed to Scott Co., Iowa, where he purchased 360 acres of land, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1861, he was among the number who responded to the nation's call for volunteers, and went out with Co. C, 2d Iowa Cavalry, and was afterward commissioned as Adjutant of the regiment, and did effective service. In 1875, on account of the decease of his father, the home farm was about to go into other hands, and desiring to retain the same in the family, he was constrained to dispose of his interest in Iowa, and returned to the place that gave him birth, where he will, in all probability, spend the remainder of his days. His farm consists of over 300 acres, and is one of the best in the township, excellent land, and farm premises being desirable for situation. Four children have been born to him, who are James A., now of Davenport, Iowa; Horace, Charles D. and Clara E. Farming and stock-raising has been the business of his life; keeps a choice stock of cattle of the Durham class. Mr. Freeman has always been a friend of progress, public-spirited and always ready to lend a helping hand to any worthy enterprise which promises to redound to the interests and common good of the community, always endeavoring to do his part as a good citizen, faithful friend and consistent Christian; has been liberal in his contributions to educational and charitable purposes. He and wife are both members of the Baptist Church. Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party, yet is not partisan, but ever willing to abide by the expression of the majority as evinced by the result at the ballot-box.

ELISHA HAYES, farmer; P. O. Le Roy; was born Oct. 21, 1808, in Jefferson Co., Ohio. His parents were Thomas and Mary (McCoy) Hayes. He was born in 1776, in Baltimore Co., Md., she in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1778. Both the Hayses and McCoys are of Scotch descent. The grandparents of Elisha died of the plague when their offspring were young, hence but little, if anything, can be given of

their history. Thomas Hayes and wife emigrated to Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1802, where they raised a family of twelve children, Elisha being the seventh. All of this number grew up; none died under 40 years of age. Elisha was a member of the household until he was 23 years of age. His father was in limited circumstances, and could not afford his children any pecuniary assistance, which threw them upon their own resources. Aug. 25, 1835, he became the husband of Jane McElroy, born Feb. 4, 1813, in Cross Creek Township, Jefferson Co., Ohio, daughter of James and Jane (Hallowell) McElroy, both born in Pennsylvania. He died in Washington Co. in 1870. James McElroy's father's name was William, who was born in Ireland, emigrated to this country when 8 years of age, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Hayes came to Guilford Township in December, 1838, where he bought 40 acres of land and cleared it up, remaining there fifteen years. He then moved to Westfield Township, where he purchased 60 acres (which was settled by A. King), where he has settled for life. Six children have been born to him, but are now sleeping beneath the ground; William J. died at 16 months from birth; Thomas lived to be 9 years old; Mary died at 6; Alice when young. Three of the above named died in May, 1847, of scarlet fever, inside of three weeks. Lawrence died when very young; Alice M. was the wife of Richard Hogan; she died in 1866, leaving one child—Lawrence—then five weeks of age; he now resides with his grandparents, and will bear their name in the future. Mr. Hayes and wife are now spending the eve of their life in the enjoyment of their home, which has been secured through the exercise of hard labor and frugality. Reared in log-cabin times, schooled to privation, early in life he was taught self-denial, all of which have been conducive to his success. He has always acted independent of sects and denominations. Early in life, he was identified with the Whig party, and has always been a warm friend to the bondsman, and acted with the Abolition element, and later has been a Republican, and has ever acted the part of a worthy citizen and good neighbor.

AMBROSE HOUGHTON (deceased), whose portrait, with that of his wife, appears in this book, was born Sept. 4, 1788, in the town of Colerain, Hampshire Co., Mass.; he was the son of Nathaniel and Anna (Stone) Houghton, both of whom were natives of the town of Roxbury, Mass. The Houghton family is descended from three brothers, John, Jonas and Ralph, who came early from England. This was a prominent family in the old country, and possessed a large estate, Houghton street in London, England, taking its name from this fact. This property has been in litigation for years, owing to the difficulty in tracing back the connection of the American branch of the family. The grandfather of our subject was Ebenezer Houghton, whose children were Nathaniel, Reuben, Oliver, Hannah, Jerusha and Rachel. Nathaniel's children were Oliver, Thomas, Nathaniel, Ambrose, Pattey, Prudy, Pollie, Roxie and Lucretia. Ambrose Houghton, Esq., was thus the fourth son in a family of nine children. He remained at home in Massachusetts until he was 20 years of age, when he went to the State of New York. Three years later, he went to Canada, but stayed only about eighteen months, when he returned to New York State. While in Canada, he was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in the Prince Edward Lodge. He was very fond of the order, and, during the Morgan excitement, when his relation with the Baptist Church or with the lodge must be broken, he severed his connection with the church, though he had been a member since 1820. In 1832, he removed from New York to Ohio, settling in Westfield, where he lived until his death, Nov. 15, 1880. He was married, June 11, 1815, to Miss Lucy Powell, at Fabius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., by whom he had eight children, only two of whom are now living—Mrs. Elbridge Cole and Franklin A. Mrs. Ambrose Houghton died Jan. 27, 1876. She was born in Great Barrington, Mass., April 21, 1797, and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (King) Powell. Elizabeth King's mother was Rebecca Nash, and her grandmother Experience Clark. Her parents died before she was 10 years of age, when she came to Fabius, N. Y., living with a sister until she was married, when she removed to Cortland, N. Y., where all her family were born. Mrs. Elbridge Cole was born Oct. 6, 1822, and lived with her father until his death. She was married, Jan. 13, 1862, to Elbridge Cole. He was the son of Ira and Susan (Hill) Cole, and was born in McDonough, Chenango Co., May 12, 1825. He

came with his parents, who were natives of New England, when a mere lad, and settled in Spencer. He died March 26, 1867, leaving a wife and two children—Martin E. and Oresta I. Mr. Houghton was a Royal Arch Mason, and was buried with Masonic honors.

HALSEY HULBURT. Some time before 1630, William Hulburt, a native of Wales, came to the United States and settled near Dorchester, Conn. He married, and from him sprang a hardy and intelligent race. One of his descendants—perhaps his grandchild—was Obadiah, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Obadiah, born in 1703, was the father of Obadiah, born in 1738, and the latter was the father of Obadiah, born March 9, 1769. On the 2d of April, 1805, the last-named married Rachel Burr, a near relative of the distinguished Aaron Burr, and to this union was born the following family: Halsey, born Jan. 27, 1806; Daniel B., born April 23, 1808, who is yet living at North Amherst, Lorain Co., Ohio, and William, born Dec. 20, 1810, who settled in Westfield Township, and died May 5, 1875. The father of Halsey died when the latter was but 8 years old, and soon afterward the boy was thrown upon his own resources, and began to carve his future from the busy world about him. He began teaching school when 20 years of age, and followed that occupation eight winters. In 1830, he came to Westfield, where he spent the summer in company of Mr. Chapin, the two, in the meantime, "underbrushing" 17 acres. In the fall of 1830, he returned to Connecticut, where he passed the winter, and there was united in marriage with Miss Betsey, the daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Brown) Moses. Mrs. Hulburt is the only member of her father's family of five sons and five daughters now living. In the spring of 1831, Mr. Hulburt and wife moved to Westfield Township, Medina Co., Ohio. Here the husband and wife began their married life in a rude log cabin, and, for many long years, they shared together the bitter experiences of pioneer life. After the lapse of many years, and after countless trials and denials, they have a comfortable home in which to pass their declining days. Eight children have been born to them as follows: Julia, William, Mary, Hiram, Obadiah, Rachael, William and Eleanor. All are dead except Julia, William and May. The latter is the wife of H. E. Matteson, and William became the husband of Caroline Chambers. To the last couple have been born the following children: Flora, May and Harold C. Hiram was killed by a threshing machine when a boy, Julia and William are living at the old home. Mr. Hulburt served as Township Trustee several years, and, in 1856, was elected to the responsible position of Director of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, in which two capacities he served with fidelity and honor. He was formerly a Whig, and was one of three in Westfield to cast the first vote for the Anti-slavery party. He has been a Republican, is at present a Liberal, and has always been identified with movements to advance the interests of education and morals.

JOHN HYATT, farmer; P. O. Burbank; born near Williamstown, Oswego Co., N. Y., July 19, 1828. The eldest child born to his parents, Valentine and Rachel (Devereaux) Hyatt, to whom were born seven children. This couple were born in 1799 and 1802 respectively, in same county and State. The Hyatt family descended from the Emerald Isle. The Devereauxs, as the name implies, are of French extraction. The family emigrated West in 1850, and have since been residents of this township. Soon after John came to this county, he set about planning for himself, and, having nothing to commence with save a pair of willing hands, he at once resolved that, as he was the architect of his own fortunes, the sooner he set about its construction, the earlier his expectations would be realized. He was not adverse to labor, and began with a right good will, and betook to any labor that promised the most satisfactory returns. At the age of 26, he was married to Sarah Shaw, born in Steuben Co., Ohio, in 1833; daughter of Otis and Sallie (Day) Shaw; their marriage was celebrated April, 1856. After marriage, he located in this township, upon land that he had previously purchased; remaining upon it a short time, he sold out after making several minor changes; he moved to Steuben Co., Ind., purchasing 75 acres of land, which he owned a short time; then returned and located in October, 1870, on the land he now owns, situated in the southwest part of the township, consisting of 97 acres, formerly owned by Henry Baldwin; lost his wife in February, 1867, leaving two children—Otis T. and George. Feb. 25, 1868, he was married to Jane Stone, born Oct. 16, 1831, in

Jefferson Co., Ohio. She was a daughter of William and Anna (Elliot) Stone, both of Irish descent. Mrs. Hyatt was the second of a family of four children, herself and three brothers. To Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt have been born two children—Anna and Jennie. He and wife are both members of the United Brethren Church. In the earlier part of his life, was identified with the Democratic party, but of late years has affiliated with the Republican party.

S. S. HASTINGS, farmer; P. O. Seville. According to tradition, in the year 1636, three brothers bearing the name of Hastings, came from England and settled in Plymouth Colony. From these have sprung a numerous progeny, now widely dispersed throughout the country. One of these brothers was named "White" Hastings from the color of his hair; from this one sprung the Hastings so noted as composers of music. The two other brothers settled in Hampshire Co., Mass., and were among the prominent and substantial citizens of that commonwealth. In 1703, when the town of Deerfield was burned by the French and Indians, one Hinsdell Hastings was carried away captive by the Indians. In 1753, when the town of Greenfield was organized, Benjamin Hastings was chosen Moderator and Town Clerk, Constable and "Sealer of Leather," and was for many years Deacon of the church. In the Revolutionary struggle, the Hastings family bore a prominent part. The reader is referred to Willard's "History of Greenfield," where may be found an account of the events succeeding the reception of the news of the battle of Lexington, in which especial reference is made to some members of the family. The father and grandfather of our subject were in the battle of Bunker Hill, and present at Burgoyne's surrender. After the war, he settled with his sons upon a large farm in Greenfield, and lived until the age of 80. S. S. Hastings, our subject, was born March 10, 1800. His father's name was Oliver, who was born in Massachusetts in 1764, and afterward became the husband of Dolley Carey. To them were born eight children, six sons and two daughters, S. S. being next to the youngest. His brothers Richard, States, Warren and Onesimus were soldiers in the war of 1812. Benjamin, the grandfather of S. S., was Lieutenant and afterward Captain in the Revolutionary war. His son Oliver was only 15 years of age when he was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and, at one time, had a narrow escape from being captured by the Indians. A party of thirteen were cutting hay and were surprised by the Indians, all of the party being captured save two. His grand ancestor was of the twain. At the age of 17, S. S. was apprenticed to learn the wagon-making and carpenter's trade. After the completion of which, he went to Jefferson Co., N. Y., and set up in business as wagon-maker, having no capital to start with. Feb. 22, 1822, he was married to Miss Clarissa Fitch, who was a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., born July 26, 1799, daughter of Col. Silas Fitch, whose wife was Clarissa Howell. In the spring of 1837, Mr. Hastings emigrated West to this State, locating in this county, first in Guilford Township; subsequently to the southern part of the township, where he now resides; where he purchased 230 acres, having now 168 in all. For over sixty years Mr. Hastings has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church; for twenty-five years has been Deacon, and been active and zealous in his Master's cause. The fruits of his marriage, aside from the acquisition of a good home and a competence, have been nine children, of whom five are living, viz., Clarissa, now the wife of A. Feazel, of Harrisville Township; Sidney, in Gratiot Co., Mich.; Russell J., at home with parents; Esther, Mrs. O. Graves, of Merrick, Neb.; Emeline, of Pike Station, Wayne Co., Ohio, the wife of J. A. Dyer; Silas, the eldest son, lost his life before Vicksburg; was a member of the Engineer Corps from Michigan. Feb. 22, 1872, Mr. Hastings celebrated his golden wedding, and is yet in good degree of health, and is a constant worker. He has been a worthy and substantial member of society and community at large; has been liberal in his contributions to charitable, church and educational purposes, and a stanch and useful citizen, and will be long remembered.

A. H. HAWLEY, insurance, Le Roy; is a native of this State, born Dec. 14, 1840, in Worthington, Franklin Co. His parents were A. G. and Helen M. (Brown) Hawley. The former was born Aug. 18, 1814, in Madison Co., Ohio, son of Dr. Gideon Hawley, a native of Vermont, who emigrated West to this State in the early part of the present century, locating in Madison Co. He had three children born him, viz.: A. G., Micah and Mary. One

only of the number is living—Micah, in Canada. Helen M. Brown, the mother of Amos H., was born at Haverhill, N. H. A. G. Hawley moved to this county and settled in Seville in 1849, remaining there until 1857, when he moved to Westfield, and the following year was elected Secretary of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, and served until the fall of 1866. Amos H., our subject, has, since his youth, been identified with the county. He received the advantages afforded in the schools of Seville, and a thorough commercial business education at Duff's College, Pittsburgh. Returning, he became his father's successor in 1866, and has since filled that position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the patrons. Oct. 16, 1867, he married Sarah E. Phillips, born Feb. 13, 1848, in this township, daughter of Ellery and Ellen (Doty) Phillips, who were natives of New York, and were among the early settlers in the township. Mr. Hawley has three children—Frank H., born May 24, 1869; Emma N., born Sept. 1, 1870; Robert A., born Aug. 16, 1877. Mr. Hawley's parents were, for many years, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A. H. and wife are of the same faith. Mr. Hawley is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic Order, having been advanced thirty-two degrees; member of Harrisville Lodge, No. 137, A., F. & A. M.; Medina Chapter, the Commandery at Massillon, of Eliadah, Grand Lodge of Perfection of Bahurim Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, Ariel Chapter of Rose Croix at Cleveland, and also of the Orient of Ohio, of Cincinnati, Ohio (located).

WILLIAM H. H. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O Friendsville; born in this township Oct. 25, 1840; is the youngest of a family of six children; all grew to maturity, save one; names of children are Eleanor J., now Mrs. G. W. Collier, of Dakota; Chaplain in the United States Army; Julia, now Mrs. Ezra Boothe; A. P., now a minister of the North Ohio Conference; Nathan S., who died in the service of his country, at Cumberland Gap, was a member of the 86th O. V. I.; Sylvanus, died young; all of whom were born to Sylvanus and Elvira (Hossington) Jones. He was born in Bristol, Mass., May 8, 1794, and removed with his parents to Oswego Co., N. Y., and to Wayne Co. in 1820. In 1824, he was married to Miss Hossington, and settled in this county and township in 1831, on the farm now owned by George Berry, where he remained until the death of his second wife, March 17, 1864; then lived with his children until his demise, which occurred at the home of our subject in February, 1880. He was during his life a successful business man, and gave liberally to the church and to all benevolent enterprises; was a valued and worthy member of society; was a man of character, decided and firm in his purposes of action, and a friend to the poor and the bondman; his trust in his Maker was firm and unwavering, and died in the triumphs of a living faith, exclaiming as his feet touched the "chilling wave," "All is bright." "The Lord is my Shepherd"—Rev., xiv, 13—was the text preached from at his funeral. His wife preceeded him June 14, 1845. William H. H. being the youngest, remained at home. At the age of 20, he enlisted, 1861, in Co. I, 2d O. V. I., and serving in the Western Department until February 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability from brain fever, induced by sunstroke. Upon his return home, he resumed labor on the farm. Nov. 26, same year, he was united in matrimony to Adaline Rogers, born in Harrisville Township, being the youngest child of Isaac and Anna (Brainard) Rogers, who were pioneers in that township. The old family Bible tells the following tale: Isaac Rogers, born Feb. 3, 1794; Anna Brainard, April 8, 1801; Amanda, May 18, 1820; Clarissa, Dec. 25, 1821; Isaac, July 25, 1824; James O., Sept. 10, 1826; Sherman, Sept. 4, 1829; Sylvanus, Sept. 18, 1832; Cordidon, April 20, 1838; Henrietta, Dec. 20, 1840; Adaline, April 23, 1843. Mr. Jones has 175 acres, which he keeps stocked with sheep of a good quality. He is an official member of the M. E. Church at Lodi; experienced religion at the age of 12. His children are Frank S., Carrie B., Willis C. and Carl Shurz. Mr. Jones is a true and loyal Republican and an enterprising member of the community.

GEORGE KUDER, farmer; P. O. Chippewa Lake; born April 21, 1822, in Columbiana Co., Penn. His parents were Adam and Esther (Pealer) Kuder, to whom were born twelve children; our subject being the third in order of birth; of the number born, ten lived to be grown. The number living and places of residence are as follows: Susanna, Mrs. George Traver, in Iowa; Sylvester and George, in Clinton Co., Iowa; Eli, in St. Joseph Co., Mich.;

Barbara, Mrs. Theodore Bucher, in Cleveland; Adam, in New York; Sarah, Mrs. Frank Mack, of Cleveland. The grandfather of our subject, on the Kuder side, was George. He was born in Germany, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when he was young, the country being almost in a wilderness condition. Here he settled, and grew up with the county, and raised a numerous progeny. Sixteen children were the fruits of his marriage. About the year 1835, in the early part, George came West with his parents, who selected Sharon Township as their place of settlement, purchasing 100 acres, for which he paid $800. Raised upon a farm from his youth, our subject, after becoming his "own man," took to farming as a life business, which he has since followed. Mr. Kuder has been twice married; his union with his first wife was of short duration. Her name was Matilda Woolford, a native of Wayne Co., Ohio, who died eleven months after marriage, leaving no issue. March 22, 1849, he was married to his present wife, whose name was Sarah J. Frank, who was born in Canaan Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1828, of a family of seven brothers and two sisters, eight of the number grew to be men and women. She was the eldest of the number. Of those living are Daniel, in Wayne; Mary E., Mrs. Daniel Collier, of Summit Co.; Isaiah, in Wadsworth; Henry A., in Summit, and Hughs, in Sharon Township. Mrs. Kuder's father was one of the pioneers in that county; his name was Peter Frank; her mother's maiden name was Nancy Ball; he was born June 23, 1789, in Washington Co., Penn.; she was born in Maryland, and went to Pennsylvania when young. Mrs. Kuder was rocked in a sap-trough. Her father walked out from Pennsylvania and entered the land from the Government, and cleared up a farm in the woods. He lived until Feb. 8, 1872. She died March 23, 1864. Both were members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Kuder's parents were members of the Lutheran Church. He died June, 1858, at the age of 63. Mr. Kuder has now 170 acres of land, and in state of cultivation. His commencement in life was like many others who came West. He was poor; had nothing to begin with for the first three years. He rented land; finally purchased about 90 acres in the northeast part of the township, and, by diligence and careful management, assisted by his prudent wife, he has made a competence for himself and family during the thirty years of his residence in the township. Of four children born them, but two are living —Ada L. and Marcia May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuder are members of the Presbyterian Church.

NATHAN MINER, farmer; P. O. Pike Station; born March 8, 1810, in the town of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y; was the youngest of a family of five children. His parents were Asa and Ruth (Barrass) Miner; he was a native of Connecticut; she, of Saratoga. After several years' residence in Saratoga Co., they removed to Truxton, Cortland Co., where they lived until 1825, when they emigrated West, which journey occupied nineteen days and a half, locating in this township, west of Seville one mile, on the farm now owned by Halsey Hulburt. Their journey from Medina to their stopping-place was attended with difficulties, in consequence of the primitive condition of the roads. Remaining here about five years, they finally moved farther south, where they remained until their death. Nathan's father was a farmer, but was unable to give his children much, if any, financial aid. Hence Nathan embarked for himself at his majority; with ax in hand, he took jobs clearing off timber. For cutting, clearing and fencing, he would receive $10 per acre for his labor. He continued at this business for several years, working both in this and in Wayne Co. in different townships. While at the business, he was enabled to acquire means to make a purchase of 70 acres of land, for which he paid $3.50 per acre, where he now resides, which was unimproved. Building him a log cabin, he opened warfare against his woody surroundings, and was afterward rewarded by the garnered products from off the cultivated fields as the fruits of his toil and hardy endurance. At the age of 27, he was married to Rosetta Stanford, born April 2, 1817, in Jefferson Co., N. Y. She was a daughter of William and Rebecca (Eastman) Stanford, to whom were born eight children. Three children have crowned the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miner. But two are living—Helen M., now Mrs. Samuel Benjamin, and Emily C., now Mrs. Myron G. Owen. Mrs. Miner came out with her parents in 1822, who located in the northwest part of the township. Mr. Miner has ever been a worthy member of society, a good man and an accommodating neighbor. Having divided out some of his land to his children, he has 40 acres left, and valuable

property at Pike Station—good house and lot and 17 acres.

MRS. EMMA MEAD, farming; P. O. Burbank; born in Massillon, Stark Co., Ohio, in January, 1843, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Earl) Rinder. Michael Rinder was a native of Germany, emigrating to this State at the age of 21, and was married to his wife, who was a native of Tennessee. To them were born seven children, Emma being the sixth in order of birth. The family were raised in Stark Co., where they were born. Mrs. Mead's parents died when she was young, and was thus left without any paternal counselors. In 1867, she was united by marriage to Ezra M. Mead, whose name she now bears, who was a native of New York State—place of nativity, near Rochester—and came West at the close of the late war. He was among the successful farmers of the township; was a man highly respected as a good neighbor and substantial citizen; he died June 6, 1877. Since his death, Mrs. Mead has remained on the farm, which she conducts in a creditable manner, having, since his death, purchased 92 acres known as the George Bowman farm. She has recently built a neat and substantial dwelling, where she and her son Ezra reside in comfort and comparative retirement.

GEORGE McCRACKEN, farmer; P. O. Leroy; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1820, and came West in 1848, locating on the farm he now owns. He was married in Pennsylvania, March 5, 1840, to Hannah Byers, who was born May 2, 1824, five miles east of Chambersburg, in Franklin Co., Penn.; is a daughter of Frederick and Anna (Ebey) Byers; both were born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1768. The McCrackens are of Irish extraction. The parents of George were Thomas and Polly (Gates) McCracken. He was born in Franklin Co., and received good school advantages, which were improved; afterward, was engaged as teacher for several years; was a man of good information, and had well-defined ideas of business, in which he was very successful. He came West in 1846, making his first stop in Canaan Township, Wayne Co., remaining a short time, locating permanently in this township, where he lived until removed by death, which occurred in 1875. Upon his arrival in this county, he made several land purchases, in Canaan, Westfield and Harrisville Townships; was a good financier, and went upon the ready-pay principle; was not a member of any orthodox church, yet was in favor of Christianity; generally attended church, and gave liberally toward their support, and was a solid man in the community. Of eight children born to our subject, five are living, viz., William, now of Jasper Co., Mo.; of those yet at home are Anna, Lizzie, Frank and Fred.

OLIVER MORTON, farmer; P. O. Leroy. Prominently identified with the early history of this township is the Morton family. Oliver, whose portrait appears in this book, was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., May 15, 1819, and came West with his parents, on horseback, when he was 3 weeks old. His father had been out two years previous, and returned to Pennsylvania and made preparations for removing his family. Oliver's father's name was John J. Morton, a native of Chester Co., Penn., and a near relative of the Morton whose signature appears on the Declaration of Independence. John J. was married to Jane Oliver, and by her had seven children, among whom was Fannie, the first white child born in this township. Oliver's father made his first settlement at Morse's Corners, where he purchased 40 acres of land, which was, as the surrounding country, all a dense mass of heavy timber. Oliver's father was a poor man, and, early in life, our subject learned to "rough it," and, at the age of 13, he was thrown upon his own resources. For the first pair of leather shoes he ever wore, he paid $1.75, which money he earned by cutting cord-wood at 18 cents per cord. Their diet was of the plainest character—corn bread three times a day—and he quaintly remarked, that to such an extent did they use this diet, that he "was almost ashamed to look a hog square in the face." His school advantages were such as the backwoods afforded, attending a few days each year. Their desks and seats were of the rudest kind imaginable; the light admitted through crevices in the logs, or greased paper, in the place of window-lights. He was glad to receive $9 per month for his labor, and has swung "Armstrong's reaper" many a long day for 75 cents. At the age of 25, he was married to Delilah McConkey, who was born in Doylestown, Wayne Co., July 4, 1820, daughter of Samuel and Samantha McConkey, who were among the early settlers in that county, Ohio. Mr. Morton made his first purchase of land at Westfield Center, of

55 acres at $13 per acre, and, while it was freely predicted that he would never pay for it, every payment was promptly met. He bought him a team of horses and a wagon for $90; hired out, working at $1.25 per day, thus enabling him to meet his payments. Since that time, he has made several additions and changes, until he has become forehanded. Later in life, he engaged in stock-trading, buying and selling cattle, hogs and sheep, at which he was successful. His wife died April 3, 1861, leaving six children, five living—Charlotte; Harriet, now Mrs. Allen McCabe; George; Frank and Johnnie. In 1869, he was married to Mrs. Jane Hickeard, born in September, 1833, in Wayne Co. Mr. Morton has always borne a prominent part as a citizen in the township in which he has so long been a resident. Democratic from a political standpoint, yet he has never been a radical or an extremist in his views, but decided and positive in his opinions. In theory and practice, he has been a Temperance man—has yet to drink his first glass of whisky or intoxicating liquor. He has for several years been a member of the M. E. Church, adorning the same by an upright walk consistent with his profession. Since 1858, he has been an efficient member of the Board of Directors of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, one of the most worthy and prominent institutions of the county. For a further account of the same, see township history of Westfield.

B. B. NORTON, farmer; P. O. Burbank; is one of the pioneers of this township. Born Aug. 15, 1807, in Litchfield Co., Conn. His parents were Miles and Lois (McNeil) Norton. Miles was born Dec. 6, 1775, and was married June 1, 1797, to Lois McNeil, who was born Dec. 5, 1779. To them were born ten children, B. B. being the sixth. This venerable couple died May 25, 1835 and 1843, respectively. Lois McNeil's father was named Isaac, and was born in 1748, May 23, and was married Jan. 24, 1771, to Lois Baldwin, who was born Feb. 29, 1752, and died, respectively, Sept. 20, 1839, and May 14, 1843. Our subject emigrated West with his parents in 1823, he being a lad of 15. His father purchased 643 acres, all of which was unscathed by the woodman's ax. Their nearest neighbors were the red men of the forest; bears, wolves and wild game "roamed the woodland o'er." The family came out in a wagon, which was their carriage by day and their house at night. B. B. now resides upon a portion of the land his father settled. In 1833, our subject was married to Emily Ward, who was a native of Canada. By this marriage, six children were born; of those living, are Samuel, Charles, David, George and Anna A. Wife died in 1855. His present wife was Clarissa Rogers, who was born December, 1821, in Harrisville Township, the second child of Isaac and Anna (Brainard) Rogers, who were among the earliest settlers in that township. Isaac was born Feb. 3, 1794, near Hartford, Conn., and was married July 8, 1819. To them were born ten children; eight of the number lived to be grown. Mr. Rogers was 4 years of age when his father died. He then moved with his mother to Cayuga Co., N. Y., remaining there until he came West. Came with a horse and sleigh in 1817, with Squire Fitts, and boarded with Judge Harris until he built him a cabin, returned East, got married, and returned in 1819. Their commencement was with with furniture of the rudest sort. Mrs. Norton was lulled to sleep in a sap-trough. Her mother had but three sheets when they set up housekeeping. Mr. Rogers being a hard-working man and a good manager, he had accumulated, at the time of his death, 700 acres of land. He died Feb. 3, 1861; wife, Oct. 30, 1847. To Mr. and Mrs. Norton has been born one child—Ida C., now the wife of Andrew Reynolds, of this township. Mr. Norton has been a soldier of the cross for fifty-two years. Experienced religion at the age of 19, at camp meeting, and soon after identified himself with the M. E. Church, and for many years afterward was Class-leader, and is now like a shock of corn fully ripe, and fit for the Master's use. Since the dissolution of the Whig party, he has been a member of the Republican. Sent two sons to the war, who served three years—George B., in 103d O. V. I., and Lauren D., in 124th O. V. I., and were true and valorous soldiers, and imperiled their lives in many hard-fought battles of the war in defense of their country. Mr. Norton is yet residing on the same land his father settled. He has 160 acres, and Mrs. Norton 75, in her own right, and are spending the evening of their lives in the quiet of their pleasant home.

S. H. POMEROY, retired farmer. Samuel H. Pomeroy was born March 15, 1810, in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y. His parents were Sam-

uel and Penelope (Allen) Pomeroy, who were natives of Connecticut. To them were born ten children, whose names are Allen, Elisha, Mary S., Lucy, Penelope, Urina, Moses, Cynthia, Hannah and Richard The Allens and Pomeroys are of English extraction. Samuel was raised to farming, and, at the age of 21, he began working by the month, continuing four years thus employed. In 1833, he came West and took up a piece of land (127 acres) in this township, which was unimproved. Returning to New York that fall, he remained until the spring of 1835, when he retraced his steps to his wilderness home. In June of the same year, he married Almina Simmons, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in October, 1810, who was a daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Gooding) Simmons. Having erected a log cabin, he moved into the same in September. His place of settlement was in the northwest part of the township, now owned by Mr. Unangst. Mr. Pomeroy continued on this purchase for about twenty years, and afterward made a purchase of 75 acres, remaining here until 1863. He then went to La Fayette Township, where he had charge of the County Infirmary for seven years. Then sold his farm and purchased a small farm in Montville Township, where he lived three years; then located in Westfield Center, where he has since lived. His wife died in 1873. By her he had five children, who are Allen, Ruth, Mary, Jonathan and Simpson. March 23, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Christina Hicox, born in April, 1821, in Ontario Co., N. Y., whose maiden name was Allen. Her mother's name, prior to her marriage, was Ruth Simmons. Mrs. Pomeroy's first husband was S. King, and by him she had four children. Mr. Pomeroy and wife now reside in their comfortable home, enjoying the eve of their life in contentment and happiness. Few men in the county have been more prominently associated in an official way with their township than Mr. P. He has served as Infirmary Superintendent, Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, Constable, Assessor, and now as one of the Directors of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company. He is one of the Trustees of the Universalist Church, and was one of its first members, and has ever sustained the character of an honest man and worthy citizen, and a loyal and true Republican.

N. N. REESE, farmer and fish propagator; P. O. Le Roy; was born in Sharon Township, this county, April 2, 1844. Twelve children were born to his parents, nine of the number now living—William, and Aurelia, now Mrs. L. Frazier, in La Fayette; Jeannette, Mrs. J. Hamilton, in Sullivan Co., Mo.; N. N., in Westfield; Laverna, Egbert and Freeborn, in Wadsworth; Lauren, in Montville; also Clara, Mrs. Watters; Franklin F., Gertrude and Fremont were the number born to Jacob N. and Jane S. (Phelps) Reese. Jacob was the son of Nicholas Reese. Jacob Reese was born June 20, 1814; his wife, May 22, 1820. The Reese family are supposed to be descended from Hollanders. The Phelps are of Yankee stock. Both families emigrated West many years ago, and were among the first settlers in Summit Co. Here Nicholas died. His son Jacob, after leaving Summit Co., located in Sharon Township, where he purchased 100 acres in the "Woods;" built a double log house in the forest. Soon after its erection, one Hamilton occupied one end, he the other. One night in a storm, a huge oak blew down, falling directly between the two rooms in the open court, and, fortunately, no one was injured, but most terribly frightened. Subsequently, he moved to Wadsworth, and purchased the Hard farm; still later, the Phelps homestead. He made several changes, and finally settled in Guilford Township, where he now resides. Newton was raised to farming; his boyhood days were spent at school, and making himself useful in assisting in the home duties. July 4, 1863, enlisted in Co. G, 86th O. V. I.; served eight months. During this time, was in active service in and about Cumberland Gap, and assisted in capturing that famous raider, John Morgan. Upon his return home, he was married, July 4, 1864, to Maria Beck, who was born in Northampton Co., Penn., Oct. 12, 1846, whose parents were Joseph and Eliza (Long) Beck, who came West in 1851, and located in Guilford Township, on the River Styx, where he now resides. Mrs. Beck died Dec. 24, 1874, at the age of 53. Mrs. Reese is of a family of seven children, five sisters and two brothers, she being the third in order of birth, all of them now living. Since Newton was married, he has made several changes. He was burned out once, losing all his house chattels. In 1876, purchased the old Henry farm, one mile east of the Center, and is engaged in farming and in fish culture. In

1878, began the growth and propagation of gold-fish. He has four ponds, and is making the business his study, and intends to engage in this enterprise upon a large scale, and is now prepared to fill orders for large or small quantities, and is awakening considerable interest in the minds of the people who have a taste for golden finny species as house ornaments. He keeps glass globes of all sizes, and can supply aquariums to order, and at reduced prices. He has four children, viz., Melville R., Minnie L., Jeannette M. and Maggie M. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In matters of politics, the Reese family are all strongly Republican.

S. R. RICHARDS, insurance; Le Roy. The efficient Postmaster of this township is Samuel R. Richards, who was born June 25, 1817, in Coventry Township, Chenango Co., N. Y.; son of Gideon and Mehitable (Hungerford) Richards, who were natives of Connecticut. Gideon was the son of Noah, who was a son of Samuel R., who was the great-grandfather of our subject. Noah was a hatter by occupation, as was his son Gideon; the latter was the head of a family consisting of eleven children, Samuel R. being the youngest of the number. Of those who arrived to maturity, besides S. R., were Emily, Eliza, Maria and Susan. Gideon removed to Chenango Co. from Connecticut, after the war of 1812; remained until 1819, when he moved to Tyler Co., Va.; 1823, emigrated to Medina Co., with his family. Medina at this time had two or three frame buildings. Remaining in Medina a short time, the family removed to Akron, Summit Co., at the time of the building of the Ohio Canal. Gideon Richards died Oct. 23, 1827, aged 55, and was buried near where the college now stands. He was a member of the Masonic order the greater part of his life; while at Medina, was Secretary of the Lodge, his son, Samuel R., having his apron now in his possession, which was made in 1812. His wife died March 15, 1851, aged 72. Samuel went to learn the blacksmith's trade in 1832, at Brunswick; completing the same, worked one year at journey work; 1839, set up for himself, remaining there until 1842; afterward worked two years in Liverpool Township; 1844, he came to Westfield Township, and since has made it his constant place of residence, working at his trade until 1855; since that date has been in the insurance business, in the employ of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co. and, with one exception, is one of their oldest agents. His territory is Crawford Co. and part of Huron; is one of the company's successful agents; since November, 1862, was appointed Postmaster, and has since served in that capacity, and through his efforts and good management, the people are enjoying the luxury of a daily mail. Nov. 16, 1839, he was married to Amy Eggleston, by whom he has had seven children, who are Maria, now Mrs. John C. Ramsey; William G., in Westfield; George I., in Page Co., Iowa; Albert, in Bucyrus, Crawford Co.; Irwin (deceased), and Cora. Mr. Richards has ever been a consistent and enthusiastic supporter of Republican principles, cast his first vote for Joseph Vance. Universalist in doctrine, has been the Recording Clerk of his church many years, and a member of the A., F. & A. M. since 1857. Mr. Richards has always sustained in the community the character of an upright man and worthy citizen of the commonwealth.

PETER RICE, farmer; P. O. Le Roy; was born Nov. 26, 1813, in Lehigh Co., Penn., of a family of ten children—five boys and five girls—whose parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Sipes) Rice, who were natives of Lehigh Co., near Allentown, and moved to Butler Co., 1815, where they remained permanently. July 14, 1839, Mr. Rice was married to Elizabeth Weiz, who was born May 9, 1818, in Butler Co., Penn., daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Boyer) Weiz, who were natives of Bucks Co., and had nine children, six of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Rice was raised to hard labor—had not the advantages now afforded the young, he grew up without any education. After his marriage he had nothing to begin with, except his hands, which he industriously employed—worked out by the month and day, at low wages, cutting cord-wood at 25c per cord, threshing rye with a flail for the ninth bushel; thus he labored on for several years, and with the assistance of his faithful wife, he was enabled to accumulate sufficient means to purchase some land, his first being 35 acres, afterward adding 10; kept the same several years; sold it and bought 71, which he afterward sold and bought 101 of his father-in-law, which he owned until November, 1865, when he emigrated to this county, locating where he now resides; has got a good farm, consisting of 80 acres, at

Westfield Center; has good improvements, having recently built a substantial barn and rebuilt and remodeled his house, having now an excellent home, in which to enjoy the remainder of his days. To him have been born eleven children, eight of whom are living, who are Jacob, now in Butler Co., Penn., born May 5, 1840; Hannah, born March 16, 1844; Lizzie, born Jan. 28, 1847; Katie, born 1849; Henry, born Sept. 17, 1854; George, born Sept. 30, 1856; Julia, born March 20, 1858; Mary, born Oct. 4, 1859; children all married and doing for themselves, with the exception of the youngest, who is unmarried and is one of the teachers of the township.

ANDREW R. REYNOLDS, farmer; P. O. Leroy; is of the fourth generation of the name, who have descended from one John Reynolds, who was a fisherman from Marblehead, Mass., and who was born in the year 1743. From him descended the grandfather of our subject, Joseph Reynolds, who was born Oct. 12, 1775, and was married to Rebecca Jaquith, who was born July 9, 1782, and were married Nov. 11, 1802. To them were born five children, the eldest being Joseph, Jr., the father of our subject, who was born Sept. 20, 1804, and was married to Harriet Henderson. The Reynolds family emigrated West in October, 1831, where Joseph purchased about 200 acres of land in the west part of the township, a portion of which is now owned by Andrew. He was a shoemaker by trade, and, for some years after his arrival, plied his trade, which vocation he taught his son—Joseph, Jr. His son first made a short stay at Morse's Corners, then moved to La Fayette Township, where he took up a piece of the "Fowler land;" remaining there a short time, he abandoned it and removed to this township, where he finally located on a portion of the land his father had purchased, and settled permanently. Here Andrew was born, where he now resides, Aug. 7, 1851; is the youngest of a family of nine children, eight of whom grew up—Joseph, Jr., died March 24, 1863; his wife, Harriet, died Oct. 24, 1877, aged 68 years 4 months and 13 days; Joseph, Sr., died Feb. 15, 1853. Andrew R. was married Dec. 25, 1879, to Ida C. Rogers, born Feb. 3, 1858; daughter of B. B. and Clarissa (Rogers) Norton, both of whom are early residents of this county. Andrew and wife are members of the Universalist Church, and is now engaged in farming.

S. SIMMONS, farmer; P. O. Le Roy; is among the worthy representatives of Westfield Township, who have been associated with its interests for nearly one-half a century, and has, since 1832, been a constant resident of the farm he now owns. He was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1805; son of Jonathan and Ruth (Gooding) Simmons. The old family Bible has the following record: Jonathan Simmons, born Jan. 31, 1768; Ruth Gooding, born Feb. 20, 1769. Their children were, Ruth S., born March 25, 1792; Lucy, born Jan. 24, 1794; Jonathan, born March 24, 1796; Isaiah, born Oct. 23, 1799; Simpson, born March 24, 1802; Sally, born Aug. 20, 1803; Simpson, born Oct. 10, 1805; Harriet, born Dec. 20, 1807; Elmina, born Oct. 16, 1810; Erastus, born Sept. 16, 1814. The Simmons family are of English descent, as were the Goodings. The first arrival of the Simmons family in Westfield Township was in 1820, by Jonathan, the brother of the above, who settled and cleared up the farm now owned by Isaac Jones; afterward removed West, where he died. The grandfather of Simpson was Constance Simpson, he was in the Revolution, and was born in Dighton, Bristol Co., Mass., and there raised his family. Simpson was married in April, 1832, to Sallie Austin, who was a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Mack) Austin, natives of Massachusetts. The Simmons family came from Maine to Massachusetts, and were mostly engaged in the lumber business. Simpson emigrated West with his father in 1832, who located where Erastus now lives. Simpson, having bought 50 acres where he now lives, remained with his father until he had erected a rude cabin, with one door, which he soon occupied, and, notwithstanding its home-made furniture and rough interior, he lived happily for years. The first year, he put in 3 acres of wheat; the next year 4 acres of corn, which the coons and other denizens of the woods harvested for him; could not raise enough to support his family; worked out by the day at excessively low wages, taking barter in exchange. For wheat, 3 shillings per bushel was all they could realize for it, and trade it out. He has a butcher-knife in his possession, for which he worked hard one day; said knife had no handle, being made by the blacksmith; he afterward added 50 acres more. Mr. Simmons has been a man of excellent health

and of strong constitution, industrious and economical in his habits, and has accumulated a deal of property; yet, through bailing, he has lost several thousands of dollars, yet has a good farm of 150 acres of good land, and, although he has passed the time allotted to mankind, he is now in the enjoyment of his quiet home, and is held in high regard by all those with whom he has been associated. Has always been a man of retiring disposition, been a lover of books and instructive literature, and, though he never had the advantages of a good education, yet he has always been in favor of education, and always been ready to contribute liberally toward school and church purposes. Politically, he is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, yet never took an active part in political matters, yet has always been firm and decided in his opinions, which he rarely failed to give expression to at the ballot box. In religious matters, he has always been of the Universalist faith. Has three daughters—Lucretia, now Mrs. J. P. Olin; Lydia, Mrs. J. Branard, and Adaline, now Mrs. Ayers Alexander.

MRS. BENJAMIN SHAW, retired, Le Roy; is the relict of Benjamin Shaw, who was one of the prominent farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Westfield Township, who was born Dec. 1, 1815, in Chenango Co., N. Y.; his father's name was Benjamin F., who died when his son was a small lad, who emigrated to this State with his mother and grandfather, Benjamin F., who raised his grandson to mature age; early in life implanted in his mind the principles which in after life were adhered to, and secured to him the success and reputation he acquired. Sept. 1, 1842, he was wedded to Miss Eleanor Lyons, whose name she now bears, who was born Dec. 23, 1820, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; was the second of a family of seven children, five of whom attained to mature age. Of the number now living, are Thomas M., of Allegany Co.; Eliza Ann, now Mrs. Elliot; Mary M., Mrs. McFadden, both of Jefferson Co., Ohio. All of these were the issue of her parents, Hugh and Sarah (Moore) Lyons. He was a native of Mercer Co., Penn., born in 1799, she of New York, in 1800; they were married in Virginia in 1818, and soon after emigrated to the Western wilds, to cast their lots with the pioneers of the Buckeye State, selecting as their future and permanent home, Jefferson Co., where they lived until their death, his occurring in 1876, that of his consort, four years afterward. They were among the prominent families in that county, and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1845, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw moved to La Fayette Township, and purchased 120 acres, 14 being cleared, upon which were a log cabin and rough barn. Remaining here eight years, they sold out and located in the western part of this township, purchasing 120 acres, which was finally increased to 228; here he spent the remainder of his days, passing to his rest Dec. 27, 1872, leaving a family of seven children, whose names are, Emiretta V., the wife of H. McCrag, of Ashland Co.; Elvira E., Mrs. Al Reynolds, of Ashtabula Co.; Milliard F., now of Indiana; Orrie E., Mrs. L. Jones; Benjamin F., on the farm; Mary and John E. Politically, Mr. Shaw was Republican in principle, active and positive in his sentiments, but not a partisan; was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and always endeavored to make its precepts the rule and guide of his life; Mrs. Shaw is a member of the M. E. Church; since 1877, has resided at Westfield Center, the farm being yet in her possession.

DANIEL SHOOK, farmer; P. O. Seville; among the solid and substantial farmers in this township, who have emigrated from the Keystone State, is Mr. Shook, who was born in Center Co., Penn., Dec. 31, 1821. His parents were John and Christina (Long) Shook, who were highly respected citizens in that community, and among the enterprising farmers of that locality. Daniel was of a family of ten children. Remaining with his father until he was 22, he having entertained favorable opinions of the West, and seeking to better his condition, concluded to drift Westward, arriving in Wayne County, this State, 1846. The year following, he purchased 100 acres in this township, for which he paid $1,500. Not being content to fight the battle of life alone, he sought the hand of Caroline Coolman in marriage, its acceptance being celebrated June 6, 1847; she was born in Milton Township, Wayne Co., August, 1829; she was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Reed) Coolman, who emigrated from Pennsylvania as early as 1812 to Stark County, where they remained until 1815, when they removed to Wayne County, where Mrs. Shook was born. Since Mr. Shook came to this county he has been one of its worthy citizens. Has an excel-

lent farm, consisting of 205 acres, which ranks among the best in the township. His farming has always been conducted on true business principles; been hard-working and economical, his farm bearing evidence of the enterprise and thrift of its owner. His health having failed him, he has given up active labor on the farm, and employs his spare time attending to his apiary, he being among the successful bee-culturists in the county. Has two children, John J. and Sarah Ann (now Mrs. Chauncy) Hollowell. John J. is now carrying on the farm; Mr. and Mrs. Hollowell residing on same farm. Mr. Shook is a member of the Lutheran Church, as were his parents before him. Takes but little interest in political matters—content to attend to his own business affairs, and rank among the useful members of society, than to aspire for political honors.

SAMUEL SMITH, farmer; P. O. Le Roy; born March 5, 1821, in Canaan Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, of a family of nine children, five sisters and four brothers, born to James and Keziah (McCollough) Smith. Both were natives of Washington Co., Penn. They were married June, 1812, and emigrated West to Wayne Co. in 1820. Samuel left home at the age of 15, and was engaged for some time as clerk in a store; afterward in buying stock and running a threshing machine. Then went into the mercantile business at Canaan Center, associated with Mr. Solomon Zuver, under the firm name of Zuver & Smith, which partnership continued several years. His next enterprise, was in the milling business, running a saw and grist mill for ten years. Then removed to Seville, Guilford Township, embarking in the mercantile business until 1873, when he located on the farm he now owns, situated one mile south of Westfield Center. His farm consists of 140 acres. March 1, 1855, formed a matrimonial alliance with Jane Armstrong, who was born July 12, 1836, in Canaan Township, Wayne Co., daughter of William and Mary (Rose) Armstrong. The former born in Pennsylvania, and came West in 1815, locating in Wayne Co., where he was married, six children resulting from this union. His wife died when Jane was 15 years of age, and was afterward married to Catharine McPherson. Two children were the issue. Mr. Smith was out in the late war, serving as Captain in Co. K, 16th O. V. I. Since 1875, has been serving on the official board of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co. as Director. Five children have been born to him, but three living—Frances E., Rebecca Jeannette and William C.

JAMES H TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Seville. Among the noted horsemen in this county is J. H. Taylor, who was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., July 4, 1830. His parents were E. W. and Jane (Nelson) Taylor, all of same county and State. The Nelsons are of Irish, and the Taylors of Yankee descent. James was ten years of age when his parents came to Guilford Township, his father dying three years after his arrival. J. H. then lived with his mother until he attained his maj. years. Early in life he manifested great love for a horse, and, at the age of 10, he began riding races, which he kept up until 19, and, being an expert driver, he drove and fitted horses for the speed ring; for several years has driven some very important races, where a high rate of speed and a large amount were at stake; in 1861, was offered $1,000 and expenses to go to California and drive Sherman, Jr., in a single race where $15,000 was wagered; he went and won the race. Upon his return home came upon the steamship America, on her trial trip, having on board 900 passengers. Shortly after leaving Graytown, they were caught in a gale and came near being "swamped;" lost their rudder, and were for several weeks without the use of engine or rudder, being, as sailors would say, "water-logged." While on this trip, came on to the ill-fated Golden Gate, and took aboard her passengers and crew. He succeeded in reaching his destination, losing his baggage and effects. For several years past, he has been engaged in buying and selling horses; his superior judgment combined with his ripe experience have served to cause his opinion to stand as an oracle among the lovers of fine horses; his extensive acquaintance with horsemen and dealers has given him an enviable reputation in that direction. Persons at a distance often send orders for him to fill, for fancy matched-teams, trotters or heavy draft, and are furnished and guaranteed to suit. He is now engaged in farming and raising horses for the market, which are of superior kind and quality, they having taken some flattering premiums at the State and agricultural fairs. May 1, 1854, was married to Julia Hosmer, born in Guil-

ford Township, May 1, 1838, daughter of Judge Hosmer, of Seville, one of the old pioneers of the county. Her mother's maiden name was Lucy Hays, who was one of the pioneer school teachers in the southern part of the county. After Mr. Taylor was married, he located in Seville until 1872, when he moved to his farm, consisting of 100 acres, located one-half mile west of Seville; has three children—Wallace E., Hubert E. and Maude B.

JACOB WIDEMAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Seville; was born Jan. 23, 1826, in Markham, near Toronto, Canada West, the seventh child born to his parents, who were Jacob and Hannah (Geisinger) Wideman, who were natives of Bucks Co., Penn., and emigrated to that province at or near the beginning of the present century. To them were born eleven children, who were Sarah, Barbara, Mary, Phillip, Daniel, Ludwick, Jacob, Catharine, Henry, John and George, all of whom attained maturity, and came to this State with their parents. Sarah was the wife of John Leatherman, who settled in Wadsworth; she died in 1879; Barbara, Mrs. Bartshee, in Guilford; Mary, now in Spencer; Phillip, in Indiana; Daniel, in Lorain Co.; Ludwick, in Seville; Catharine, Mrs. Ephraim Wright; Henry, in La Fayette; John died in 1879, never married; George in Michigan. Jacob was about 1 year old when he left Canada with his parents, who settled in Guilford Township and purchased 200 acres of land, which they cleared up, remaining on the same until their death, which occurred Oct. 28, 1855, and April 18, 1879, respectively. They were among the solid and highly respected citizens in that locality, and identified with its religious interests, both being members of the M. E. Church. Jacob grew up under the paternal roof; attaining his major years, remained upon the farm. At the age of 27, was married to Martha A. Webster, which event was celebrated in April, 1853. She was born in Clearcreek Township, Ashland Co., Ohio, May 12, 1833. She was the fourth of a family of ten children born to Francis E. and Rachel (Cowell) Webster. He was born in New Jersey, she in Greene Co., Penn. They came West about the year 1829. He was a shoemaker by trade, but carried on farming also. To them were born four children, who are Cordelia, Mrs. Smith; Harriet, Mrs. Wideman, in Wooster; Martin V., in Michigan, and Mrs Jacob Wideman, the wife of this subject. Parents died in Lorain Co., he in 1879, she seven years previous. Since Mr. Wideman was married, he has made several changes. After one year's residence on the home farm, then moved to North Chatham, purchasing a farm, lived nine years; then returned to Guilford, lived four years; sold out, moved to Seville, lived one year; then purchased a farm in Wayne Co., where he lived seven years, then traded farm and came to his present farm in 1876. Has now 227 acres of good land, and is among the best farmers in the township, as well as one of its first-rate citizens. Is raising the best of stock, consisting of Durham cattle, full-blooded Cotswold sheep, and the best of horses, of the Percheron, Jersey, Eclipse, Hiatoga and Hambletonian. Has three children—Justin, Altha O., Mrs. Foskett, in Wellington, and Elmer E.

JAMES WAGONER, farmer; P. O. Le Roy; born Feb. 15, 1815, in Markham Township, near Toronto, Canada West. His parents were James and Margaret (Long) Wagoner, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and migrated to Canada about the commencement of the present century. In 1825, when a lad of 10, our subject came to this county with his uncle, John Long, who located in Wadsworth Township, remaining with him until his majority. Nov. 11, 1834, he was united in wedlock to Mary Wideman, who was born Feb. 25, 1816, in same locality as her husband. Her parents were Jacob and Anna (Geisinger) Wideman, who were Pennsylvanians. Mr. Wagoner's school advantages were of limited character, what he did obtain was within the confines of the rude log-cabin which the neighbors hastily constructed—hiring the teacher by subscription fund. After taking upon him the marital relations, he set about seeking a livelihood for himself and spouse; he had neither money nor land, but had his hands and will-power, which were brought into requisition. He cut a cord of wood for 25 cents; cut and split rails at 40 cents per 100, taking store pay, $7 per month was the rate received. One bushel of wheat was often given in exchange for a day's labor, which would not command in money one-fourth of a dollar. He did a great deal of "slashing" timber (cutting down), the price being $1.50 per acre, and about $3.50 for cutting and trimming. He afterward took leases of land. After a succession of years, he succeeded in saving enough to enable him to pur-

chase a small tract of land in Putnam Co., where he removed, but, finding it very sickly, he returned to this county after two years' residence ; he since has been a constant resident of this township. Notwithstanding his unfavorable beginning, he has acquired of this world's goods sufficient to enable him to spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of his family and comparative independence. He has always adhered to the tenets embraced in the Old Whig party. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he sent two sons, who did him honor by their true and soldier-like deportment. Jacob went out in the first call, serving three months in Co. K, 8th Ohio ; afterward enlisted in the 103d, Co. K ; served as Orderly Sergeant, remaining until the close of the war. Ludwick E. served three years in the 42d Ohio. Both returned home sound in health and limb. To Mr. Wagoner have been born eight children ; of those living are Jacob, now residing with his father—was married in 1875 to Ella White, born in 1849, in Westfield Township, daughter of Squire E. O. White, of Lodi, whose wife was Mary Mallory ; he was a native of Vermont, she of this county ; Jacob has two children—Gertrude M. and Early. Ludwick E., now of Detroit ; Henry, in Lodi ; and Francis A. Religiously, Mr. Wagoner is a Universalist in belief and profession. He has the esteem of the community in which he has been a resident for over one-half a century.

G. C. WRIGHT, window blind manufacturer, Le Roy ; was born July 1, 1829, in Litchfield Co., Conn., and came West with his parents in May, 1839. There were seven children in the family, of which number he was the third in order of birth ; their names were Joel, H. B., G. C., Clarissa, Sarah, Phœbe and Fannie, all of whom were born to Martin S. and Fannie (Hallock) Wright, both being natives of Litchfield Co., and were born June 21, 1803, and July 4, 1800, respectively. Upon their arrival they located on the farm now owned by M. T. Ward, south of the Center ; there were 96 acres in the farm, but a small portion of which was cleared. He was a carpenter by occupation, which business he followed for several years, being one of the best workmen in the county, and one of its worthy citizens, whose influence was felt for good, both in church and in the community at large. Both he and wife died of erysipelas in 1849, in the month of April—her death occurring on the 15th, his the 17th. George C. worked with his father at his trade during his minority. Nov. 12, 1852, was married to Maria Collier, who was born Nov. 28, 1830, in the township, her parents were George and "Heppie" (Steele) Collier, both born and reared in Hartford, Conn., there married, in 1817, and emigrated West shortly after ; located on the farm now owned by Henry Yergin, one mile southwest of Westfield Center. Their family consisted of nine children, of those living are—Henry, now of Cincinnati ; George, now Chaplain in the U. S. Army, in Dakota Territory ; Emeline, now Mrs. H. B. Farnum, of this township ; Maria, the wife of Mr. Wright ; Mary, Mrs. C. W. Norton, of Cedar Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Collier died in 1864 and 1879, respectively. Mr. Collier was one of the charter members of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, as well as Director of the same, and was one of the stanch citizens of the community. In 1853, Mr. Wright engaged in the business which he is now conducting, where he manufactures window blinds. Having some ingenious devices of his own invention, in the way of machinery, which enables him to manufacture work which surpasses that imported of the kind, receiving therefor better prices, he and son, Almon J., are doing a good business, which is largely on the increase. Having a buhr attached to his machinery, is prepared to do grinding to order. Six children have been born to him, who are, Almon J., Emma, Clara, Edna, Henry and Clarence.

HIRAM WHITMORE, farmer ; P. O. Burbank ; born in Franklin Co., Penn., Nov. 30, 1827. Early in life, he learned the wagon and carpenter's trade, which vocation his father followed for a livelihood. At the age of 22, Hiram came West, living one year in Canaan Township, Wayne Co., with his brother, who had preceded him two years. Hiram returned to Pennsylvania and assisted in removing his parents to this country. After three years' residence with them, he returned to his native State, and was married, Nov. 23, 1853, to Sarah Harnish, born March 8, 1828, in Washington Co., Md., daughter of John Harnish, whose wife's maiden name was Fetterhoff. After his marriage, he returned to this county, locating at Morse's Corners, now Friendsville, where he purchased 40 acres at $1,300, and engaged in farm-

ing. After nine years' residence at this place, he disposed of his interests there and purchased where he now resides, where he has 118 acres, situated in the southwest corner of the township. Mr. Whitmore began life poor, without any pecuniary aid. He has secured his present competence, and, with it, has merited the esteem with which he is held in the community. For thirty-five years, he has been a member of the United Brethren, and Class-leader for twenty-five. In political matters, he takes but little interest. Prohibition principles are more in harmony with his views than either of the others. To him have been born six children—John A., Jane, Valeria, Elmer, Laura and Arminta. The father died in 1867; the mother is now in her 91st year.

HENRY YERGIN, farmer; P. O. Le Roy; is of good old Pennsylvania stock, born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Feb. 24, 1816. His paternal ancestor was Henry Yergin, born April 30, 1788, and was married Feb. 18, 1809, to the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Catharine Coble, born June 21, 1791, in Washington Co., same State. This union was blessed with an offspring of twelve children, who were as follows: John, Susanna, Elizabeth, Henry, Mary, David, Christian, William, Andrew, Sophia, Catharine and Joseph—all of whom lived to be men and women. The family emigrated West to Wayne Co., arriving in March, 1816, Henry being but 3 weeks old. The country being new and the family large, industry and economy were essential to the establishment of a home, as well as to obtain the common necessaries of life, hence our subject was reared amidst privation and the attending hardships of pioneer life. His schooling was principally obtained with the use of the ax and the implements of husbandry. What little education he got of a literary character was within the confines of a log "academy," where he was initiated into the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. His marriage was with Christina Kintner, born in May, 1817, who was a daughter of Jacob and Christina (Ihrig) Kintner, natives of Washington Co., Penn. To Mr. Yergin have been born five children, but three living, viz.: Rosana E., Caroline (now Mrs. Eli Stahl, of Wayne Co.), and Priscilla; Rebecca died in 1879; she was the wife of Jacob Farmer. Mr. Yergin remained in Wayne Co. until 1874; since then he has been a resident of this Township. He has a good farm of 103 acres, which he has accumulated by his own industry; beginning poor without a dollar, he has made a success, and is one of the neat and substantial farmers in the township.

GRANGER TOWNSHIP.

JOHN AMERMAN, Granger. Albert and Ellen (Peterson) Amerman, parents of this gentleman, were natives of New Jersey. The former was born in 1784, and the latter in 1791. They were married in 1813, and are the descendants of old and respected Holland families who came to America in Colonial times. Mr. Amerman, in early life, learned the shoemaker's trade, but after his marriage he devoted his entire time to farming and stock-growing. In 1826, he removed from his native State to Long Island, where he remained some eight years, and then came to Sharon Township, Medina Co., Ohio, where he and wife passed the remainder of their days. They were the parents of three children—John, Peter, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Amerman departed this life in 1863, and his wife in 1843. John Amerman was born Sept. 6, 1819, in Somerset Co., N. J. He was raised upon a farm, and received the benefits of a common-school education. He was united in marriage with Miss Emeline Castner April 28, 1847. She was born in New Jersey Aug. 21, 1823. Five children were the fruits of this union, viz.: Albert S., born Jan. 7, 1849; Edward E., Nov. 27, 1850; Edith J., July 20, 1856; John M., Oct. 24, 1852, and died March 21, 1853; John C., born April 5, 1859, and died Nov. 4, 1861. Albert S. is single and resides in Dakota Territory; Edward E. married Miss Ada A. McMillan Dec. 31, 1873, and now resides in Nebraska; Edith J. married Mr. Henry Hawks Nov. 26, 1874. He was born June 4, 1853. They have one child—Ethel E., born May 16, 1879. Mrs. Amerman died March 27, 1870. Mr. Amerman has

been a resident of Granger Township since 1848. He owns 200 acres of well-improved land, and is one of the successful farmers and wool-growers of the county. He is a man of retiring disposition, broad and liberal in his views, but firm in his convictions of right and wrong. Politically, he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN BURT, P. O. Granger. Daniel and Hannah (Trafton) Burt, parents of this gentleman, were born, reared and married in Massachusetts. During the early settlement of Ontario Co., N. Y., they were among the first to go there. Here, in 1813, Mr. Burt died, leaving his wife and eight children to mourn his loss. Some five years later, when quite a number of persons from Ontario Co. came to settle in Medina Co., Ohio, John and Daniel Burt, sons of the above gentleman, came to the county and began the improvement of a piece of land in what is now Granger Township, which they had traded for the same year. In February, of 1819, the mother with the family, started for the new home in Ohio, arriving at their destination on the 5th of March the same year. The two sons had been out the year previous and built a log cabin, into which the family moved on their arrival. The house had no windows or doors, and to make matters worse, the day after they arrived there was a heavy snow-storm. The mother, however, supplied this deficiency by hanging quilts at the doors and windows, which in a measure kept out the cold until warm weather set in. Benjamin Burt was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1804, and was but 15 years of age when the family came to Ohio. He started a day or so before the family, with the cows, and expected they would overtake him in a short time. This, however, they did not do, for he arrived the day before the family at their new home, having walked almost the entire distance. In 1820, John Burt built a double log cabin where the village of Grangerburg now stands, and the next year returned to New York, where he was married, returning to Ohio in the spring of 1822; his wife dying the same year that Benjamin went to live with him, the two brothers kept bachelor's hall for about eighteen months. Their house served the various purposes of a dwelling, a church, a tavern and a schoolhouse. John Burt taught school in the house in the winter of 1822, and quite frequently the scholars arrived at the schoolhouse before the two brothers had their work done up. In this case the larger girls would assist in sweeping, washing dishes, etc. The year after their arrival in Ohio, Benjamin wanting a pair of shoes, and not having the money to purchase them, worked nine days at 25 cents per day for a man who obtained them for him by making a turn with a third party.

In 1826, Timothy Wilder and wife came in a lumber wagon from New York, to visit their friends in Ohio. On their return, Benjamin Burt and his mother accompanied them, and spent some time visiting friends in New York and Massachusetts. Mr. Burt remained in his native State some years, working by the month. He was united in marriage with Miss Parmelia Hatch, Dec. 31, 1829. She was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1812. In the spring of 1830, he returned to Ohio, bringing his wife with him, Eben Bissell and wife being also in the company. On their arrival at Cleveland, it was necessary that one of the men should go to Granger and procure teams to bring the women and goods to that place. The distance was about thirty miles, and Mr. Burt walked the distance in a half-day, and this when the country was almost an uninhabited wilderness, filled with logs, groups of underbrush, ravines, etc. The furniture of their new home was of regular pioneer order. They used a chest for a table until a more fashionable article could be procured. When they had company, two chests were placed together, one being much lower than the other. In this way began Benjamin Burt and wife, who have been well and favorably known to the people of Medina Co., for over half a century. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Ozro Seymour, born Jan. 31, 1831; Charles Milton, born Oct. 9, 1833, and Lucretia E., born Oct. 3, 1837. These children are all married and the heads of families. Ozro S., was married Nov. 11, 1854, to Miss Mercy A. Shaw. She was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1834. They have a family of eight children—Elroy C., Bion U., Diana, Minnie, Benjamin, Elbridge, Grace E. and Mary G. After marriage and until 1867, this gentleman was engaged in farming, dairying and dealing in live stock. At this time, he purchased a half-interest in a store in Grangerburg, of his brother-in-law, although he remained on his farm. In 1870, he purchased the entire stock of goods and has since conducted the business

alone. He carries a large stock, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. In 1868, he and James McMillen erected a large cheese manufactory at Grangerburg, having a manufacturing capacity of 1,300 pounds daily. It is now, and ever has been since built, in active operation, during the cheese-making season. Besides the above property, he owns a nicely improved farm of 250 acres adjoining the village. He is an intelligent, progressive gentleman, and has held all the township offices in the gift of the people. He has been for some years a member of Medina Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M.

Charles M. Burt, like his brother, was raised upon a farm. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood until he was about 17 years of age, when he attended school at Oberlin, Ohio, for some time, and then came home and worked for his father until about 24 years of age, at which time he and his brother Ozro S. purchased the old homestead of 170 acres, which they farmed in common for two years, when he purchased his brother's interest. He continued to deal in real estate and make additions to the home farm until he owned 400 acres in one body. In 1871, he went to Wadsworth and purchased the Exchange Hotel, which he owned and run for about eighteen months and then traded it for one-fifth interest in the Eureka Lead Works of that place. After about two years, he disposed of this and he and Mr. H. Z. Chandler purchased 2,700 acres of pine lands in Michigan, paying $30,500 for the same. This he now owns, together with 234 acres of land in Granger Township, and a valuable and nicely improved home property in Wadsworth, which he now makes his home. He was united in marriage with Miss E. A. Hills, March 28, 1859. She was born in Granger Township in 1841. They have two children—Elno O. and Abbie J. Lucretia E. Burt married Mr. James Hopkins, and is now residing in Akron, Ohio. Thus it will be seen that the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Burt are well-to-do people, and have profited by the examples of sobriety, economy and industry set them by their most worthy parents. Benjamin Burt has devoted nearly all his life to agricultural pursuits, never seeking the publicity of office, although he has filled many township offices with much credit to himself and lasting benefit to those for whom he labored. He held the office of County Commissioner six years, and was a member of that body during the period when the new court house was built, and was the only member who voted against the remodeling of the old house. He has always acted independent of sects and denominations, favoring everything known to be right, and promptly opposing everything known to be wrong. He and sons are stalwart Republicans, and have been since the organization of that party. He is now in his 78th year, and, with his silver locks and tardy steps, is quietly awaiting "the last of earth." His wife is nearly 70 years of age.

M. C. CODDING, Granger. The name of Codding was originally Coddington, and their progenitor was from England. Some years after the Plymouth Colony had established itself on this continent, there came to the colony one Sir William Coddington, from England. He was descended from the nobility of his native country, but, through misfortune, had lost his property, and, to recuperate, had come to America. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability, and of very decided views regarding religion and men. He held that infant baptism was not necessary to salvation, and that every man had a right to worship God as he saw fit. He was pronounced by the Council a heretic, and an order issued that he should be sent back to England. Before this could be executed, however, he had left the colony, gone to Rhode Island and joined the Williams Colony. Here he remained the rest of his life, becoming, at last, Governor of Rhode Island, and one of the wealthiest men in the colony. All the Coddings now in the New World, so far as known, are descendants of this gentleman, and the coat of arms used by himself and family is still to be seen in the old State House at Newport. George Codding, the father of our subject, was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 31, 1800. He was reared upon a farm, receiving but a limited education. In 1821, he left his native State and came to Granger Township, this county. He had traded for Lot 28 before leaving home, and, upon his arrival in the township, he at once began preparing his land for tillage. His marriage with Miss Jerusha Spencer occurred Nov. 22, 1822. She was born in Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1802. From this union there were seven children, viz., Myron C., Spencer F., Nancy T., Albert T., Harriet M., William E. and Lucy A. Mrs.

Codding died May 1, 1841. On the 18th of May, 1842, Mr. Codding was united in marriage to Eliza Johnson, who was the mother of one child—Helen L. This lady died June 20, 1861. Mr. Codding departed this life April 15, 1845. Although never aspiring to political prominence, he was honored, during his lifetime, with a number of positions in Granger Township, and was, for a number of years, Captain of a company of militia. He was of a retiring disposition, devoting his entire lifetime to agricultural pursuits, the temporal and spiritual welfare of his family, and the promotion of the best interests of the community in which he lived. Myron C. Codding was born upon the farm he now owns and resides upon, March 1, 1824. Although his educational advantages are somewhat limited, yet he has become a fair scholar in the English branches, and has held, during the last decade, many positions of honor and trust in Granger Township. He was united in marriage with Miss Phœbe H. Ganyard Sept. 13, 1848. This lady was born in Granger Township Feb. 8, 1828, and is the daughter of Festus Ganyard, Esq., one of the first settlers of the township. From this union, four children were born, viz., Albert T., George, Harriet E. and Lena R. Mr. Codding has, for a number of years, been engaged in farming, stock-raising and dairying, in all of which he has been very successful. Although he never learned any trade, he readily turned his hand to anything required to be done, especially excelling as a wood-workman. He has been a remarkably industrious and hard-working man, very frugal in his habits, and has accumulated quite a competency by his regard for these manly virtues. He is a substantial and useful member of the community, and has been quite liberal in contributions for charitable and educational enterprises. He owns a nicely improved farm of 132 acres; is a stanch Republican in politics, and a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Medina Co. would be much better off had it more such men as M. C. Codding.

JASPER A. CODDING, farmer; Remson's Corners; is a native of Granger Township, where he was born in 1819; he is the oldest person born in the township now living; his parents were John and Hannah Spencer Codding; his father was a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., born May 2, 1797; his mother was a native of Connecticut, they were united in marriage in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., and came to Granger Township in March 1818; his mother died in the township; his father subsequently sold his farm and removed to Medina, where he departed this life Oct. 20, 1866, after a stirring, eventful life, regretted by all who knew him; he served in active public life for a great many years, representing all of the township offices, and serving as Justice of the Peace for many terms; he was well posted in law and business, and was largely employed by his townsmen, to transact their business and legal matters; he represented his district in the State Legislature, and subsequently was chosen State Senator, offices which he fulfilled with ability and honor; he was chosen as one of the Commissioners for the appraisement of the Western Reserve school lands, and at one time was a Presidential Elector. In his early manhood, John saved the life of a neighbor named Moore, who was bitten by a rattlesnake, by applying his mouth to the wound and drawing the poison out; it was an office of great danger, and illustrates the nobility and courage of his nature; his children now living are as follows: Jasper A., Wilder M., a resident of Wadsworth Township; Elsie A. McFarland, living in Summit Co.; Charles G., a resident of Medina. Our subject passed his early life upon his father's farm, teaching school several winter sessions, until 25 years of age, when he was united in marriage to Miss Phœbe J. Huntley April 17, 1844; she was born in New York State in March, 1827; her father was John Huntley, an old resident of Medina Co. Mr. and Mrs. C. have been blessed with the following children: John S., living in Portage Co.; Frank D., a resident of Knox Co., Ill.; Emma L. Perrin, living in Granger Township. After his marriage Mr. Codding engaged in farming for a year and a half in Summit Co., and then removed to Granger, where he has since resided; he located in 1850 one-half mile east of Remson's Corners, where he now lives; he has 63 acres of fine improved land; he is a useful and respected citizen of the township, having served the township for six terms as assessor, and always taken an active interest in schools and township matters.

SAMUEL CUTTER, farmer; P. O. Remson's Corners; is a prominent citizen of Granger Township, he is a native of Columbia Co.,

Penn., where he was born in 1801 ; his parents were Samuel and Mary (Cole) Cutter, natives of New Jersey, they were pioneers of Holmes Co., where they located in 1819, and residents of that county the remainder of their days. Samuel when a youth went to Wooster and learned the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed there for a number of years. While a resident of Wayne Co., he was elected to the office of Sheriff of the county, and served for two terms ; at the expiration of his last term of office he farmed in Wayne Co. for three years, and then removed to Homer Township, Medina Co., where he resided for nine years upon a farm. In 1861, he removed to his present location in Granger Township ; he has a farm of 125 acres, located in the northeastern portion of the township, well improved. He was united in marriage in 1831, to Miss Deborah Sprague, she bore him two sons, Henry and Charles—both now deceased. Henry was in the service nearly three years and Charles 100 days ; his wife died in Wooster. Mr. Cutter was married to a second wife, Miss Mary Mason, Jan. 9, 1840 ; she is a native of New Hamphire, and was born in 1804, they have two children living. Harvey, he is married to Miss Ann Baker, a native of Michigan, they have four children—Frank, Charles, Israel and Mary ; Harvey resides with his parents; Ellen Young, another daughter living in Kansas ; Mr. and Mrs. Cutter are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Cutter, while out hunting in Chatham woods, in the night of Nov. 13, 1833, was a spectator of the great meteoric showers which occurred at that date ; he relates that the sight was one of grand and indescribable splendor, and lasted from 12 o'clock until daybreak.

EBENEZER COMSTOCK ; P. O. Granger ; was born Oct. 20, 1820, in Montville, New London Co., Conn. He is the son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Stimpson) Comstock, both natives of Connecticut. By this union there were the following family of children : Mark, Jeremiah, Ebenezer, Mary S. and Elizabeth A. Mr. Comstock's first wife was a Miss Turner, who was the mother of ten children, viz. : Elisha, Henrietta, Nancy, Ficha, Desiah, Lucretia, Catharine, Artlissa and two not named. The father served his country in the navy during the war of the Revolution ; he was taken prisoner by the British, but escaped and joined Gen. Greene's army. He died in Connecticut in 1835, and his wife in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1864. For thirteen years after the death of his father, the subject of this sketch followed the life of a sailor ; he served in all capacities, from a common sailor to commander and owner of a vessel. In 1848, he came to this county, which he has since made his home. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Krieble May 2, 1856 ; she was born in Pennsylvania March 9, 1838. They have had four children, three of whom are yet living, viz. : Eunice, William and Frank ; the one deceased was named Job. Mr. Comstock began life as a poor sailor boy, and has made what he now possesses by his own exertions. He owns a well-improved farm of 153 acres, near the center of Granger Township. He has in his possession a number of old deeds that were made to his grandfather for Connecticut land during the reigns of George the Second and Third, of England. In politics, he is a stalwart Republican. He is a well-informed man, of broad and liberal views, generous to a fault, but firm in his convictions of right and wrong. The county would be much better off had it more such men as Mr. Comstock.

DANIEL FLUENT, farmer ; P. O. Weymouth ; was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1814. His parents were Jonathan and Mehitable (Dudley) Fluent, natives of Maine, where they were married, subsequently removing to New York State and then to Ohio, locating in Steuben Co. Our subject passed his early life in that county ; at the age of 20, he came to Hinckley Township, where he took up 50 acres of land, remaining there about eight years ; he then moved to Granger Township, where he has since resided. His farm consists, at present, of 88 acres, located in the northwest corner of the township, and is fine farming land and well improved in every respect. He was united in marriage in 1837, to Miss Alice Conant, a daughter of Timothy Conant, of Hinckley Township ; she was born in Richfield Township, Summit Co., July 6, 1821. They have six children, as follows : Louisa Hall, living in Wayne Co.; Jennie Williams, a resident of Cleveland ; Margaret Smedley, living in Weymouth ; J. K. Polk, Viola and Edgar B. Mr. Fluent has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and is spoken of as a first-class farmer and a prominent and respected citizen.

GEORGE M. GANYARD, Granger. About the year 1750, two brothers, James and Peter

Ganyard by name, embarked from France, their native country, in a merchantman owned by them, for the West Indies, intending to establish themselves in the mercantile business on the Island of Hayti. They must have been quite wealthy, for they owned several vessels, and, after establishing themselves in business, opened trade with the colonies of North America and their mother country. Both had received good educations in their native country, but they soon found that to do a successful business with the people of the New World, would necessitate their becoming more proficient in their English education. To this end, Peter, who was at this time a minor, was sent by his older brother to America to attend school, while he remained in Hayti to look after the business. The younger brother was supplied with plenty of money and admonished to improve his time and talents acquiring an English education, and learning the customs and habits of the Colonists. Quite the contrary did he do, however, for, after a time, he ran away from school and went to what is now the State of Connecticut, where, at Killingworth, he apprenticed himself to a shoemaker. While here he became acquainted with Miss Esther Merritt, to whom he was married in 1760. The elder brother not hearing from Peter, made diligent search and inquiry, but could learn nothing of him. He had, in the meantime, become Governor of Hayti, and was very wealthy. After about fourteen years, the Captain of one of his vessels hearing that there was a shoemaker by the name of Ganyard, in Killingworth, Conn., determined to visit the place and see if it was not the long-lost brother. Arriving at Killingworth, he visited the shop of the shoemaker and began questioning him in regard to his ancestors. The younger brother stoutly denied his identity, and it was only after the earnest entreaties of his wife and the Captain, that he confessed and expressed his willingness to go to Hayti and see his brother. The younger brother's family, at this time, consisted of himself, wife and five children. He was placed in charge of a large sugar and cotton plantation belonging to his brother, where he remained some years. At last he became tired of his occupation, and the year 1772 found himself and family at their old home in Killingworth, and he working at his trade. It may be as well to state here that James, the elder brother, died of yellow fever, and that his wife returned to France. They had no children, and it is said that all the Ganyards in America are descendants of Peter Ganyard, the shoemaker. The older brother's property was nearly all destroyed during the rebellion on the Island, in 1772 and 1773. The younger brother went there after order was restored, and managed to obtain about $3,000, which, on his return, was invested in a farm of 300 acres in Litchfield Co., Conn. Here he passed the remainder of his days, as did his wife. They were the parents of ten children, one of whom, James, being the grandfather of our subject. He was born Jan. 14, 1772, and married Miss Phœbe Hatch, who was born at Saybrook, Conn., April 26, 1767. They were married in Hartland, Conn., Nov. 30, 1792, and began housekeeping in a portion of Peter Ganyard's house in Litchfield Co., Conn. They were the parents of quite a large family, of whom appropriate mention will be made in another part of this work. In 1798, James Ganyard went to what was then known as the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," in the Genesee country, New York. Liking the country, he returned to Connecticut, and, in January of the following year, removed to that country, which, at the time, was considered the very verge of civilization. He purchased 90 acres of land of Simeon Hatch, in North Bristol, Ontario Co., and began its improvement. He was a hard-working man, and, in a few years, had a comfortable home for himself and family. In October of 1817, Mr. Ganyard, in company with Elizur Hills, Anthony Low and Burt Codding, came to Ohio to view Town 3, Range 3, of the Western Reserve. After viewing the land, and being satisfied with soil, climate, location, etc., they returned to New York and contracted with Gideon Granger, the proprietor of the land, for three-fourths of the township, at $4 per acre, giving their lands in Bristol, N. Y., in part pay, and securing the balance by giving mortgage on their lands in Ohio. This mortgage, in after years, was a great draw-back to the settlers of the township, and caused many of them considerable expense and anxiety. After the agreement was made, and before the article was signed by the purchasers, Mr. Ganyard transferred his right to Mr. John Codding, reserving only to himself such lands as he had paid for. This is the reason why his name never appeared on any of the origi-

nal records of the company. He came to Granger Township in 1819, and located on Lot 35, where he ever afterward resided. He died Dec. 20, 1844, and his wife March 2, 1840. They are buried on the old home farm, and a humble stone, bearing their names, is the only memorial which marks the spot where rest two of the first pioneers of Granger Township. Their son, Festus Ganyard, was born March 27, 1795, in Litchfield Co., Conn. When his parents removed to New York, he was but a child; his early education was quite limited, but in later years he acquired quite a knowledge of the sciences; he became quite proficient in botany and history, and was often called on to prescribe for the sick of the neighborhood. He attended his first term of school in East Hollow, Ontario Co., N. Y.; in this school he was taught his A B C's by Miss Jane Giddings; she was a sister of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, so well known to the people of the United States. In after years, Mr. Ganyard often spoke of this school and of Miss Giddings as being a model teacher. Festus Ganyard came to Granger Township one year prior to his parents, and began improving the land owned by his father. He was united in marriage with Miss Betsey Burt, March 27, 1822; she was born March 13, 1802. They were the parents of three children, viz., Harriet, Phœbe and George M. Mr. Ganyard, during his life, held many positions of honor and trust; he assisted in the organization of civil government in Granger Township; it was he who, with others, formed the Congregational Church of Granger, the first Christian organization in the township, and he and his wife continued worthy and exemplary members of this church until their deaths. Mr. Ganyard was a man of much more than ordinary ability and natural powers of mind. He was of a retiring disposition, and did not meddle much in political affairs, yet he held decided opinions, which he did not fail to express at the ballot-box. He did his part as a faithful father, husband and Christian. He died March 22, 1868, and his faithful wife and companion Nov. 10, 1866. He and wife were buried in the cemetery on the old homestead, upon land cleared by his own hand when he was a young man.

George M. Ganyard, the subject of this sketch, was born upon the farm he now owns, Nov. 7, 1834. His youth and early manhood were passed assisting his father upon the farm. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Haight, Feb. 22, 1864. She was born in Sharon Township, this county, Sept. 12, 1844. They have two children, viz., Eudosia M. and Alida H. Mr. Ganyard owns a nicely improved farm of 220 acres, near the center of the township. He has devoted his energies to dairying and agricultural pursuits, and has been very successful in his business enterprises. He has never sought the publicity of office, although he has filled several township positions, at the solicitation of friends. He is a stanch Republican, and a man of broad and liberal views regarding men and religion. On taking a retrospective view of the Ganyard family, it can well and truly be said that they have most emphatically been a pioneer family. Coming, as they did, from the middle classes, their progenitors brought with them those qualities and virtues which render them not unworthy of a place among a people who were to subdue a wilderness, maintain their liberties, found a new State—in fact, create a new world.

M. W. GANYARD, Granger; is the son of John N. and Lucinda (Turner) Ganyard, the former a native of Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., and the latter of Canfield, Mahoning Co., Ohio. Mr. Ganyard had previously married Miss Elizabeth Turner, by whom there was one child—Turner N. There was one child by his second marriage—Marshal W. In 1819, Mr. Ganyard came to Granger Township, this county, settling on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He was a hard-working man, and devoted the greater portion of his life to agricultural pursuits, although he worked at coopering to some extent in an early day. He was a good and useful man, and contributed liberally to all religious and educational enterprises. He had great musical ability, and could perform on almost any kind of an instrument. He died Jan. 3, 1861, and his wife Nov. 10, 1876. M. W. Ganyard was born June 14, 1835, and passed his youth and early manhood upon his father's farm, receiving a common-school education. When about 18 years of age, he took a trip through Canada and the East. From this time on until he was about 25 years old, he traveled during the fall and winter months, his summers being passed in assisting his father upon the farm. He was united in marriage with Miss Roseltha E. Waters, Dec. 24,

1868. She was born in Monroe Co., Mich., Dec. 13, 1845. From this union one child was born, Flora F. Mrs. Ganyard died June 26, 1875. Mr. Ganyard was married to Miss Kittie G. Bailey March 1, 1877. She was born in Canada East, Oct. 29, 1855. They have one child, John N. Mr. Ganyard has, for a number of years, made a specialty of raising fine sheep, and has done much to better this class of stock in the county. He is a Republican in politics, and liberal in his views regarding men and things. He owns 148 acres of as well improved land as can be found in Granger Township. Although he never learned any trade, he readily turned his hand to anything required to be done. He is a substantial and useful member of society, and one of the foremost agriculturists and wool-growers in Medina County.

R. O. GANYARD, farmer; P. O. Remsen's Corners; was born in Granger Township in September, 1841. His parents were James and Sarah (Low) Ganyard, natives of New York and pioneers of Granger Township, locating in 1818, where they were residents for the remainder of their lives. James died in March, 1875, and his wife in September, 1869. A more complete record of their residence in the township appears in another portion of this work. Our subject remained upon his father's farm until 29 years of age. In September, 1867, he removed to his present location, where he has 82 acres of rich land, the most of which is improved. He was married, in September, 1862, to Miss Caroline Crocker. She was born in Montville Township in November, 1841, and is a daughter of Jeremiah Crocker, an old and respected resident of the county, now living in Granger Township. Mr. and Mrs. Ganyard have three children—Mary, William and Linn. Mr. Ganyard is a young and enterprising farmer, and is a trusted and esteemed citizen. He has taken an active interest in the educational affairs of his district, and has served as Director and Clerk.

SEYMOUR A. GANYARD, Granger. This gentleman was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., April 24, 1830. He is the son of Seymour G. and Esther (Donaldson) Ganyard, both of whom were natives of the Empire State, where they were married and resided until 1834, when they removed to Bath Township, Summit Co., Ohio. They were the parents of two sons—Seymour G. and William N. Mr. Ganyard has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and owns one of the best farms in Bath Township, upon which he now resides. He is a man of decided religious and political views, and a useful and influential member of society. His wife departed this life Nov. 21, 1869. Seymour A. passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father upon the farm. He was educated in the common schools of that day. Aug. 25, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Almeda Griffin. This lady was born in Copley Township, Summit Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1833. From this union there were two children, viz., Louisa and Sherman. Mrs. Ganyard died Jan. 2, 1873. Mr. Ganyard was united in marriage to Miss Alzina Wolcott Dec. 30, 1873. She was born in Granger Township, this county, Oct. 18, 1838. There is one child by this marriage—Eldo I. Mr. Ganyard, when 21 years of age, was given a colt by his father. This he sold for $70, and put the amount at interest, and for the next eight years worked by the month and year upon a farm. He was careful of his earnings, and at the expiration of that time, had accumulated quite a little sum, which he invested in land. He now owns 112 acres of land, which is well improved. He is a Republican in politics, and a consistent member of the Disciples' Church.

HOEL HATCH, farmer; P. O. Remson's Corners; whose portrait, with that of his wife, appears in this book, is, with Benjamin Burt and John McCloud, one of the oldest settlers in the township. He was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 10, 1803. His father, Nathan Hatch, was born in Connecticut Feb. 19, 1769. His mother's maiden name was Lucy Wilder; she also was a native of Connecticut, and was born Sept. 14, 1776. They were married in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1796. They emigrated to Ohio, and located in Granger Township in October, 1818, locating on the western town line, where they took up 700 acres of land. Nathan died Jan. 10, 1850; his wife Feb. 17, 1858. Hoel, at 20 years of age, started out in life for himself. His father divided up his land among the children, and he received as his share 137 acres, located on the center township road. He was united in marriage, Dec. 26, 1827, in Granger Township, to Miss Saloma Treeman. She was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1805. Her parents, Jere-

miah (born Aug. 23, 1782) and Hannah (Gillett) Treeman (born Feb. 20, 1787), were natives of Connecticut and pioneers of Granger Township, locating there in 1818, and residents of the township the remainder of their lives. After his marriage, Hoel resided upon his farm for twenty years. In 1856, he removed to the farm where he now resides. He has 80 acres of finely improved land, some of which is the richest soil in the township. Their children are as follows: Nathan F., born July 9, 1830; he served all through the rebellion, and for several months after its close among the Indians. He now resides in Kansas. Emily E., born July 13, 1832, married Oct. 7, 1852, to Uriah F. Skinner. They removed to Iowa in 1853, where he died July, 1873, and she followed him October, 1873. They left five children in good circumstances—Hannah A., born Aug. 10, 1834, living at home; Milton L., born June 15, 1837, now a resident of Litchfield Township; Nancy S., born April 18, 1839, married to Thomas Sylvester, living in Granger; Lydia L., born April 23, 1842; Jeremiah J., born April 5, 1844, a resident of Granger Township; Julius C., born Feb. 20, 1846, now a resident of Sharon Township. Mr. Hatch has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the township, and contributes a great many incidents and dates to the township history. He was one of the first Abolitionists of the township. A very pleasant incident in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Hatch was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their married life, upon which occasion Mr. H. was presented with a valuable and beautiful gold-headed cane, and his wife several pieces of silverware, by their children. Their years sit lightly upon them, although they are passing into the "sere and yellow leaf." They are located in a pleasant and comfortable home in a community where they are respected and beloved, and where the record of their well-spent lives can never be effaced.

JOHN S. HATCH, Sr., deceased; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., June 7, 1810. His father, John Hatch, was a native of Connecticut, and one of the pioneers of Ontario Co. John S. passed his youth and early manhood in his native State, receiving the benefits of a common-school education. He was united in marriage, Feb. 19, 1832, to Miss Laura E. Parsons, a native of the Empire State, where she was born Sept. 3, 1806. The year following their marriage, they came to Medina Co., Ohio, purchasing the land now owned by Mrs. Hatch, in Granger Township. They went to work with a will, and erelong were very comfortably situated. They had a family of six children, viz.: John S. (whose biography appears in this work), Laura A. (wife of Ira Bennett, of Montville Township), Martha P. (wife of Arthur Crane, of Sharon Township), Altha L. (wife of Edward Woodard, of Sharon Township) and Lydia N. and Timothy W. (single, and living with the mother). Mr. Hatch died Oct. 31, 1873, of paralysis. He was an intelligent, industrious man, and one whom every one respected and loved. His wife survives him, and resides upon the old homestead in Granger Township. Timothy W., son of the above gentleman, has always remained at home. He is a young man of ability and energy, and owns a nicely improved farm adjoining the home place. He is a member of the Republican party, a friend to education and all enterprises that tend to build up the community in which he lives or benefit his fellow-men.

JOHN S. HATCH, Jr., P.O. Granger. This gentleman was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1833. He is the son of John S. and Laura E. (Parsons) Hatch, both natives of the "Empire" State, where they were married and resided until 1834, when they came to this county, locating in Granger Township, where they ever afterward resided. They were the parents of six children—John S., Laura N., Martha P., Lydia N., Timothy W. and Altha. Our subject was raised upon a farm, receiving the benefits of a common-school education. Mr. Hatch is of a mechanical mind; even when a boy he would seize every opportunity for using whatever tools he could obtain, notwithstanding he was greatly discouraged in their use by his father, who took no interest in that line of industry. He began, however, at 16 years of age, to work at carpentering in a small way, and has for over thirty years, with the exception of some slight interruptions, worked at his trade. He was economical and industrious, and as fast as he earned money would invest it in real estate. He now owns 290 acres of well-improved land, which he has obtained by his own exertions. His marriage with Miss Mary F. Tallman occurred Dec. 6, 1860. She was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 26, 1840. By this marriage there were six children—George

C., Florence M., Sarah E., Robert W., Nellie and John S. Mrs. Hatch died Aug. 11, 1879. She had been a faithful wife and affectionate mother, and it is greatly owing to her assistance and advice that Mr. Hatch owes his success in life. Mr. Hatch was united in marriage with Miss Hannah A. Pratt, Dec. 2, 1880. This lady was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 17, 1845. Mr. Hatch has devoted his life to his trade and in agricultural pursuits, and is, in the fullest sense of the term, a self-made man. He is of a retiring disposition, and does not meddle much in political affairs, yet he is decided in his opinions, which he never fails to express at the ballot box.

CARTER HUNTLEY, P. O. Granger. Mr. Huntley is one of the leading agriculturists and live-stock dealers of Medina Co. He was born June 17, 1830, in Ontario Co., N. Y., and is one of a family of nine children born to William A. and Eunice (Newton) Huntley, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of the Empire State. They were married in Ontario Co., N. Y., and resided there until 1831, when they came to this county and purchased a farm of 47 acres in Granger Township. Mr. Huntley died Dec. 24, 1875, followed by his wife Nov. 27, 1880. Carter remained at home until he had reached his majority. The fall following he entered the employ of William Davis, who ran a distillery in Copley Township, Summit Co. He was to receive $8 per month, but, after working two weeks, he so pleased Mr. Davis that his wages were raised to $12 per month. At the expiration of three months, he had, by working extra time, earned $40. Not needing the money, he took Mr. Davis' note. He says the happiest period of his life was when he carried the note home and showed it to his father. The next summer he farmed his father's place on shares, and in the fall again went to work for Mr. Davis. Some time after this, he entered the employ of Dr. I. C. Isbell, of Summit Co. Dr. Isbell was a wealthy man, and owned a large tract of land in Western Wisconsin. In 1854, he sent Mr. Huntley with a number of men to Wisconsin to chop cordwood to supply the Upper Mississippi steamboats. In 1856, while shearing sheep for his uncle, E. E. Huntley, he was bantered by his uncle to purchase fifty head of sheep of him. After some thought, young Huntley purchased them, and, on his return home, was severely reprimanded by his father for this his first venture in the live-stock trade. The father's fears, however, did not affect the son, for the next day he purchased twenty more sheep, and the day following, sold the entire lot at a profit of 12½ cents per head. This was his first experience in the sheep trade. He has, from that time until the present, dealt largely in sheep, with the same success that attended his early effort. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Cook, Nov. 5, 1861. She was born Jan. 9, 1838, in Medina Co., Ohio. They have a family of three children, viz.: Elnora O., born Oct. 31, 1862; Viola E., Jan. 9, 1865, and Royal N., Oct. 21, 1867. On the 10th of January, 1880, their only son, Royal N., was accidentally killed by a large chestnut tree falling on him. This was a severe blow to Mr. and Mrs. Huntley. He was an unusually bright and intelligent boy, and gave promise of a life of future usefulness and greatness. Mr. Huntley owns 337 acres of well-improved land, which he has obtained by his own endeavors. He is a Democrat, but liberal in his views. He is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man, and one of the county's best citizens.

GEORGE H. HODDINOTT, P. O. Granger; born in Granger Township, this county, Aug. 2, 1860; he is the son of Richard and Ann (Hodges) Hoddinott, both of whom were natives of Somersetshire, England. They were married in their native country in the spring of 1856, and a few weeks afterward took passage for the United States, where they hoped to make a home for themselves. They had but little or no means, and on their arrival in this country came almost immediately to Granger Township, where they ever afterward resided. They had one child, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hoddinott was an intelligent and industrious man, and by his own exertions purchased and paid for 100 acres of land, upon which he resided at the time of his death, Jan. 6, 1874. His wife died Aug. 21, 1879. During their lives, by their exemplary conduct and kindness of manner, they greatly endeared themselves to the people of Granger Township. Mrs. Hoddinott's sister came to this country with herself and husband. She married Mr. Wm. Valleau, and is now a resident of Grangerburg. Jacob Hodges had come to this country some years previous, and located in this county; he died some years ago, leaving

a family of two children. Our subject was raised upon a farm, receiving a good common-school education. After the death of his parents he went to live with his guardian, Mr. Benjamin Burt. He now has charge of the village school, and is spoken of as a superior instructor; although yet young, we have no hesitancy in predicting for him a brilliant and successful future.

JOHN McCLOUD, farmer; P. O. Remson's Corners; is one of the three oldest settlers now living in Granger Township. His early residence and identification with the pioneer history of the township, and the prominent part taken by him in all public questions, make his personal history one of interest to all. He is a native of the State of New Hampshire, and was born Dec. 25, 1799. His parents were Samuel and Hannah (Holt) McCloud, also natives of New Hampshire, subsequently removing to Ontario Co., N. Y., where our subject's early life was passed. At the age of 9 years he was bound out to a farmer; here his life was one of extreme hard work and cruelty until, at the age of 14, the neighbors interfered and he was released. At the age of 19, he started for Ohio as the driver of an ox team for a party who were emigrating, and after a trip of twenty-two days they arrived and located in Granger Township, in October, 1818, where he has been a resident up the present time. The many pioneer tales and incidents of his early life and residence in the township, we will pass by, as many of the dates and facts furnished by him will appear in the township history. His first purchase of land was 50 acres in the eastern portion of the township; here he resided for a number of years, adding to his land until at times he owned 200 acres. In 1868, he removed to his present location, near Remson's Corners; he has 50 acres, where he resides. Mr. McCloud was married March 13, 1823, to Miss Anna Wolcott; her parents were Joseph and Lucy (Hills) Wolcott, natives of Connecticut and pioneers of Granger, locating about 1822, and residents of the township the remainder of their days. She was born in Vermont Oct. 6, 1803. They have had six children—Azubah Botsford, living in Missouri; Louisa, deceased; Emeline, the wife of Dr. Albertson, of Remson's Corners; Caroline Wilcox, living in Brunswick Township; Melissa Arnold, deceased; Henry, deceased, he enlisted in Co. I, 103 O. V. I., and was in the service three years. He was married to Miss Ella Amerman, and at the time of his death farming the old homestead. Mr. McCloud has aided liberally every act of enterprise and charity within his reach. He was one of the first temperance advocates in the township, and has been an efficient worker in reforms of all kinds. At one period he withdrew from his church on account of the opposition to free thought and speech, and erected a church of his own, which he christened the "Church of Liberty," on the spot now known as Liberty Hill. He has been a local preacher, and preached as many as two hundred funeral sermons, uniting in marriage about one hundred couples. For thirty years, he was an agent of the underground railroad, being one of the first men engaged in the purpose of aiding slaves to escape, and continuing until the emancipation proclamation. He paid out in this worthy manner several thousands of dollars, and considers it well spent. Many grateful souls, once slaves, send him from time to time worthy expressions of their gratitude. He is universally respected and esteemed.

PAGE MOON; P. O. Granger. This gentleman was born in Granger Township, this county, Sept. 10, 1842; he is the son of Moses Moon, who was born in Brandon, Vt., May 27, 1803. He was married to Miss Dorcas Page Nov. 5, 1835, a native of the Green Mountain State, where she was born Feb. 16, 1803. A few months after their marriage, they came to this county and purchased the farm now owned by their son Page. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Martha, Harriet, Maria and Page. Mr. Moon was a stone-cutter by trade, but, after his marriage, he for the most part followed farming. He was a quiet, unassuming man, never aspiring to any prominence, but devoting his entire time to the improvement of his farm and to making his home comfortable and pleasant. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and intimately connected with the "underground railroad" of Northern Ohio. He died Oct. 5, 1879, his wife Oct. 31, 1863. Page Moon was raised upon a farm and received the benefit of a common-school education. He was united in marriage to Miss Parthenia Willits, a native of Sharon Township, this county. By this marriage there were two children, viz.: Dora M. and Frank P. Mrs. Moon died Feb. 22, 1872. Mr. Moon's second wife was Miss Alice Barnett, to whom he was married Feb.

12, 1874. This lady was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Dec. 11, 1847. From this union there are two children, viz.: Lena D. and Mark H. Mr. Moon owns 94 acres of good tillable land. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the county's most enterprising citizens.

JONATHAN MUSSER, farmer; P. O. Remson's Corners; is a son of David and Mary (Reed) Musser, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Trumbull Co., Ohio; they subsequently removed to Norton—which was at that time in Medina Co.—where they resided the remainder of their lives; his decease occurred June 11,1868, and his wife's Feb. 22, 1852. Jonathan was born in Trumbull Co. March 22, 1822; he remained with his parents until he was 23 years of age. He was united in marriage, March 13, 1845, to Miss Sophia Randall, who was a daughter of Isaac and Patience (Hill) Randall; her father was a native of Vermont, and her mother of Connecticut. She was born in New York May 27, 1826, and came with her parents when they removed to Ohio in 1834; they located in Norton, now Summit Co., where they resided for a number of years; her mother died in Norton in 1836; her father subsequently returned to New York State, where he died in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Musser have but one child —Ellen, born Jan. 20, 1849. She was married in November, 1875, to William H. Hanson; they reside in Wadsworth Township. With the exception of one year, Mr. Musser has been a resident of Granger Township since April, 1851, when he purchased the farm where he now resides. He has 58 acres of fine improved land located on the northern township line. Since his residence in the township, has served as Trustee, and has taken, in former years, an active interest in schools. Mr. and Mrs. Musser are both members of the Disciples' Church of Hinckley. They are genial and hospitable in their manners, and in the community in which they reside are esteemed members of society.

NATHANIEL PIERCE, Granger. This gentleman was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 22, 1813; he is the son of George and Lydia (O'Brien) Pierce. The father was a native of Rhode Island, but when he was a child his parents removed to New York, where they had a large tract of land. While here working to clear up his farm, the father was killed by a falling tree. There were two children in the family at the time of his death—George and Polly. George was married in Rensselaer Co., and resided there during his lifetime. He was a prominent and much-esteemed man and was the Recorder of Rensselaer County for a number of years; besides this he held other civil and military positions—he having been a soldier of the war of 1812; he was the parent of nine children, Nathaniel being the only one now living. Nathaniel was raised on a farm, and his education is such as could be obtained in the common schools of that day. When about 16 years of age he purchased four stands of bees. By care and attention these so increased that, in a few years, he had become quite noted as a bee-raiser. During his entire life, when circumstances permitted, he has handled bees, and the same degree of success has always attended his efforts; he has also been a very successful wool-grower. At 22 years of age he had obtained by his own exertions about 400 head of sheep. In 1834, he came to Ohio, and traveled over a considerable portion of the State, when he returned to his native State. In 1837, he again came to Ohio, bringing with him a number of fine sheep which he readily disposed of in Licking Co., where he had stopped; he remained in this county some time, being variously employed; he was for the period of three years employed by an Eastern company to purchase wool for them. During this time he traveled over great portions of the State and purchased large quantities of wool. In 1840, he came to this county, and, on the 28th of October, the following year, was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Spencer, a native of Granger Township, where she was born Oct. 1, 1821. She was the only child of Thomas and Hannah (Phelps) Spencer, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, from which State they moved to Ontario Co., N. Y. They were married in Ontario Co., and removed from there to this county in 1818, which they ever afterward made their home. Mr. Spencer was a man whom every one respected and looked up to, and in his lifetime did much to advance the religious and educational interests of Granger Township. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce now own and reside upon the old Spencer homestead, which consists of 127 acres of well-improved land. They are the parents of two sons—George S. and Jeffrie S. Mr. Pierce is liberal in his views; his rule has ever been to support men and measures, and not parties; he acts inde-

pendent of sects and denominations, and has always endeavored to throw his influence in whatever direction he thought it would accomplish the most good.

HENRY M. REID, farmer; P. O. Remson's Corners; is a native of Granger Township, where he was born in 1834. His father was Harris Reid, a native of Connecticut, born in 1795; his mother was Sally Spencer. She was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1800. They were married in Canandaigua, and came to Ohio about 1828, first locating near Sandusky, where they remained about three years. They then removed to Granger Township, and were residents of the township for many years. His father's death occurred in March, 1866; his mother is still living with a daughter in Hinckley Township. Our subject's early life was passed upon his father's farm. He was married to Miss Persis Treeman April 15, 1857. She was born Dec. 28, 1834, and is a daughter of John M. and Betsey (Hatch) Treeman, old residents of Granger Township. He was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., July 12, 1811; and came with his parents to Granger in 1818. She was a native of Berkshire Co., Mass., where she was born Dec. 24, 1811, and came with her parents to Granger Township in 1833. They were married in Granger, and first located on a farm on the Granger and Medina Road, where they resided for fourteen years. They then removed to the Remson Tract, where Mr. Treeman first purchased 104 acres, and afterward added to the original purchase until he had 210 at the time of his death, which occurred April 23, 1875. His wife still resides upon the old homestead with her daughter Persis. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Reid remained in Granger Township about nine years, then removed to Michigan. After a residence of four years there, they returned to Granger Township, where they have since resided. In 1878, they removed to her mother's farm, and have been located there up to the present time. They have two children —Lynn L. and Frank L.

JACOB SPELLMAN, blacksmith, Remson's Corners; is a native of Greene Co., Penn., where he was born in 1825. His father, Charles Spellman, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother, Jane Wells, was born in Summit Co., Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and removed to Pennsylvania, where Jacob was born. In 1834, they returned to Ohio and located in Wadsworth Township, where they resided for nearly twenty years; then removed to Montville Township, where they were residents until their decease. His father's death occurred in October, 1877, aged 95 years; his mother's in October, 1868. Jacob, at the age of 18, began to learn the blacksmith's trade with his brother Joseph at Wadsworth. He remained with his brother three years, and then went to Bedford, where he worked at his trade for one year; thence to Montville for one year, and, in 1848, located in Remson's Corners, where he has since been engaged at his trade. He was united in marriage, in June, 1850, to Miss Mary Wiard. She was born in New York in 1829. Her father's name was John; her mother's maiden name was Julia French. They came to Granger Township in 1847. John died in October, 1867; his wife still resides at Remson's Corners. Mr. and Mrs. Spellman have five children—Laura, now the wife of A. Crooks; they reside in Remson's Corners; John, born July 8, 1854; he was married to Miss Sarah E. Bradley March 17, 1878; she is a native of Canada, where she was born Sept. 12, 1857. John entered the store of Isaac Whitman, at Remson's Corners, in 1872, and has been engaged there since. He is a popular and obliging clerk, and has added considerable to the large trade now enjoyed by Mr. Whitman. Anson is married to Miss Leonora Straight, and is a resident of the township; Lucia and William are at home. Mr. Spellman is one of Granger's most esteemed citizens. He has served as Constable about fifteen years. In 1862, he enlisted in the 1st Ohio Sharpshooters, and served until the close of the war. As a neighbor, he is kind and obliging, hospitable in every sense of the word, and well worthy of the respect awarded him by his fellow-townsmen.

FAIRFAX R. SMITH, farmer; Remson's Corners; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1812; he is the son of Fairfax and Abigail (Thayer) Smith, old residents of Montville Township; his father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New York, and were located in Madison Co., previous to their removal to Ohio. Our subject worked upon the farm in Madison Co. until he was 20 years of age. His father, about this time, desired to come to Ohio, which he did, and bought 260 acres of woodland in Montville Township in the year 1833; returning to New York State

he sent out Fairfax R., to clear the land ; the family did not remove until the following spring, in 1834 ; his parents were residents of the township from that time up to their decease, his father's death occurring in 1848, and his mother's about five years subsequent. Our subject, Fairfax R., worked at home upon the farm for three years after he became of age ; he then bought 50 acres of new land, which he cleared, and then disposed of it. In February, 1848, he removed to Granger Township, purchasing 80 acres of land near Remson's Corners, where he at present resides ; he has added about 42 acres to the original purchase, making a total of 122 acres, about 40 of which is timbered land ; he was married Dec. 10, 1835, in Montville Township, to Miss Desdemona Wilbur, a daughter of Smith and Nancy (Falkner) Wilbur, early settlers of Montville Township ; she was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1818 ; her father was a native of Massachusetts, and her mother of Rhode Island ; they removed from New York to Ohio, locating in Montville in the spring of 1834 ; her father died in 1861, while on a visit to Michigan, and her mother August, 1876, at the home of her brother, O. F. Wilbur, in Granger Township. Mr. and Mrs Smith have four children living—Halsey R., married to Miss Nancy Crumb, of Hinckley Township, now living in Nebraska, farming ; Fairfax W., married to Josephine Simmons, they are living in Granger Township ; Polly F., married to John W. King, and living in Nebraska, and Ella V., living at home ; a son of Francis B., died at the age of 21 in Granger Township.

FRANKLIN SYLVESTER, P. O. Granger. Francis Sylvester, father of the above gentle man, was born Nov. 7, 1798, at Kinderhook (now called Stuyvesant), N. Y. He was the eldest of a family of six children, and, at the death of his father, when he was 12 years of age, he went to live with his grandparents, with whom he remained until 18 years of age, at which time he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, with Mr. Jason Clapp, of Pittsfield, N. Y. He was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Hatch, in 1822, at Barrington, N. Y. He continued to work at his trade in his native State until 1833, when he removed to Granger Township, this county, where he ever afterward resided, working at his trade. He was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence and information, noted for his great conversational powers, kindness of heart, and social qualities. He departed this life May 10, 1878 ; his wife survives him, and is a resident of Granger Township. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom are now living, the oldest being 56, and the youngest 40 years of age. This family of Sylvesters are descended from a gentleman of that name who came from Holland to America previous to the war of the Revolution, and located in New York. He afterward became a Judge in the "Empire" State, and was well and favorably known throughout the Eastern and New England States. Franklin Sylvester was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 28, 1831. The limited means of his parents and the disadvantages of those early days afforded but a limited education in early life. He began when about 10 years of age to work for the farmers of the neighborhood in which he resided, eagerly accepting any honorable business that promised a reasonable compensation, and carefully hoarding up his hard-earned wages. He was always fond of the horse, and, when yet quite a boy, by trading in sheep and cattle, which he had bought with his earnings, found himself the possessor of a fine young horse. He kept on trading and working by the month and day until after he had reached his majority. At 25 years of age, we find him the possessor of the snug little sum of $3,000, which he had accumulated by his own exertions. About this time, he and Mr. R. N. Hickox embarked in the mercantile business in the township, also ran an ashery and dealt quite largely in live stock. He was united in marriage with Miss Eunice M. Reid Oct. 4, 1857. This lady was born in Granger Township, this county, Aug. 4, 1839. She is the daughter of Harris and Sally (Spencer) Reid, who came to the township in a very early day. Since his marriage, Mr. Sylvester has for most part been engaged in real estate transactions, and raising and shipping live stock. For some years past he has paid considerable attention to the raising and breeding of short-horn cattle. His two-year-old bull, "Buckeye State," is one of the best in Northern Ohio ; his short-horn heifer, "Cora Smith, 2d," is a calf of "Cora Smith, 1st," who sold in Kentucky, when 8 months old, for $4,000. He has others of this well-known breed, all of them being registered in the American Herd Book, where full descriptions of them can be obtained. Mr. Sylvester is deserving of great

credit for his endeavors to better the grade of cattle in Granger and adjoining townships. He is a man of broad and liberal views, opposing everything known to be wrong, and favoring everything known to be right. He is, in the fullest sense of the term, a self-made man, and his career has been one of signal success—the elements of which are found in an excellent judgment, a remarkable business tact, an indomitable energy and perseverance, a strict integrity in dealing, and a power (which few men possess) of keeping his own counsels. Through all his pecuniary prosperity, it is but simple justice to say he has been notably magnanimous in the use of a wealth that a propitious Providence has thrown into his hands. His donations for educational, religious and other charitable purposes have been very considerable; nor have they been confined to Granger Township alone; many of them are yet unknown in the community in which he resides. He owns over 500 acres of well-improved land in Granger Township, and 160 acres in Kansas, which he has obtained by close attention to business, combined with economy and industry.

THOMAS H. SYLVESTER, farmer; P. O. Remson's Corners; is a native of Granger Township, and was born July 28, 1833; he is a son of Francis and Cynthia (Hatch) Sylvester, who are mentioned more prominently in other portions of this work. Thomas, at the age of 16, commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, and after three years' apprenticeship, engaged in the business for himself in Granger Township, where he continued for about fifteen years; he then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, first renting a farm for two years, and then purchasing one on the Granger road, where he resided for four years. In April, 1873, he purchased the farm located about one-half mile east of Remson's Corners, where he still resides; he has 103 acres of land, about 25 of which is timber; his marriage to Miss Nancy Hatch occurred Feb. 13, 1859; she is a daughter of Hoel and Saloma Hatch, who also are mentioned more fully in other parts of the work. Nancy was born in Granger Township April 18, 1839. Their children are as follows: Grove E., Addie M., Fred. E., Edith A. Although young in years, Mr. Sylvester is a prominent and respected citizen of the township.

EDWARD TRIFFIT, farmer; P. O. Remson's Corners; was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1820; his parents were Richard and Sarah (Carnaby) Triffit, both natives of England. Richard was born in Leeds in 1774; his wife in Yorkshire Oct. 10, 1784; they were married in England and came to America in 1818, being eight weeks on the passage; they first settled in Geneva, N. Y., and from there removed to Castile, Genesee Co., where they resided about seven years, they then removed to Bath Township, now in Summit Co., residing there until his death, June 22, 1838; his wife survived him until Nov. 30, 1875, when she died, aged 91 years. They had ten children, seven of whom were buried in England. James, a son born in England and a resident of Bath Township, died about 1863, leaving a wife and one child; Mary, married to Chester Bills and residing in Michigan, died about 1854; Edward is now the only living child; at 19 years of age, he left home and went to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years in Hudson, Akron and Cleveland. When the land comprising the Remson Tract, in Granger Township, was offered for sale, he purchased 50 acres located on the northern township line, where he now resides; he was married Nov. 18, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth A. Miller, and in August, 1846, removed upon his farm, where he has since resided; his wife died July 17, 1850, leaving one child, Sarah A., born Nov. 25, 1847, died July 28, 1849; he was united in marriage to a second wife, Miss Elsie J. Hatch, Aug. 27, 1851; she was born March 31, 1828, in Granger Township; her parents, Simeon and Bethiah (Taylor) Hatch, were natives of New York and pioneers of Granger Township, locating there about 1824. Their union has been blessed with two children—Amelia A., born Feb. 27, 1853, the wife of F. A. Woodruff, who has one child, Ernest; Lauretta B., born Oct. 7, 1860. Mr. Triffit has now 70 acres of improved land all under good cultivation, and adorned with neat outbuildings and a pleasant and elegant residence. He is a prosperous and industrious farmer and an honorable, upright citizen. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church of Granger.

ISAAC WHITMAN, Postmaster and merchant, Remson's Corners; one of the most prominent business men of Granger Township, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Massachusetts; was born Oct. 17, 1834. His parents,

Isaac and Hannah (Parker) Whitman, were also natives of Massachusetts. They came to Medina Co. in 1842, and first located in Chatham Township, remaining there eleven years; then moved to Granger Township, where they made their homes up to their deaths. His father's death occurred March 22, 1861, and his mother's March 1, 1863. Previous to engaging in the mercantile trade, Isaac, in partnership with his brother Alden, operated a saw-mill in Granger Township for twelve years; they then disposed of the mill property, and bought out the store of French & Boughten, of Remson's Corners. They continued in partnership for eight years, and then Alden sold his share to his brother and removed to Chatham Township, where he is now engaged in farming. Since that time, Isaac has continued in trade alone. His stock consists of a general line of merchandise, embracing dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hardware, etc. He has been Postmaster since 1869. As a merchant, Mr. Whitman is deservedly popular, being in his manner genial, obliging and courteous. As a citizen, he ranks as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited, an obliging neighbor, and a useful and honorable member of society. He was united in marriage, Dec. 1, 1858, to Miss Susan A. Perin. She was born in Hinckley Township Dec. 24, 1839. Her father, Orrin Perin, was a native of Massachusetts. Her mother, Elizabeth Willey, a native of Vermont. They were married in Monroe Co., N. Y., and came to Ohio in 1833, first locating in Granger Township, remaining there but one year; thence to Hinckley Township, where they resided until 1865. They then removed to McLean Co., Ill., and, in 1875, to Ford Co., where her father died in April, 1880. Her mother is now living with her children in Granger Township. Mr. and Mrs. Perin's children were as follows: Asa D., now living in Kansas; he served three years in the 5th Kansas Cavalry; Reuben W., enlisted in the 36th Ill. V. I., and served nearly three years, when he was killed at Chickamauga; Charles H., enlisted in the 5th Kansas Cavalry, and was in the service nearly three years. He was killed at Pine Bluff, Ark., while in service; Susan A.; Orrin O.; he served nearly a year in the 178th O. V. I.; he is now living in Hinckley Township; Mary A. Thompson, living in Kansas; Eliza F. Sprague, living in Nebraska; Heman L., living in Granger; Cora T. Rankin, living in Illinois, and Clara E. Lewis, living in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman's children are as follows: Jessie E., born Nov. 4, 1861, died March 3, 1863; Earnest W., July 12, 1863; Arthur I., born Sept. 27, 1868, and Cora E., Dec. 7, 1874; died Sept. 23, 1876. Mr. Whitman has a sister living in Granger Township—Harriet N. Raw. He has served the township as Treasurer about five years, and in educational matters has always taken an active interest.

GEORGE WORDEN, farmer; P. O. Weymouth. Is a son of Zara and Sally (Frisbee) Worden, who were natives of Connecticut, and early settlers in Medina Co. They first located in Liverpool Township, where George was born in June, 1822. When he was about a year old, his parents removed back to Connecticut and remained there about three years; then, tired of the rocks and hills of Connecticut, they returned to Liverpool Township, where they resided for a number of years. Subsequently, they removed to Lorain Co., and then to Weymouth, Medina Co., where they both departed this life. George remained with his parents until he was 24 years old; he then came to Granger Township, and took up 112 acres of timbered land, which he has since cleared and improved with fences, buildings, etc., and where he has resided up to the present writing. He was married, Aug. 23, 1852, to Miss Mary A. Clark; she was a daughter of Phineas and Saloma (Brown) Clark, natives of New York, and pioneers of Brunswick Township, coming there as early as 1817, and residents of the township up to 1864, when Phineas died and his wife removed to Weymouth, Medina Township, where she died in 1875. Mary was born in Brunswick in 1834; she has a sister, Jane Wallace, living in Weymouth. Mr. and Mrs. Worden had but one child—William S.—who is now living at home. They are both members of the Methodist Church. The children of Zara and Sally Worden, now living, are as follows: Nathan, now a resident of Henry Co.; George, the subject of this sketch; Joseph, living in Medina; Sally Ann, residing in Medina; Caroline Upson, living in Medina, and Thomas, now living in Medina.

S. P. WOLCOTT, Granger. This gentleman was born in Middlesex, Washington Co., Vt., Sept. 25, 1804. He is the son of Joseph and Lucy (Hills) Wolcott, both natives of East Windsor, Conn., where they were married and

resided till the latter part of the eighteenth century, when they removed to the birthplace of their son S. P. They remained in the Green Mountain State until 1816, and then removed to Ontario Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1820, they came to this county and located in Granger Township. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Wolcott was the Captain of a company, and served his country with distinction during the war of the Revolution. Three of his brothers were also in this war. He died in 1866, at the advanced age of 91 years. His wife died in 1855. S. P. Wolcott was raised upon a farm, receiving but a limited education. He worked for his father until of age, and contributed no little toward caring for the family. He was frugal and industrious, and as fast as he earned money he invested it in land. In 1828, he returned to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he found employment as a farm laborer for two years. During this time he had saved enough money to finish paying for the land he had purchased. He was united in marriage to Miss Nancy W. Codding Sept. 20, 1835. She was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814. From this union there were sixteen children—Fernando, Alzina M., Horace, Sarah J., Harriet C., Chester, Clayton C., Clayton, Cornelius, Cornelia, Samuel M., Alice A., Frank L., Mary L., Amelia C. and Ida M. Horace, Chester and Clayton were in the late war. After the war, Horace entered the employment of the Government and went overland to the Pacific coast. On his return to the East he took a trip South, since which time he has never been heard of by the family. Mr. Wolcott began life as a poor boy, and is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man. Although too old to work he still has charge of his farm, which is one of the best improved in Granger Township. He is an intelligent, enterprising gentleman, a jovial companion and one of the county's best citizens. In politics, he is a Republican of the stalwart kind.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT LEE, farmer; P. O. Albion, Wayne Co.; was born in the latter county Jan. 23, 1833, and was married, Oct. 9, 1856, to Miss Maranda R. Tanner, who was born July 19, 1839. Their children were named Sarah J., born Oct. 4, 1857; Rosa M., April 19, 1859, died Feb. 26, 1862; Cora B., Jan. 15, 1865; Lillie G., Jan. 26, 1877; Sarah J., now Mrs. Aaron Swartz, married Dec. 6, 1877; they have one child—Lucius L. Swartz, born Jan. 31, 1879. Mr. Lee went to California in 1852, during the gold fever excitement, taking the overland route and traveling in the saddle or with the wagon train. It took them three months to make the trip, halting a week at Salt Lake City to recruit their teams. They were threatened on the way by Indians, who were probably more in search of plunder than a fight. At this time, they were joined by another train, and, by coralling their teams and protecting themselves as best they could, they passed a very disagreeable night, waiting for the expected attack. Morning came, and they were left to pursue their way unmolested, with the exception of losing some of their stock. They entered the Golden State at Hangtown, now called Placerville. He worked in the mines in various parts of the State, remaining there three years, coming home via the Nicaragua route, landing safely in New York, and arriving home by way of Cleveland. Mr. Lee has been living in Homer Township for twenty-four years, on what used to be called the Albro farm of 80 acres, but has made additions from time to time, until now he owns 181 acres of good land, making a farm of which he may well be proud, as he is pleasantly situated and surrounded with home comforts of no ordinary degree. His father, Josiah Lee, living in Albion, Wayne Co., was born in the State of Connecticut, Thompson Township, Oct. 14, 1796, and moved to the State of New York with his father in 1798. He married Miss Agnes Lafler Nov. 3, 1816, and came to this State in 1819, settling in Jackson Township. There were no improvements on the land he entered, and no roads but as they cleared them between here and Cleveland, coming by way of Medina, which then could boast of one solitary log house and another in process of construction.

Before they reached the future county seat, it grew quite dark and threatened rain. Turning the oxen loose to browse in the slashing, they sought the log house for shelter, but were lost in the darkness of the stormy night. Their loud halloos were finally heard, and they were kindly taken in and cared for by the pioneer's family. They reached Wayne Co. in due time, and entered 320 acres of land, at $2 per acre. Mr. John Mason, three-fourths of a mile east, was their only neighbor, and Wooster the nearest post office. Their children were John H., born March 14, 1818, died Aug. 17, 1822; Phœbe, Nov. 24, 1819, died Aug. 11, 1822; James, April 30, 1822; Josiah, July 2, 1824, died Aug. 20, 1851; Elizabeth, March 23, 1826; Jacob, July 12, 1828, died Oct. 23, 1853; David B., Oct. 21, 1830; Robert, Jan. 23, 1833; Oliver, Jan. 9, 1836; Lucene, Feb. 7, 1839 (now Mrs. G. M. Reed); Elizabeth married Mr. P. C. Bunt; George, July 14, 1841, died Dec. 15, 1854. Mrs. Agnes Lee died April 8, 1860, and on Jan. 26, 1868, Mr. Lee married Phœbe Smith. They had one child—Jessie, born Dec. 6, 1869; she died March 2, 1878. Three of the brothers were in the army during the war of the rebellion. David enlisted in Co. B, 4th O. V. C., and served in the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded in the right hand. Soon after, he was honorably discharged from the service, but, upon the wound healing, he again enlisted in the 178th O. V. I., and served to the end of the war, participating in the great battle of Murfreesboro and many skirmishes between Nashville and the front. James enlisted in Co. K, 102d O. V. I., and served for three years. Oliver enlisted in the same regiment and company (Capt. J. M. Sloan's), and was in the battles of Decatur, Ala., Stevenson, Perryville, Frankfort, etc.

ADDENDUM.

JUDGE SAMUEL HUMPHREVILLE, Medina, Ohio, died of apoplexy, Feb. 4, 1881. The following tribute to his memory is taken from the Medina *Democrat* of Feb. 10, 1881: "Our community was greatly shocked on Friday morning last to learn of the sudden death from apoplexy of ex-Judge Humphreville, an old and respected citizen of Medina, whose demise occurred about 10 o'clock, at the office of the *Gazette* newspaper. The judge, after breakfast, as was his custom, came down town and visited the *Gazette* office to look after some job printing that had been ordered, and while there in conversation with Mr. Green, he suddenly fell back in his chair, gasped a few times, and expired. The judge, we are informed, had been in his usual health, with the exception of a slight headache which had annoyed him for a few days, and though 73 years of age, had the appearance of good health and promise of a longer lease of life than was allotted him. The deceased was born and bred in Berkshire Co., Mass.; from there he came to Medina, about forty years ago, and engaged in the practice of law. He represented Medina Co. in the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution of 1851. Next, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for this district, going on the bench in February, 1852, and serving a term of five years, he being the first Judge elected in this district after the adoption of the present Constitution, whence the code practice of law dates. Prior to about the year 1850, Mr. Humphreville was a Democrat, and was elected to the above-mentioned offices by his Democratic constituents, among whom he was a leader. But when the rebellion of the Slave States became inevitable, he joined the Republican party, and as a member of that party represented this Senatorial district in the General Assembly of Ohio for the period of three years, beginning in 1862. He was next elected a member of the third Constitutional Convention, which met in May, 1873. For some years, he has been a member of the Board of School Examiners for this county, and, at the time of his death, was at the *Gazette* office for the purpose of getting some examination cards printed. He spent considerable time during the past few months in writing a history of the bar of Medina Co., which he finisned about two weeks ago, and which will appear in the forthcoming county history. Throughout his whole life, he has been a faithful and persistent worker. As a public officer, he faithfully discharged his trust; as a lawyer he was honest and upright and an honor to his profession, and as a neighbor and citizen he was always genial and kind to all, and a man in the true sense of the word."

INDEX TO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Adams, S.T. 681
Ainsworth, H. 862
Albro, James H. 683
Alcott, P.C. 682
Allen, Libanus 682
Allen, Mrs. Olney 830
Allis, Elisha 798
Amerman, John 904
" P.P. 790
Andreas, John 862
Andrew, Joseph 682
Averill, Alva 829
" William 830

Babbitt, George A. 706
Babcock, Justus A. 770
Backer, H.C.A. 731
Badger, Austin 687
" Joseph 832
Bailey, W.C. 863
Baker, Samuel 863
Barnard, Samuel G. 685
Barnhart, F.W. 833
Barrett, Joseph H. 831
Barry, George 764
Bauer, Jacob 748
Bayer, Frederic A. 748
Beach, Harrison H. 770
" J.M. 798
" Platt E. 718
Beck, A.M. 706
" Joseph L. 718
Beech, S.W. 791
Bell, Metcalf 790
" Robert 718
" Van 720
Bement, Mrs. S.A. 755
Bennett, David H. 733
" Henry 765
" Ira 784
" John 791
" William 765
Betz, Isaac 754
Bigham, William 719
Billings, G.C. 683
Bissell, B.A. 799
" Erastus S. 791
Blair, Isaac 831
Boise, J.C. 719
Booth, Ezra 884
Bowen, A.C. 732
Bowman, Alfred 834
" Samuel 683
" William 733
Bradley, S.H. 684
Bradway, W.H. 684
Branch, E.A. 732
" Levi H. 733
Branigan, Peter 790
Brenner, Ephraim 686
Briggs, Daniel G. 790
Brinker, William 800
Brintnall, L.B. 731
Brooker, William H. 743
Brown, William Wayne 764
Buchanan, George C. 832
Buck, John 799
Burke, Ira 748
Burnham, Nelson T. 732
Burry, Gottleib 883
Burt, Benjamin 905
" Franklin 731

Carlton, Allen 835
" William A. 836
Carpenter, James Harvey 743
Chamberlain, C.F. 838
Chamberlain, John 838
Chamberlin, C.B. 687
Chandler, M.W. 792
Chapin, Eben 837
Chase, C.J. 688
" John B. 837
Chatfield, Guy C. 792
Clapp, A.L. 802
" A.R. 802
" Levi L. 801
" Luther 801
Clark, Cyrus E. 688
" F.B. 688
" John A. 706
" William P. 784
Cleveland, Ira 802
Codding, C.G. 689
" Jasper A. 907
" M.C. 906
" S.F. 771

Cole, Willard H. 804
" William H. 835
Comstock, Ebenezer 908
Conant, A.L. 771
" Timothy B. 772
Conkey, Levi J. 720
Conklin, Simeon 903
Cook, Mary E. 721
" Zimri 734
Coolman, Ephraim 756
" John 721
Cotner, W.A. 839
Coultner, Oliver M. 884
Cowles, Newell M. 765
Crane, L.C. 804
Cranz, D.E. 707
Criswell, Cecilia 864
Crush, O.H. 834
Culver, E.R. 785
Curtice, Joel 755
Curtis, W.P. 707
Cutter, Samuel 907

Dague, Thomas Jefferson 707
Damon, Julius 772
" Nathan 772
Daniels, Barney 805
Davis, Giles B. 748
Day, C.C. 721
Dean, A.B. 839
DeWitt, John 722
Dickerman, Orlando 734
Dickey, Harriet H. 885
Dickinson, James B. 756
Dimock, Solomon F. 757
Doane, H.Hartwell 744
Dollamore, David 749
" Samuel 749
Donard, Alfred D. 758
Dowd, David Dudley 885
Duecker, William 749
Dustin, Ebenezer 804
Dye, John 749

Earl, S.A. 886
Edson, Caleb 806
Edwards, Louisa 887
Eldred, Aaron 864
Elliot, A.E. 864
Ellsworth, Oliver E. 772
" Z.W. 773
Elmer, Warren 865

England, J.R. 887
Euga, John 749
Everhard, Solomon 710
Eyles, W.N. 709

Falconer, Reuben 758
Feazel, Arch T. 867
Fellows, D.P. 806
Fenstermaker, Charles 865
" John W. 866
Fetzer, Henry 888
Flickinger, John F. 888
Fluent, Daniel 908
Foley, Peter 765
Foote, Daniel E. 840
Ford, Daniel 749
" William F. 868
Foskett, H.P. 689
Frary, Eli M. 866
Freeman, Joseph H. 889
" Richard 759
French, C.E. 793
Fretz, A. 785,840
" L. 785
Frissell, Lysander 785
Fritz, E.W. 807
Frost, Ansel 808
Fuller, Hiram A. 866
Fullerton, A.W. 867
Fulmer, Jacob 793

Gannett, Alvin W. 759
Ganyard, George M. 908
" M.W. 910
" Martin 765
" R.O. 911
" Seymour A. 911
Garaner, Francis 735
" Reuben 734
Garver, Samuel 809
Gates, Isaac W. 869
Gayer, Jacob 735
Gaylord, W.B. 869
Geisinger, J.B. 810
" John 722
Giar, Joseph 759
Gilbert, E.B. 810
Gillet, G.S. 773
Gish, Jacob 786
Goodwin, Hiram 690
" Nathaniel A. 690
" Seth 793

Gouch, Joseph 774
Graham, Lanson 765
Grant, L.H. 868
Graves, J.T. 722
Gridley, Orrin 808
Griesinger, Andrew 690
Grüninger, Michael 749

Halladey, Moses 744
Hamilton, G.B. 691
" Mathew L. 691
Hancock, Lucy Reynolds 811
Hard, P.C. 711
Harrington, Jesse 842
Harris, Albert 870
" J.W. 870
" Nelson 869
Harry, John P. 723
Hart, R.B. 843
Hartman, Joshua 794
Hastings, S.S. 892
Hatch, Hoel 911
" John S. 912
Hawley, A.H. 892
Hayden, George 692
" Hiram 794
Hayes, Elisha 889
Heacox, William 774
Heath, Alb ert G. 750
Hemmeter, Daniel 692
High, John N. 723
Hill, Moses 786
Hinsdale, Albert 710
Hoddinott, George H. 913
Holcomb, J.R. 736
Hopkins, William 794
Hosmer, Henry 724
Houghton, Ambrose 890
House, Eli 841
Hubbard, Eli 736
Huffman, M.H. 760
Hulburt, Halsey 891
Humphreville, Samuel 922
Hunter, Thomas 723
Huntington, Peter R. 691
Huntley, Carter 913
Hurd, G.W. 775
Huttinger, Gregor 750
Hyatt, Alonzo H. 811
" John 891
" Lorenzo 841

Isham, S.W. 775

Jenne, Ansel S. 745
Johnson, J.C. 724
" J.J. 812
Joline, A.A. 870
Jones, Frank S. 692
" William H.H. 893
Judson, Clara P. 745

Kapp, Michael 787
Kehren, Theodore 766
Kennedy, Lyman 787
" William 766
Kenyon, Charles C. 693
" Samuel 692
Keyes, Elias 775
King, Cyrus 787
Kitchen, Silas 760
Knapp, John B. 737
Koplin, William 711
Kuder, George 893
Kulp, Isaac 725

Leach, Miles 746
" O.N. 693
Lee, George P. 726
" Robert 920
Leister, Peter 767
Leonard, Ezra 812
" George W. 713
Lewis, G.W. 693
" Seth 812
Licey, Alvan D. 725
Life, James 746
Lindly, Ephraim 766
Linnell, Joseph W. 871
Lockwood, Hannah M. 767
Loomis, E.G. 713
" Robert 750
" Timothy G. 871
Loveland, R.L. 693
Lowe, Robert 843
Lugenbeel, John 712
Lyman, C.N. 712

McCabe, George A. 846
McCloud, John 914
McConnell, A.R. 814
McCoy, William 795
McCracken, George 895

McDonald, William L. 788
McDowell, O.H. 695
" R.M. 695
Mack, G.A. 847
McKenzie, Edward R. 747
Main, Alexander 873
Mantz, F.R. 695
Marsh, John 750
" John Orison 762
Martin, Andrew 845
" T.S. 843
Mason, J.S. 694
Matteson, H.E. 727
Maytham, John 845
Mead, Emma 895
Merton, John S. 795
Messmer, Charles J. 750
Metzger, Charles M. 750
Mihills, Moses A. 872
Miller, Alonzo H. 761
" Hiram B. 776
" Jacob 726
" John F. 694
" Joseph H. 726
" Thomas 737
Mills, Frank 713
" Reuel W. 795
Miner, Nathan 894
Minns, Edward 873
" Russell E. 874
Moody, M. 813
" William 844
Moon, Page 914
More, Peter A. 795
Morgan, H. 813
Morton, John W. 767
" Oliver 895
" Omri 767
Moulton, Earl 846
Munson, Albert 696
" Perry 872
" S.C. 873
Musser, John 777
" Jonathan 915

Nairn, Duncan 848
Nettleton, L.D. 738
" Lewis B. 696
" Nathan 697
Newton, Solomon G. 777
" William H. 751
Norton, B.B. 896
" John 848
" Samuel 874
Nye, William F. 849

Oakley, Zephaniah 767
Olcott, James H. 747
Olds, M. 777
Overholt, Eli 713
" Joseph K. 788

Packard, Eveleth 816
" Francis 815
" Jonathan 814
Palmer, G.S. 874
" James S. 727
" S.S. 851
" Thomas 851
Pancoast, M.L. 876
Pardee, Aaron 714
" Allen 714
Parent, V.W. 762
Park, Robert 875
Parker, Charles H. 751
" L.B. 752
" P.C. 697
Parmelee, A.S. 751
" C.E. 699
" Dwight A. 751
" William E. 751
Parsons, Mrs. Erasmus D. 816
Pearson, Arza 739
" George C. 740
" John 738
Peebles, John H. 779
" N.W. 779
Perkins, E.S. 698
" Edward 698
" Theodore 768
Phillips, Frank O. 849
" O.P. 698
Phinney, L.D. 852
Pierce, Emory 739
" L.M. 850
" Nathaniel 915
Pomeroy, S.H. 896
Porter, Nathaniel 778
Pratt, Daniel B. 699
Prentice, Hail A. 876
" W.W. 877

Prouty, Chester 876
" H.S. 850
" William D. 877
Purdy, William W. 751

Randall, Anson 853
" Pemberton 854
Reese, Jacob N. 728
" N.N. 897
Reid, Henry M. 916
Reinhardt, G.W. 699
Repp. George 878
Rettig, John A. 700
Reynolds, Andrew R. 899
" C.R. 817
Rice, Edwin R. 853
" John 819
" Peter 898
" Philip 819
Richards, John 819
" S.R. 898
Richardson, Frank 878
Richey, Jesse 878
Richmond, Alford 752
" Hiram 752
Rickard, Ralph 818
Ring, Guy E. 753
Ripley, S.C. 820
Ritchey, J.C. 878
Robb, Joseph 854
Roberts, H.D. 820
Rogers, Elizabeth 879
" Isaac 879
" O.J. 818
" Orrin 817
" S.B. 879
Root, A.I. 700
" Albert F. 768
Ross, Charles 816

Sanford, Albert H. 881
" D.B. 823
Sargeant, Alfred 880
Schoettle, John G. 753
Scott, Samuel 700
Searles, Daniel 780
Sedgwick, J.H. 701
Seeley, Jesse 740
Selders, Henry 881
Shank, Eli 796
" Homer 821
Shaw, Alfred W. 822
" Mrs. Benjamin 900
Shaw, D.H. 702
" E.P. 822
" G.M. 855
" George L. 881
" Joshua 821
" Thomas 702
Sheets, Horace Greeley 715
Sheldon, A.D. 857
Shepard, E.E. 701
" R.S. 701
Sherman, Cornelius 769
" Moses 768
Shoemaker, William 824
Shook, Daniel 900
Simcox, Eli 880
Simmons, S. 899
Sipher, W.F. 701
Smith, Fairfax R. 916
" Samuel 901
Spellman, Jacob 916
Spitzer, G. 856
Spooner, Mrs. J.L. 753
Squire, Jehiel 796
Squires, Richard B. 728
Stebbins, C.A. 729
Stern, John 880
Stevens, William 715
Stoaks, James C. 728
Stow, John Ward 769
" Jonathan D. 769
Stranahan, A.C. 747
" Dudley P. 753
Strong, Dyer 882
Stroup, Jackson 824
Swartz, Paul 741
Sylvester, Franklin 917
" Henry 780
" Thomas H. 918

Talbott, Edward 824
Taylor, A.B. 882
" James H. 901
Thatcher, Charles P. 825
Thayer, Linus S. 789
" S.M. 789
Tibbitts, Robert 769
Totman, S.S. 796
Town, O.E. 825
Towslee, G.W. 882
Triffit, Edward 918
Turner, Adam 796
Tyler, Joseph 715
" Solomon 716

Van Deusen, Don C. 781
" Rush L. 781
Van Deusen family 780
Van Orman, Richmond C. 741
Vaughn, S.P. 858

Wagoner, James 902
Wait, J.M. 783
Waite, Erastus 782
Walker, Andrew S. 702
" Seth S. 702
Wall, Christian 797
Waltz, G.W. 860
Warner, Eliada 754
" Heli M. 753
" Joseph W. 754
" Mrs.L.A. 742
" Meletiah 753
Warren, Philip 704
Webber, R.M. 783
Weber, Louis 753
Welday, A.D. 730
Welling, John W. 770
Wheeler, C. 861
Wheelock, Mary 769
White, O.E. 826
Whiteside, A.R. 704
Whitman, Alden 828
" Isaac 918
Whitmore, Hiram 903
Whitney, J.D. 827
Wideman, J.L. 859
" Jacob 902
" W.H. 859
" William H. 828
Wightman, J.L. 860
Willet, Benjamin J. 797
Williams, Major 826
" Levi C. 762
Wilson, James D. 770
" L.B. 729
Wise, John 883
Witter, W.H. 704
" William 703
Wolcott, S.P. 919
Wood, Abel 764
" B.H. 703
" H.O. 703
Woodward, S.B. 703
" T.C. 798
Worden, George 919
" Hiram 782
Wright, G.C. 903
" Ephraim 716
Wuchter, George H. 730
Wyatt, N.H. 858

Yergin, Henry 904
Yoder, Peter 717
Young, Alvah 828
" Frank 705

I N D E X

to

HISTORY OF MEDINA COUNTY and OHIO

Baskin & Battey, Historical Publishers
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By

Mrs. Josephine C. Sheffer
and
Miss Charlotte A. Feazel

NOTE:

This index was compiled by two people, each working independently and unaware of the other's work, - - one on the historical portion of the book and the other on the biographical portion. Because of this, the method of recording data is not entirely uniform. The minor variations in form should not hinder the user in locating information.

The index includes every name relating to Medina County families. Military and political leaders from Ohio are given, but usually not those from other states.

The surname in parentheses is the wife's maiden name. If there are two surnames in parentheses, the second is that of a first husband.

If initials only are given, rather than a Christian name, the subject is a male. In the few cases where women are identified by initials only, these are followed by the designation "female".

The numeral "(2)" following a name indicates there are two biographies on this page which mention the subject.

(_____)
Anson, 835
Lucy A. (_____), 835
Lydia (Waters), 835
ABBOTT
Adaline(Lyman), 702
Benjamin, 817
Chester W., 349
Curtiss, 349
David, 233, 238
Dorcas, 817
F. A., 381, 382, 386
Leverett, 702
Martha A., 702
Nehemiah, 469
William H., 340
William S. M., 251
ABERT
_____(Col.), 763
ABRAMS
George, 343
ACKERLEY
Rachel, 881
ACKLEY
H. A., 255
Rachel, 813
ADAMS
Betsey, 694
Elizabeth, 789
Emma V., 681
Jennie M., 681
Mary E., 681
Moses, 238
Nellie A., 699
S. T., 681
Sallie, 857
Sarah E., 444
Sarah H. (Gardiner), 681
William E., 681
ADKINS
Luther, 310
AGARD
Alvin, 420, 421, 443, 453
Aurelius H. (Dr.), 271, 443
Benjamin, 420, 421, 422, 429, 431, 432, 443
Roman L., 420, 443
Agard Farm, 708
AIKEN
Margaret, 708
AIKMAN
D. M., 341
AINSWORTH
_____(Mr.), 503
Avery, 862
Danforth, 348
Daniel, 862
Elvira (Harris), 863
H., 871
(H.) Henry, 500, 501, 506, 508
Henry, 862
AINSWORTH continued
Henry (Mrs.), 494
Judah T. (male), 862
Keziah, 845
Talcott, 862
Ainsworth & Newton, 660
AKERLY
Betsey, 823
Conrad, 823
Miller, 823
Polly, 823
Rachel, 823
Rhoda, 823
Samuel, 823
Vina, 823
ALBERT
Christ, 501
ALBERTOON
Albert (2), 340
ALBERTS
Thomas, 662
ALBERTSON
_____(Dr.), 271, 789, 914
Emeline (McCloud), 914
Lillian L., 789
ALBRIGHT
Hannah, 716
ALBRO
J. Albro & Co., 683
J. Albro & Son, 683
J. H., 407, 651
J. H. (Mrs.), 651
James H., 683
John, 241, 683
Julia M. (Chase), 683
Mary (Bradley), 683
Mary E., 683
Willis H., 683
Albro & Co., 684
Albro farm, 920
ALCOTT
Benoni, 535
Charles, 255
D. B., 535
Emily (Horton), 682
Esther, 682
Eva May, 682
Mary E., 682
P. C., 682
Sarah A. (Welton), 682
Sarah L., 682
ALDEN
Delia E., 408
E. J. (Rev.), 409
Howard (Dr.), 267
Sidney S., 346
(W.H.)William H.,240,475
ALDRICH
_____(Mr.), 625
C. W., 562
Mary C., 759
ALDRICH continued
O. E. (Rev.), 564, 565, 566
ALDRIDGE
George, 584
ALEXANDER
Adaline (Simmons), 900
Ayers, 900
Isaac, Jr., 347
Jacob, 347
ALGER
Russell, 669
ALLEN
_____(Mr.), 587
_____(Woodruff), 830
Adelaide, 682
Charles E., 339, 682
Christina, 897
Cineas, 343
D. B., 814
David, 381
Deborah, 690
Emily, 744
Flora A. (Packard), 814
Francis A., 344
H. N., 619
Harriet (Heacox), 796
Harriet M., 796
Isiah, 669
John W., 234, 238
L., 448
Libanus, 682
Lora (Hard), 682
Louisa, 769
Lucy, 834
Mary, 695
Olney, 404, 669, 830
Penelope, 897
Phoebe, 880
Polly (Wadsworth), 830
Rachel (Babcock), 744
Ransford, 744
Ruth (Simmons), 897
T. D., 401, 407
Willard, 830
William, 796
William C. B., 682
ALLIS
_____(Rogers), 798
Alonzo, 798
David L., 798
Dora, 798
Elisha, 798
Elma A. (Palmer), 798
George L., 798
Hiram, 798
Justin, 798
Lemuel, 798, 801, 821
Lydia (Beals), 798
Marrilla, 798
Martha, 783
Mary L., 798

ALLIS continued
Roxanna, 813
Sallie, 798
Verona L., 798
Wells P., 798
ALLTON
Amos, 887
Philena, 887
Philena (Rice), 887
ALVORD
Clarissa, 772
Keziah, 774
AMBLER
Chester, 644
AMERMAN
Ada A. (McMillan), 904
Albert, 790, 796, 904
Albert S., 904
Edith J., 904
Edward E., 904
Ella, 914
Ellen, 790
Ellen (Peterson), 790, 904
Emeline (Castner), 904
Ida, 796
Ida L., 790, 794
Joanna, 798
John, 790, 904
John C., 904
John M., 904
Maria E., 790
Mary (Cherry), 790
P. P., 790
Perry Ellsworth, 790
Peter, 630, 904
Richard, 630, 798
Sarah E., 790
AMES
Alethia, 749
AMON
Catharine, 832, 835
John, 835
AMONS
John, 345
AMSBAUGH
Barbara, 869
ANDERSON
John, 340, 346
ANDREAS
George, 862
Hannah (Balliet), 862
John, 862
Josiah, 862
Louis, 862
Margaret (Habberman),862
Maria (Weider), 862
Phean (female), 862
Rebecca, 862
Susan, 862
William, 862
ANDREW
Edith, 683
Imogene C., 683
Imogene (Simmons), 683
J., 347
Joseph, 238, 240, 251, 682, 704
Robert, 343
Vernon R., 683
Woodward, Andrew & Licey, 704
ANDREWS
_____, 436, 628
A., 399
Ann M., 760
David, 627
E. E., 346
Edward, 353
Elizabeth (Stien), 819
Hannah, 865
Jane, 812
Joseph, 397
Morgan, 240, 348
Rebecca, 815
Sherlock J., 234, 248
W., 819
Wollaston, 347
ANDRUS
Ebenezer, 432
ANGEL
William, 344
ANGELMYERS
Margaret, 789
ANSAEL
Richard, 348
ANSON
George, 228
Laurana (____), 741
APLY
_____ (Mr.), 403
APP
_____, 799
Catharine, 799
Elizabeth, 726
Frederick, 799
John, 799
Leonard, 799
Matthias, 799
Polly, 799
Susan, 799
APTHORP
James A., 354
Polly, 732, 733
ARCHER
Abel, 349
Henry, 342
John, 214, 339
ARMBRUSTER
George, 345, 750
Theresa (Huttinger), 750
ARMSTRONG
A. C., 753
A. M., 692, 695
A. M. (Dr.), 268
Catharine (McPherson), 901
Elizabeth, 878
Henry, 348
Jane, 901
Mary (Rose), 901
Mary (Warner), 753
William, 901
ARNOLD
Betsey, 824
G. L., 345
Joseph, 888
Melissa (McCloud), 914
Peleg, 824
Samuel, 548, 627
Samuel C., 551
ARTHUR
Truman, 403
ASHBAUGH
Mary, 821, 823
ASHLEY
Egbert, 617
F. M., 241, 606
Leonard, 694
Mary F., 694
Sallie (McDougall), 694
Yates, 452
ASHTON
Belinda, 858
ASIRE
Josiah, 346
William, 399
ASKILL
John, 856
Mary, 855
ATHERTON
B. M., 412
Booz M., 239, 248
F. A., 412
(G.F.) George F., 650, 652, 654
ATHITON
Anset, 339
ATKINS
Charles, 659
William J., 340
ATKINSON
A., 345
AUBLE
Emma, 810
John H., 353
AUKERMAN
Mary, 881
AULT
Amanda (Bowman), 834
Dianah (Bowman), 834
Joseph, 834

AULT continued
Seth, 346, 834
Valentine, 339
AUSTIN
D. B., 601, 605, 606
Eliphalet, 218, 485
Josiah, 806
Levi, 899
Maria (Edson), 806
Rebecca (Reed), 806
Sallie, 899
Samuel (Dr.), 259, 430
Sarah (Mack), 899
AVERHILL
_____(Mrs.), 267
AVERILL
Abigail (Averill), 829
Allen, 829
Alva, 669, 829
Amanda (Towne), 830
Andrew, 830
Asa, 829
Cornelia (Blanchard), 830
David, 829
Eben, 829, 830
Elijah, 829, 830
Ethan, 829
Fannie, 829
Ira, 829
Jane, 829
Jemima, 287, 677, 829, 839
Lucinda, 830
Mehitable (Bradford), 829
Moses, 829
Ruth, 829
Sallie, 829
Shubael, 830
Thomas, 830
William, 669, 830
AVERY
Edward, 239, 245
Fidelia, 769
J. F. (Rev.), 411
John (?), 811
Lavina (Barnes), 811
O. W., 775
Phoebe, 811, 818, 825
Punderson, 818
Punderson E., 811
Sarah J. (Heacox), 775
AYERS
Naomi, 814
BABBIT
Caroline, 656
BABBITT
Emily K. (McKinstrey), 706
George A. (Dr.), 706
Simeon C., 706
BABCOCK
Alice, 772
BABCOCK continued
Ann (Oatman), 689
Ann (Waite), 770
Anna (Lovejoy), 770
Byron, 769
Celia, 770
Charles, 348
Cornelia J., 689
Cyrus, 347
D., 614
Dan J., 770
David, 612, 617, 619
Eliza Ann, 770
Esther J., 770
Helen (Olds), 770
Isaac W., 689
James S., 770
Jay, 770
Joshua, 772
Justus A., 770
Kate, 772
Mary, 770
Rachel, 744
Rachel (Jones), 770
Sadie (Sherman), 769
Susan H., 770
Will, 348
William, 770
Worden, 346
BACHTELL
James, 842
M. M. (Bowen), 732
S. W., 732
Sarah (House), 842
BACKER
Dora (Dethers), 731
Elizabeth (Rinner), 731
Frederick, 731
Henry, 731
Henry C. A., 731
Henry, Jr., 731
Katy, 731
Louisa, 731
Wilhelmina, 731
William, 731
BACKUS
Nettie E. (Waite), 783
BACON
J. C., 343, 502
W. M., 343, 502
William, 757
BADGER
_____(Capt.), 382, 394, 396, 397, 409
_____(Mrs.), 656
Amanda (Phillips), 699, 833
Austin, 228, 380(picture), 381, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 655, 687
Catharine, 654
BADGER continued
Catharine (Rouple), 687
Dudley Irving, 833
Elizabeth (Whelock) (Loring), 687
Fred S., 833
Giles, 832
Ida L., 833
J. F., 674
Joseph, 832
Joseph (Gen.), 832
Lelia F., 833
Lucia, 687
Mary S. (Sibley) (Wells), 687
Nancy (Bell), 687
Peaslee (Maj.), 832
William (Hon.), 832
BAGLEY
Frank, 348
George B., 341
BAIL
Jefferson, 344
BAILEY
Alfred W., 863
Betsey (Combs), 863
Edwin C., 863
Harriet (Worthington), 863
Joshua, 602, 603, 840
Kittie G., 911
Maria, 840
Mary, 791
Olive (Glover), 840
William, 863
William C., 863
BAIRD
Asa, 658, 660
Fanny, 738
Osias, 658
BAKER
Allen H., 346
Ann, 908
Barlow, 646
David, 863
Edmond, 342
George H., 341
Jane (Norton), 863
Melinda (Cocherell), 863
R., 201
Samuel, 863
Baker farm, 879
BAKMAN
Andrew, 354
BALDWICK
Rachel, 773
BALDWIN
B. C. (Rev.), 409
Eli, 240
Eunice, 696

BALDWIN continued
Gehial, 696
George J., 583
Henry, 891
J. H. (Rev.), 505
Julia, 696, 840
Leander, 661
Lois, 896
Lucy A., 762
William (Rev.), 409
(W.A.) William A., 353, 355
Baldwin, Laundon & Co., 693
BALL
_____(Mr.), 613
Abigail, 871
Curtis, 619
Nancy, 894
Sarah, 619
BALLARD
_____(female), 336
BALLIET
Hannah, 862
BALLOU
Alfred, 576
BANCROFT
Anna, 497
BANKS
_____(Gen.), 759
BARBER
Abigail M., 792
Adelbert, 341
Cynthia, 792
Emma, 781
George H., 34
Mary, 810
Mehetabel, 752
Solomon, 792
BAREFOOT
Susan, 746
BARKER
Chauncey, 466
Elizabeth, 724
Barker & Siza, 499
BARNARD
A. G., 463
A. L., 625
Abner (Capt.), 685
Albert G., 685
Bertha A., 408
Bertie A., 686
Charles H., 685
Diana (Blanchard), 685
F. J., 686
Harry, 686
Hercelia M., 685
J. W., 340
James E., 685
Lily, 686
Malvina M. (Martin), 686
Mary W., 685
Roxana, 685
BARNARD continued
Samuel (Capt.), 685
Samuel G.(S.G.), 239, 251, 287, 289, 290, 407, 685
W. E., 482
William H., 290
BARNEBY
J., 204
BARNES
_____(Mr.), 407, 593
_____(Mrs.), 380, 407
_____(Rev.), 480, 524
C. E., 348
Carlos, 389
Corinthia C., 817
George, 389
Giles, 381, 386, 390
Isaac, 381, 384, 390, 527
John, 381, 390
Lavina, 811
Lester, 389
Lucius, 389
Martha, 390
Romulus, 348
(S.V.)(Rev.) Stephen V., 277, 390, 393, 412, 655
William (Dr.), 256, 491, 500
BARNET
John, 524
BARNETT
Alice, 914
BARNEY
O. P., 310, 311
BARNHART
_____(Mr.), 672
Arthur, 834
Austin, 834
Clara, 834
Clarissa (Gooding), 833
David, 253
Elizabeth (Rice), 833
Emma, 834
F. W., 833
Florence, 834
Fred, 835
Frederick, 833
Philip, 833
William, 834
BARRAGAR
Josie, 734
BARRASS
Ruth, 894
BARRETT
_____, 831
_____(Palmer), 852
Ada, 831
Alamedora, 831
Alexander, 669, 670
Ann, 831
BARRETT continued
Art, 831
Caleb, 831
Charles, 310, 312, 348
Clara, 831
Elizabeth, 831
Emily, 831
Gertrude, 831
Helson A., 346
Ina, 831
James, 831
Joseph H., 831, 852
Lewis, 831
Lucy J., 831
Mabel, 831
Margaret (Palmer),831
Mary, 831
Nelson, 831
Orrie, 831
S., 467
Sarah, 831
Sarah (Snyder), 831
Sherman, 831
Sophia, 831
William, 831
BARRON
_____(Col.), 624,626
BARROW
John, 399
BARRY
Alice, 764
Carrie, 764
Catharine (Faussaur), 764
Catherine, 764
Charles, 764
Edward, 764
Ella, 764
Ernest, 764
George, 764
George, Sr., 764
Henry, 764
Jessie, 764
Maria (Beadle), 764
Moses, 764
Oliver, 764
Raphael, 764
Rosetta (Heacox), 764
Stephen, 764
William, 764
BARTEAU
H. D., 348
BARTHOLOMEW
Hannah, 453
Irvine, 342
Isaac D., 342
William H., 342
BARTHOLOMY
Isaac, 481
BARTLETT
Mehitable, 837

BARTLETT continued
Olive (Brown), 453
BARTLEY
Thomas W., 245
BARTON
John G., 353
BARTSHE
J., 345
BARTSHEE
Barbara (Wideman), 902
BASSETT
Sarah, 837
BATCHELDER
_____(Mr.), 522
BATES
Amoret, 450, 713
Fannie W., 751
George, 354
Louisa, 714
M. V., 482
Margaret (Swan), 482
Mary, 749
BATTELL
Joseph, 218, 485
William, 218, 484
BATTISON
_____(Mrs.), 432
Lewis, 421
BATTLES
Caleb, 448
BAUBELLE
Ann (Wyatt), 858
Robert, 858
BAUER
_____(Mrs.), 887
Christena (Behner), 748
Edward, 748
Ida, 748
Jacob, 748
Julia, 748
BAUGHMAN
A. J., 295
Adam, 420, 432, 443
Amelia (Deshler), 713
Anna, 713
David, 350, 443, 444, 713
Elizabeth, 443
Ezra, 443
Hannah, 443, 452
Henry, 443
Israel, 443
Jacob, 443
Joel, 443
John, 443
Lawrence, 420, 443
Lorentz, 443
Lydia, 443
Maria, 807
Mary W., 453
Paul, 420, 443
Polly, 443
BAUGHMAN continued
Rachel, 443
Rebecca, 450
Reuben, 450
Seth, 199, 436, 443, 444
Stephen, 443
William, 443
BAUM
Abram, 810
Barbara, 810
Hannah, 810
Henry, 810
Katie, 810
Margaret (Myers), 810
Peter, 810
Susan, 810
BAUR
Baur Farm, 839
BAY
Mary, 750
BAYER
Barbara A. (Walker), 748
Frederic A., 748
BEACH
A. P. (Dr.), 272, 472, 482, 718
Abel, 420, 421, 427, 443
Abner, 798
Alger, 770
Alvah, 597
Angeline (Whitney) (Brooks), 799
Benjamin, 443
C. E. (female), 712
Caroline (Clapp), 802
Caroline E., 449
Caroline K. (Clapp), 799
Clarke, 349
E. R., 345
Edith, 799
Edwin R., 345
Elijah, 771
Emily E., 771
Erasmus M., 265
George, 420, 421, 427, 443
Harriet, 771
Harrison H., 770
Harry M., 799
Henry, 771
Isaac, 625, 626
Israel B. (I.B.)(Dr.), 255, 265, 268, 625
J. M., 576
James, 771
John, 443
Jonathan, 802
Jonathan M., 340, 798
Louie, 799
Luman, 712, 798, 799
Lydia (Wright), 712, 798
Maria, 798
BEACH continued
Marsh, 798
Mary A., 771
Mary E. (Albro), 683
Mary (Near), 770
O. G., 771
Orin, 421
Orlando, 420, 431, 443, 454
Platt E. (Dr.), 473, 718
S. W., 630
Samuel E. (Dr.), 260, 265
Sanford, 597
Selah, 597, 604
Sue (Loveless), 719
Sylvia, 443
Sylvia L. (Bradley), 771
William W. (Dr.), 260, 339
Willie, 799
Zenas, 655
Beach & Co., 813
BEADLE
Maria, 764
BEAHAM
Sarah, 767
BEAL
William H., 348
BEALS
Dennis, 798
Joseph, 798
Lovica, 798
Lydia, 798
Otis, 798
Polly, 798
Robert, 798
Sallie (Chamberlain), 798
Samuel, 798
BEAMAN
Milan, 660
BEAN
_____(Dr.), 864
J. L. (Dr.), 399
BEAR
Typhenia, 819
BEARD
Elijah, 310, 312
BEARDSLEY
Achsah, 691
Alvira O. (Town), 825
Edward, 825
Sallie, 691
W. E., 428
BEATTON
_____(Col.), 843
_____(Lord), 843
Jane, 843

BEATTON continued
Margaret (Cooper), 843
Peter, 843
BEATTY
Alex, 412
BEAVELHAMMER
Esther, 664
BECHTEL
Ada, 717
Elizabeth (Bechtel), 717
John, 717
Susannah, 717
BECK
A. C., 706
A. C. Beck & Son, 706
A. M., 353, 706
Alexander, 450
Catharine Jane, 718
Christina, 735
Eliza (Long), 718, 897
Elizabeth (Schuch), 718
Fred, 482
George, 718
J. L., 201, 205
Jacob, 718
Jennie (Fasig), 706
Joseph, 897
Joseph L., 718
Josephine, 718
Ludwig, 718
Maria, 718, 897
Mary, 718
Mary (Miller), 706
Sarah, 718
Sarah (Berry), 718
BECKER
Diana, 829
BECKERMAN
August (Rev.), 663
BECKWITH
Josiah B. (J. B.), 240, 399
BEDELL
Ira, 343
BEEBE
Abram, 546, 751
Alice (Barry), 764
Alonzo, 241, 341
Benjamin, 546
Catharine (Barry), 764
Debbie F., 751
Frank, 764
J. M., 399
Jonathan, 286
Joseph, 764
Maria T., 855
Roderick, 546
Warren, 553
Willis, 553
BEECH
Abigail, 791
Arthur, 791
BEECH continued
Arthur J. P., 791
Arthur W., 791
Edgar L., 350, 791
Elias, 791
Harry M., 791
Isaac, 791
Israel, 791
John P., 791
Martha, 791
Mary, 791
Mary (Bailey), 791
Mary L. (Shaw), 791
Nathaniel, 791
Phoebe, 791
Samuel, 791
Sarah (Shaw), 791
Sargeant W., 791
Thomas, 791
Walter E., 791
BEEDLE
S., 200
BEER
Thomas M., 234, 238
BEERS
_____(Mr.), 525, 527
Fannie, 840
BEHNER
Christena, 748
BEHR
William, 342
BEID
May, 795
BELDEN
Sarah, 453
BELDING
Byron, 803
Edmund, 803
Gershom B., 803
Laura M., 803
Lucy (Bostick), 803
Mary, 803
Melvina, 803
Omar, 803
Sarah, 803
Titus, 803
BELL
_____(Mr.), 463
Ann, 790
DeForest, 790
Elbert J., 718
Elizabeth, 790
Ellen J. (Connell), 790
Emeline (Caughey), 720
Hannah, 790
Harriet (Owen), 718
Helen M., 718
Isabell, 480
Jacob, 286
James, 466, 480
James A. (J. A.), 212, 234, 238, 286, 467, 481
BELL continued
James C., 790
John, 201, 205, 466, 467, 629, 718, 790
Joseph, 770
Maggie, 720
Margaret, 472, 480
Margaret (Gray), 718
Martha, 472, 480
Mary, 720, 790
Mary Ann, 266
Mary (Coates), 790
Metcalf, 629, 790
Nancy, 480, 687
Nathaniel, 241, 469, 470, 472, 473, 546, 720
Nellie (Harper), 720
Nettie, 790
Rena (Totman), 790
Robert, 718
Sarah, 790
Sarah Anne (Wheelock), 770
Sarah L. (Cook), 720
Van, 482, 720
Wallace, 720
Warren, 790
William, 237
William H., 463, 465, 468, 470, 718
High & Bell, 723
BELLAMY
Anson, 517, 669, 670
BELLOWS
Warner, 355
BELLUS
Maria, 697
Nathaniel, 343
Warner, 343
BEMENT
Amanda M., 755
Charles S., 755
Edmund C., 755
Edmund D., 755
Edwin R., 755
Ellen M., 755
Emily J., 755
George A., 755
Hiram N., 755
Julia F., 755
Lydia L., 755
Sally A. (Raineer), 755
Sarah A., 755
William H., 755
BEN,
William, 635
BENCH
P. E. (Dr.), 275
BENDER
Elizabeth, 759

BENDER continued
Jacob, 760
Thomas, 626
BENDLE
George, 345
BENEDICT
_____(Mr.), 602
A. C., 533
Emeline, 452
Judson D., 251
Benedict & Brooker, 209
BENJAMIN
Addie M. (Bennett), 765
Alda C ., 765
Anna L., 765
Anna (Lovejoy)(Babcock),770
Benjamin (?), 801
Clarence C., 765
Egbert, 765
Electa (Miller)(?), 801
Helen M. (Miner), 894
Martin, 770
Sallie, 769
Samuel, 894
BENNANDER
John, 663
BENNETT
Abel, 420, 444
Addie M., 765
Alice, 765
Ann, 791
Betsey (Ford), 733
Charles, 349
Charles E., 733
David H., 733
Edline, 792
Edmund, 791
Edwin, 791, 792
Elam, 420, 444
Eliza, 791
Elizabeth (Ford), 765
Elmer E., 733
Eunice (Squier), 765
Francis O., 733
Fred D., 733
George, 581
Grant E., 784
Hallie W., 765
Harriet, 450, 791
Harriet O., 787
Harry, 420
Henry, 765
Hester (Johnson), 765
Ida M., 733
Inez G., 784
Ira, 349, 784, 912
John, 765, 791
Laura A. (Hatch), 784, 912
Linzey, 557, 559, 562, 565
Lorenzo, 792
Lucius H., 733
BENNETT continued
Maria, 792
Maria (Mrs.), 399
Martha G., 784
Mary (Miller), 791
Mary (Tillotson), 733
Milo A., 733
Moses, 592
Nancy (Woodward), 792
O. R. (Capt.), 765
Oliver, 733
Rachel (Brown), 784
Salathiel, 546
Sarah, 593
Sarah M. (Pritchard), 765
Scott S., 784
Stanton, 420, 444
Timothy S., 420, 421, 444, 445, 784
William, 580, 765
William H., 346
Bennett & Stowe, 587
BENSINGER
Joseph, 344
BENTLEY
E. B., 630
BENTON
A., 828
E. C., 475
George, 345
BERDAN
A., 581
John, 581
Peter, 240, 581
W. S., 535
BERGE
Jacob, 874
Mary Ann (Minns), 874
Mary Jane, 874
BERGER
Abraham, 353
BERGEY
Joseph, 476
Joseph K. (J.K.), 342,412
BERKEY
Barbara (Shaum), 824
Catharine, 866
Christian, 824
Leah, 824
BERNARD
J. W., 818
Joshua, 241
BERRY
George, 893
J. B., 355
Joshua C., 286
Sarah, 718
BESSINGER
Anna, 862
BEST
Byron, 340
BEST continued
George, 340
BESWICK
Ashael, 240
Mira, 795
BETSICOVER
Emma, 749
BETZ
Abraham, 754, 788
C., 345
Catharine, 754
Catharine (Troxell), 754
Daniel, 754
G. W., 349
George, 754
Isaac, 754
Isaac J., 754
Jacob, 754
John, 754
John H., 754
Jonas W., 754
Mary A., 754
Mary (Hartman), 754
Rebecca, 754
Samuel, 754
Sarah, 754
Sarah (Byers), 788
Sarah C., 788
Sarah K., 754
William, 754
BEUTEL
William C., 345
Beutel Family, 748
BEVARSTOCK
Caroline, 783
BIBBINS
John, 669
BICKNELL
Becker, 829
Cornelia, 829
Diana (Becker), 829
Dora, 829
Elijah, 829
Hiram, 829
Jane A., 829
Nancy E., 829
Peter, 829
Vesla, 829
BICKWARD
_____(Elder), 411
BIER
David, 421
BIGELOW
____(Rev.), 504
Cynthia, 869
John, 224, 227, 241, 611
Jonathan, 782
Joshua, 832
Luella, 782

BIGELOW continued
Margery, 832, 852
Russell, 646
BIGGS
Albert, 346
BIGHAM
Amanda L. (Geller), 720
Ebenezer, 719
James, 719
Mary (Cunningham), 719
Mattie M., 720
William, 335, 338, 342
William (Dr.), 719
BILLINGS
_____ (Rev.), 535
C. A., 342
E. S., 339
G. D., 348, 399, 413
G. D. (Dr.), 683
Mary J. (Welty), 684
Ollie M. (DeWitt), 684
Persus, 768
Suzie Maybelle, 684
BILLMAN
Andreas, 663
BILLS
Chester, 918
Mary (Triffit), 918
BINDER
Benjamin, 446
BIRCH
Herman, 238
BIRCHARD
Matthew, 245, 246
BIRGE
_____(Mrs.), 448
David, 491
Diodema, 507
BISBEE
Charles, 815
Ebenezer, 815
Galen, 815
Lucinda, 815
Penelope (Patch), 815
BISHOP
_____(Mr.), 570
Elijah, 507
Elinor, 451
Elisha, 491
Harris, 348
William, 565
BISSEL
Richmond S.,341
BISSELL
_____, 861
_____(female), 861
Almira, 827
Anna (Hall), 800
Anna (Smith), 791
Benjamin A., 799, 806
Benjamin B., 800
BISSELL continued
Bradley L., 800
Claude L., 791
Daniel J., 800
E., 341, 861
E. S., 286
Eben, 905
Ebenezer, 353, 849
Edwin O., 800
Erastus S., 791
George L., 791
Harriet, 881
Harriet M. (Parker), 799
Harriet N., 800
Harriet (Parker), 881
Harriet (Simmons), 861
Harvey, 782
Henry, 800
Henry J., 800
Hulda, 800
Irene L., 791
Isaac, 800
John, 881
John B., 799
Julia A., 791
Lois B., 800
Lorain (Johnson), 800
Mary A. (More), 791
Mary E., 800
Mary (Nye), 849
Matilda (Jones), 782
Melissa, 782
Moses, 644
Nathaniel, 791
R. F., 675
Riley Austin, 800
Ruby, 800
Ruby L., 800
Sallie (Fellows), 806
Sally (Fellows), 800
Susan H., 800
Willis M., 791
BISSETT
_____ 556, 669
Elizabeth, 565
Ezekiel, 557
Gershum, 557
Margaret, 559
William, 668, 670, 671
BITTLE
Heman, 353
BIZZARD
_____, 556
Philip, 557, 565
Ruth, 563
BLACKFORD
T. A., 399
BLACKMAN
Jane, 770
Sophia L., 762
BLAIR
BLAIR continued
Arba, 831
Charles S., 831
David, 831
Eunice, 831
Freeman, 831
Hamilton M., 831
Harriet M., 832, 858
Isaac, 831, 845, 852, 858
Lewis H., 832
Louisa E., 831
Louisa (Phinney), 831
Rebecca, 858
Rebecca (Houghton)832,852
Blair & Bradley, 684
BLAKE
_____(Mr.), 235, 236, 398, 695, 859
Elizabeth, 695
H. G. (Hon.), 683, 695 (2), 704
Harrison Gray (H.G.), 232, 234, 235, 238, 250, 266, 292, 302, 303, 304, 305, 313, 330, 335, 336, 347, 363, 398, 399, 400, 401, 407, 413, 577
Helen M., 695
William, 629
Blake & Woodward, 235, 399, 682
Blake, Woodward & Codding, 235, 689
Blake, Woodward & Lewis, 235, 694
BLAKESLEE
_____(Maytham), 846
Amelia Eliza, 443
Anson, 443
Asa, 846
Eben C., 347
Emily, 445
John, 445
Matthew (Rev.), 443
Owen B., 443
Sarah, 453
BLAKSLEE
Chauncey, 389
Gad, 379, 380, 391, 392
Herbert, 277, 389
Joel, 382
Levi, 421, 422, 443
BLANCHARD
Aldisa, 728
Cornelia, 830
Diana, 685
Harriet (Smeadley),691
Mary Ann (Gaylord),830

BLANCHARD continued
Ransil, 830
Sylvia, 685
Thomas, 685
BLANNOT
Blannot & Miller, 396
Blannot & Wilder, 395
BLANOTT
Charles, 347
J. W., 399
Reuben, 348
BLAUST
J. W., 399
BLEE
Robert, 363
BLEEKMAN
_____(Mr.), 678
William, 669, 676
BLISH
Sallie, 841
BLISS
Albert A., 232, 238
Philemon, 234
BLIZZARD
Catharine (Pierce), 849,861
Elizabeth, 849
Mary, 861
Thomas, 849, 861
BLOCKER
Amanda, 444
David, 420, 425, 437, 438, 444
Eli, 420, 444
Elizabeth, 443, 444
Lydia, 444
Samuel, 420, 421, 422, 444
Sherman, 430, 434, 444
BLODGET
Luther, 239, 246
BLODGETT
_____(Mr.), 803
BLOOD
Seth (Dr.), 256, 412, 581, 592
BOAK
Eliza, 726
James, 726
Sabilla (James), 726
BOARDMAN
_____(Mr.), 219, 394
Elijah, 277, 376
Homer, 376
BOCKUS
William H., 346
BOGARDUS
Jacob J., 343
Mathew J., 341
BOGGS
Martha W., 796
BOGUE
Daniel, 584
Henry, 581, 583
BOGUE continued
Bogue & Wyman, 587
BOICE
Amanda (Rice), 853
Amos, 853
J. C., 472, 479
Lucretia A., 685
BOISE
A. T., 346
G. C., 340
J. C., 719
James C., 341
Joseph S., 241
Lorinda (Wideman), 719
Lura, 719
Lydia (Savercool), 719
William P., 719
BOLAND
James (Mr. and Mrs.), 479
BOLICH
Daniel, 445
Harrison, 445
Harvey, 445
Joseph, 445, 452
Talbert, 445
BOLINGER
_____ (Rev.), 604
BOLLES
Carrie (Barry), 764
H. E., 764
BONNEL
Harriet, 410
Stephen, 410
BONNER
Louis O., 353
BOOTH
Charles, 235
Daniel, 758
Ezra, 432, 849, 884
James, 534
Julia (Jones), 884
Laura G., 758
Lebues Luman, 758
Levi, 884
Lucia (Badger), 687
Lucinda May (____) 758
Olive (Coe), 884
(W. S.) William S., 310, 348
BOOTHE
Ezra, 893
Julia (Jones), 893
BORLAND
Samuel M., 350
BORN
Fred, 345
BORPST
Elizabeth, 447
BOSTICK
Gershom, 803
Lucy, 803
BOSTWICK
BOSTWICK continued
_____(Mr.), 398
Abel, 242
Charles E. (C. E.), 212, 398, 399
Nathaniel H. (N. H.), 240, 251, 347, 400
BOSWORTH
Mary (Belding), 803
Q. M., 289, 505
BOTORF
Emily (Barrett), 831
Jacob, 831
BOTSFORD
Azubah (McCloud), 914
David W., 341
BOTTORFF
Elizabeth (Kindy), 887
Jonathan, 887
Sarah, 887
BOUGHTEN
French & Boughten, 919
BOULT
_____(Mr.), 400, 683
George A. L., 240, 399
Bradley & Boult, 684
Boult's dry goods store, 398
BOUTELL
_____(Rev.), 433
BOUTELLE
Asaph (Rev.), 505, 603
BOVARD
Elizabeth, 798
BOVEE
Nancy, 856
BOWEN
A. C., 732, 733, 856
Angelina M., 732
Ansel, 520
Cecelia M. (Branch), 732
Cecilia (Branch), 856
Delia S., 732
Eleonora, 726
Lydia M. (Pierce), 739
M. M. (female), 732
Martin, 739
Mary A., 733
Myra E., 732
Myron E., 732
Peter, 732, 733
Polly (Apthorp), 732, 733
BOWER
E. S., 619
Valentine, 342
BOWERS
Elizabeth (Huntington), 692
BOWES
Bowes Bros., 627
BOWLES

BOWLES continued
A. Willow, 341
BOWMAN
A., 343
A. L., 319
Adaline, 834
Adaline (Moulton), 834
Adam, 346, 834
Albert L., 347, 683
Alfred, 346, 834, 847
Amanda, 834
Amos M., 834
Augustus, 834
Betsey, 834
Caroline H. (Stall), 683
Catharine, 834
Charles E., 683
Christopher, 733, 834
Christopher C., 834
Daniel, 834
Delpha, 733
Dinah, 834
Eliza M. (Moulton), 847
Emma (Chapin), 837
Frank, 683, 733
Frederick F., 834
G. W., 524
George, 895
H., 348
Ida, 683
Jacob, 834
James S., 683
Jane (Scott), 683
John, 678, 683, 834, 860
John W., 346, 847
Josiah, 834
Leandus, 834
Levi, 346
Lilly M., 834
Louie B., 683
Louisa A. (Moulton), 847
M. A., 837
Mary, 683, 834
Mary Ann, 860
Michael, 354
Park W., 683
Peter, 834, 860
Samuel, 683
Sarah, 834
Sarah J. (Troxler), 733
Sarah (Traxler), 834, 860
Savina, 834
Savina (Shafer), 834
Sevilla (Waltz), 834, 860
Silva 733
Silvinia, 733
Statira, 834
Susannah, 834
Sylvia (Shafer), 733
William, 346, 733, 834
Willis, 733
BOYCE
BOYCE continued
_____(female), 836
James, 859
Lorinda (Wideman), 859
BOYDSTON
David, 622
BOYER
_____(female), 883
Catharine, 898
Frank H., 353
William F., 436, 450
BOYNTON
Abigail (Moody), 844
Albert, 844
E. M., 844
Nancy (Wightman), 860
Simeon, 860
(W.W.) Washington W., 239, 248, 363
BRACE
Almira, 451
Esther (Alcott), 682
H. K., 682
Mary, 710
BRACY
William I, 393
BRADFORD
Amanda (Sherman), 769
Catharine, 756
James C. (Dr.), 272
Jane F., 287, 407
Margaret, 839
Mehitable, 829
Mertia, 769
Minnie, 769
Ray, 769
W., 339
William, 769
William O., 354
BRADIGUM
Daniel, 617
BRADLEY
Arthur, 348, 350
Asa, 655
Clayton, 769
Douglas, 534
Fannie M., 684
John A., 347, 684
L. L., 685
Lettie, 769
Linius, 769
Lucretia A. (Boice), 684
Maria L. (McClure), 684
Martha E., 747
Mary, 655, 683
Mary E., 685
Mary (Sherman), 769
S. H., 684
S. H. Bradley & Son, 399,684
Samuel H., 240, 400, 413
Sarah E., 916
Sherman, 769
BRADLEY continued
Sylvia L., 771
Thomas, 684
William, 769
Bradley & Boult, 684
BRADWAY
Lovina, 783
Orlando, 684
Sallie E. (Squier), 684
W. C., 400
W. H., 684
William H., 241, 402
BRADY
George F., 319
BRAINARD
Albert, 497
Anna, 879 (2), 893, 896
Ansell, 480, 598, 599
Anson (Rev.), 577
Augusta, 799
Eliza, 599
Eunice, 886
George, 348
Hepzibah, 751
Lorenzo, 599
Lucy, 599
N., 597
Nancy R., 810
Warren, 596, 597, 886
BRAMLEY
Mary, 746
BRANARD
J., 900
Lydia (Simmons), 900
BRANCH
Agatha (Gardner), 734
Alma (Gardner), 734
Alvin L., 354, 733
Anna (Hudson), 734
Arga P., 354
Betsey, 856
Caleb B., 733
Cecelia M., 732
Cecilia, 856
Cordelia, 524, 856
E. A., 732
E. L. (female), 732
Edwin T. (Rev.), 856
Elisha, 732, 850, 856
Ella F., 732
Emeline, 850, 856
Fremont A., 732
Hannah, 857
Henry M., 733
Hylas K., 733
Josie (Barragar), 734
Lawson, 512
Levi, 512, 516, 517, 522, 524
Levi (Judge), 732, 733, 734

BRANCH continued
Levi H., 733
Martha, 523, 732, 739
Mary A., (Bowen), 733
Mary E., 733, 734
Mary J., 856
Milo E., 733
Minerva, 689
Nathan E., 857
Nathan, Jr., (Dr.), 267
Nelson L., 733
Polly (Stone), 733, 734
Sallie (Thompson), 856
Sarah, 857
Sarah S. (Gardner), 732
Sarah (Thompson), 850
Sidney S., 354, 733
Theodore, 522, 732
Willis A., 732
BRANIGAN
Ellen, 790
Ida (Wise), 790
John, 790
Margaret, 790
Margaret (Digney), 790
Peter, 790
Thomas, 350
Tom, 790
BRANNIGAN
Thomas, 338
BRANT
Adeline (Wheelock), 770
Daniel, 770
BRAYTON
W. H., 345
BRECK
T. H. (Rev.), 505
BRENNER
Adam, 686
E., 399, 402
E. E. (Miller), 686
Ephraim, 686
Frank, 348
George, 348
Hattie V., 687
Mary (Sitz), 686
Pearle B., 687
Renz & Brenner, 686, 700
BRESTEL
John, 345
BRICKER
H. H., 428
BRIDGEMAN
_____(Mr.), 622
BRIGGS
_____(Dr.), 730
Abiel, 630
Abigail (Gregg), 790
Alice K., 448
Almeda, 790
Ansell, 480
Benjamin, 597
BRIGGS continued
Benjamin B., 790
Daniel, 630, 790
Daniel G., 790
E., 723
Eliza M., 765
Emeline, 794
George G., 790
George N., 249
Isiah, 597
James A., 359
John, 381
John G., 791
Joseph W., 791
Louisa, 790
Maria A., 791
Mary C. (Crane), 791
Rhoda (Pratt), 791
Sallie, 849
Silas, 790
T. G., 201
Thomas B., 790
Thomas G., 791
Wallace A.(Dr.), 274, 452
Z., 376
BRIGHAM
Ira, 347
Joel, 202
William (Dr.), 273
BRILL
Eunice (Chapman), 880
Irene, 880
W., 880
BRINER
_____(____), 722
BRINK
Joe, 612
BRINKER
Abram, 800, 872
Catharine, 872
Curtis W., 800
Elizabeth, 800
Elizabeth R., 872
Frederick S., 800
George, 800, 872
Henry, 800, 872
Irvin A., 800
Isaac, 800
Jacob, 800, 872
Jesse, 800
John S., 872
Leah A., 800
Lewis, 800
Margaret, 800
Margaret (Poorman), 872
Mary, 800, 872
Mary (Rice), 800
Mary (Wimble), 800
Orrin, 810
Sarah C., 872
Simon, 800
Susan (Geisinger), 810
BRINKER continued
Sylva E., 800
William, 800
BRINTNALL
Arthur, 731
Aurelia, 731
Charles, 731
Dwight, 731
E. W., 731
Eliza, 731
Elmer E., 731
Emma I., 731
Francis, 731
Franklin T., 731
Helen J., 731
James M., 731
Lemuel B., 731
Lydia (Sayles), 731
Lydia (Wright), 731
Melissa, 731
Monroe W., 731
Thomas, 516, 524, 731
Wesley L., 731
BRINTWALL
F. T., 742
BRITTAIN
_____(Mr.), 827
Joseph, 627
BRITTON
_____(Dr.), 866
Alice (Fenstermaker), 866
E. E., (Dr.), 275
BROBST
Mary A., 730
BRODT
Fred, 345
BROGAN
Etta, 804
John, 804
Phoebe (Whitcraft), 804
BRONSON
_____(Judge), 392
_____(Mr.), 210
Daniel, 242, 246
Hiram, 238, 240, 301, 302, 303, 305, 379, 412
Levi, 539
Noah M., 239, 246, 247, 379, 384, 409, 412
Sherman, 395
BROOKER
Alexander, 535
Alfred J., 743
Alsina (Herrick), 743
Emeline E., 743
Frederick M., 743
George R. (G.R.), 534, 535
H., 345
Hiram R., 743

BROOKER continued
L., 345
Lucius E., 743
Lury J., 743
Mary A., 743
Mary Ann (Keys), 743
Merritt W., 743
Nettie V., 743
Russell, 535, 747
Warren, 743
William H., 345, 743
BROOKS
_____(Mr.), 841
_____(Rev.), 433
Abraham, 669, 670
Alsina, 619
Angeline (Whitney), 799
Asenath, 678
Elnathan, 588
Fanny, 678
Frank, 770
Hiram, 587, 588, 593, 594
Ira, 678
James, 584, 587
Lyman, 588
Margaret E. (Cook), 734
Mary (Babcock), 770
Peter, 678
Spencer, 588
Tabitha, 678
Theresa A. (Phillips), 699
W. H., 734
BROTHERS
Alexander, 204
BROTTS
(H.A.) Henry A., 300, 342
BROUSE
William, 438, 443
BROWN
_____(Judge), 420, 421, 430, 438, 439
_____(Miss), 677
_____(Mr.), 431
_____(Rev.), 410
A., 200
Abigail, 891
Abigail C., 775
Absalom, 353
Ahi, 445
Allis, 342
Allis E., 347
Almira, 779
Almon, 445
Amelia E., 764
Andrew, 627
Bernice C. (male), 764
Bertha (Parker), 765
Catherine, 428, 444
Charles (Esq.), 734
Chloe, 252, 253, 430, 432
Chloe Volucia, 444
Cynthia, 814
BROWN continued
E. D., 524
Edmund C., 348
Edward (Rev.), 416, 417, 420, 433, 438, 444
Edwin B., 764
Elizabeth E., 734
Ellen, 444
Elmer O., 765
Ephraim, 839
Erastus, 392, 445
Ezra, 524
F. (Judge), 445
F. A., 340
F. H. (Rev.), 409
Florence Amelia, 444
Frank W., 765
Frederick, 222, 239, 246, 247, 420, 422, 428, 430, 431, 432, 444, 445
Frederick Anson, 444
George S., 340
H. W., 684
Helen, 692
Helen F., 874
Helen M., 892
Holland, 444, 445
I. H., 482
Ida M., 765
Jackson, 353
James, 395
Jane (Furniss), 764
John , 775, 779, 814
John (Capt.), 444, 452
John (Dr.), 260, 275, 420, 444, 445, 449
John ("Old John"), 777
John C., 874
Joseph, 627
Laura, 444
Laura Ann, 453
Leonard, 440, 445
Lewis, 618
Lyman, 430, 445
Maggie M. (Sell), 765
Marcus, 420, 428, 444
Marcus Aurelius, 444
Marian Eliza, 444
Melissa, 287
Olive, 453, 715
Orella (Warner), 779
Orpha (Richards), 874
Orrilla (Warner), 775
Ossawatomie, 445
Owen, 419, 443
Peter, 444
Prudence, 740
Rachel, 444, 445, 784
Robert, 342
Saloma, 919
Samuel, 649, 653, 654
Samuel B., 764
BROWN continued
Sarah Ann, 779
Sarah M., 445
Sophia, 839, 879
Sophronia (Sarles),764
Sybel (Seton), 764
William Wayne, 764
BROWNING
T. W. (Rev.), 362, 433
BRUCE
E. J., 412
George, 742
Harvey, 512
Ida J. (Van Orman),742
Lucinda, 524
BRUIN
_____(Mr.), 553
BRUNSKELL
_____, 629
BRUSH
Henry, 245
Brush Bros., 548
BRYAN
Mary, 768
Mary A., 449
BRYANT
Peter (Dr.), 267
BUCHANAN
Ann, 832
David, 832
George, 832, 835
George C., 346, 832
George W., 832
Ida F., 832
James, 650
John, 832
Katy, 832
Lydia (Carlton), 832, 835
Mary J., 832
Nancy (Wilson), 832
Nathan R., 832
Polly, 832
Samuel, 832
Sarah Ann, 832
Thomas J., 505
Wilson, 832
BUCHER
Barbara (Kuder), 894
Theodore, 894
BUCK
_____(Lewis), 799
Abigail B., 772
Alice (Babcock), 772
Allen D., 812
Almeda (Conant), 771
Augusta (Brainard),799
Barney, 799
Benjamin, 614, 858
Enoch, 772
George, 799
Harriet J. (Lewis), 812

BUCK continued
Heman, 782
Hulda J., 799
Isabella (Potter), 799
James, 340, 799, 812
Jennie A., 812
John, 799
John L., 812
M., 345
Martha C. (Walker), 703
Minnie M., 812
Nancy, 772
Phoebe, 858
Polly (App), 799
Polly (Mace)(Worden), 782
Walter, 812
BUCKINGHAM
Charlotte, 738
Orrin, 602
Sarah, 768
BUDLONG
Arthur, 345
BUELL
Samuel Augustus, 343
BUFFAM
Daniel, 540
BULLARD
Curtiss, 241, 612, 614, 616, 619
BUNKER
_____(Miss), 655
BUNT
Elizabeth (Lee), 921
P. C., 921
BURBANK
Caleb (Rev.), 578
Lucy, 702
BURCHARD
Matthew, 239
BURDICK
Hezekiah, 633
BURDOIN
F. M., 347
BURGE
John, 626
BURGESS
Benjamin S., 820
Rebecca (Chapin), 820
Rosina, 820
BURGETT
Peter, 310
BURKARD
Genevieve, 735
BURKE
Ira, 748
Relief Adeline (Fuller), 748
Stephen, 239
Stevenson, 248
BURNET
Jacob, 245
BURNETT
Arthur (Gen.), 843
BURNETT continued
Henry, 349
Job, 842
Lucy, 842
Lydia, 842
BURNHAM
Andrew L., 732
Arthur N., 732
Edward, 732
Emily (Clark), 732
Franklin Y., 732
Frederick N., 732
Josephine E., 732
Lucretia (Lugenbeel), 712
Mary E., 732
N. T., 407
Nellie M., 732
Nelson T., 732
BURNS
Andrew M., 234, 238
Edwin, 866
Martha (McCreary), 866
Mary J., 866
BURR
Aaron, 891
Allen R., 240
Bertha, 203
George, 203, 218, 420, 486, 487, 488, 491, 504, 505, 507
H. L., 343
J. N., 503
Justus, 490, 505, 507
Laura, 498
Mehitable, 491, 504
Rachel, 891
Russell (Russ), 218, 484, 486, 487, 488, 490, 493, 504, 507
Timothy, 233, 241, 491, 492, 493, 494, 498, 504, 506, 507, 874
Uriel T., 505
William, 493, 507
Burr & Loomis, 218, 485
BURROUGHS
Mary, 786
Polly, 783
Sallie, 704
Susan, 448
BURRY
Abraham, 883
Ann, 883
Calvin, 883
Charles, 884
David, 883
Ellen, 883
Ellen (Unangst), 884
Elmira (Fox), 884
G., 810
Gottleib, 883
Harriet (Morgan), 813
BURRY continued
John, 813, 883
John F., 883
Mary A., 883
Nancy, 884
Sammie, 884
Sarah, 883
Susan (Sechler), 883
BURT
Abbie J., 906
Benjamin, 241, 638, 642, 643, 905, 911, 914
Betsey, 910
Bion U., 905
C. C., 524, 731
Charles Milton, 905
Clara, 731
Daniel, 638, 644, 905
Diana, 905
E. A. (Hills), 906
Elbridge, 905
Elno O., 906
Elroy C., 905
Elva, 731
Floyd, 731
Frank, 522
Franklin, 731
Grace E., 905
Hannah (Trafton), 905
Harvey, 731
Jane (Crissman), 731
John, 638, 642, 643, 644, 647, 905
Lucretia E., 905
Mary, 731
Mary G., 905
Matilda (Hickox), 731
Mercy A. (Shaw), 905
Ozro, 642
Ozro Seymour, 905
Parmelia (Hatch), 905
Phaxon, 731
Vernon, 731
BURTON
Lewis & Burton, 701
BUTLER
Ann L., 445
Frederick, 474
George W., 445
H. M., 399
John A. (Dr.), 444
Phineas (P.), 420, 421, 425, 426, 437, 439, 445
Sarah Maria, 445
Sylvanus, 260, 445
BUTTOLPH
H., 348
BUTTS
John, 707
Mary Ann (Leacock),707

BUTTS continued
Mary E., 707
BYERS
Anna (Ebey), 895
Frederick, 895
Hannah, 895
Sarah, 788
CAHILL
_____(Miss), 336
CAHOW
Basley, 418
George, 418
Jackey, 418
James, 418, 464
CALDWELL
John D., 412
William B., 245
CALENDER
_____(Mr.), 381
Frank, 389
Philander, 389
CALHUM
Emily U., 706
CALLIHAN
John, 310
CAMBELL
John W., 340
CAMERON
Daniel, 806
Jane, 806
CAMP
Henry P., 660, 661
Israel, 239, 249
CAMPBELL
_____(Gen.), 419
Cornelia C. (Nickerson),745
Ebenezer (Dr.), 260
Edward, 745
Elizabeth, 659
John, 234, 238
CANDEE
Jane E., 736
CANFIELD
_____(Dr.), 273
_____(Mr.), 398
A., 530
Esther F., 777
H., 294
H. K., 535
Henry, 342
Herman, 238, 239, 251, 286, 287, 292, 313, 336, 347
Judson, 376
Martha, 336
Submit (Post), 777
Walter, 345
William, 777
William H. (W.H.), 233, 239, 240, 248, 249, 301, 399, 645
Canfield & Ladd, 404
CANNON
CANNON continued
Emma, 722
G. R., 342
I. J., 722
John, 469
Margaret, 722
Perry, 342
CARD
Elizabeth A. (Peebles), 779
J. F., 363
CAREY
Abel (Dr.), 273
Dolley, 892
CARLIN
Hester, 876
CARLTON
Allen, 835
Betsey, 836
Catharine, 835
Catharine (Amon), 832,835
Cecelia N., 837
Cecilia, 864
E. J., 346
Edgar R., 835
Eli, 837
Eri, 835, 836
Eva M., 835
Franklin H., 837
George, 837
John, 669, 832, 835
Julius, 837
Lucy A. (_____), 835
Lydia, 832, 835
Lydia A. (Thomas), 836
Lydia Ann (Thomas), 864
Margaret, 835
Mary, 869
Mary A., 835
Mary L., 837
Nabbie (Haven), 836
Rebecca, 836
Roselina, 835
Solomon, 835, 836
W. A., 679
W. E., 340
Walter, 837
William, 669, 834, 836, 869
William A., 836, 864
William E., 837
Willis, 837
Carlton & Buchanan, 675, 832
CARNABY
Sarah, 918
CARNES
Elizabeth (Barrett), 831
Robert, 831
CARNEY
James (Col.), 763
CARPENTER
CARPENTER continued
_____(Mr.), 612, 613
_____(Sperry), 744
Charles N., 744
Curtiss, 347, 348
Edna M., 744
Elmira L., 744
Frank A., 744
James H. (Dr.), 200, 264, 269
James Harvey (Dr.), 743
James S., 231, 232, 235, 238, 239, 248, 292
Josephine H., 744
Margaret, 770
Sarah (Sperry), 744
Selecta, 767
CARR
_____(Mr.), 548,616
Aaron, 551
Harriet, 619
Robert, 240, 540
Samuel, 630
CARRIGAN
Margaret, 765
Patrick, 765
CARTER
_____, 864
Beulah, 704
Enoch, 547
Jane, 769
Mercy, 821
CARTON
W. E., 346
CARTWRIGHT
Peter, 644
CARVER
H. N., 408
CASE
_____(Mr.), 653, 673
C. C., 355
Caroline, 700
Catherine, 444
Charles L., 341
J. A., 341
Leonard, 395
Nathaniel, 310, 312, 349
Reuben, 470
Sarah, 480
Sarah S., 699
Thomas J., 341
CASS
Nedebiah, 507, 572,575
Thomas, 669, 672
CASSADY
James H. (Dr.), 274
CASSELL
Alex, 820
Samantha (Lane), 820
CASSIDY
James H., 350

CASTLE
_____(Mr.), 522
Charles (C.)(Judge), 185, 239, 240, 247, 292, 398 399
Jabish, 241
William, 520
CASTNER
Emeline, 904
CASWELL
Fanny, 734
Henry, 736
Mary A., 744
Melva J. (Hubbard), 736
Oliver, 734
CATER
William, 347
CATLIN
Chloe (Shaw), 822
Eunice, 504
Isaac, 491, 493, 504, 505, 507
CAUGHEY
Ann, 812
Emeline, 720
J. H. R., 342
J. K., 342, 469, 475
James, 814
James H., 342
Jemima (McConnell), 814
CHACE
Temperance, 770
CHADWICK
David, 345
John, 589
CHAFFEY
Amiah, 310, 311
CHAMBERLAIN
Abraham, 838
Abraham (Capt.), 838
Bradley, 838
Charles F., 838 (2)
Charles T., 839
Dotia, 744
Edward T., 838
Eleanor, 838
Ermina, 838
Eunice, 451
Frank D., 839
Frederick B., 838
Iris C., 838
J., 826
John, 838
Kirby (Dr.), 260
L. R., 524
Laura E., 839
Lucinda (King), 838
Mary, 838
Mary (Clark), 838 (2)
Mary (Devereaux), 838
Mary J., 839
Melville, 838
CHAMBERLAIN continued
Merton, 839
Orrin E., 839
S. F., 350
Sallie, 798
Selah, 306, 363
CHAMBERLIN
_____(Dr.), 552
_____(Mr.), 377, 380, 401
C. B., 687
C. P., 412
(C.B.) Charles B., 206, 209, 335, 347
George, 345
Lucy (Kendall), 688
Moses M., 688
Nancy (Shattuck), 687
Philo, 363
W. E., 345
W. J., 346
C. B. Chamberlin & Co., 402
Chamberlin & McDowell, 209
CHAMBERS
Caroline, 891
Isabela, 879
John, 879
John G., 482
William, 204
CHAMPION
_____(Gen.), 653, 656
_____(Mr.), 655
Aristarchus, 277, 648
CHANDLER
_____(Mr.), 626
Agnes, 448
Agnes L., 792
Edgar L., 792
Edward, 627, 630, 792
Elmira (Moore), 792
Frances E., 792
George A., 792
H. Z., 906
Hattie, 792
I. H., 448
Isaac, 792
John M., 792
Julia E., 792
Louisa, 792
Lucy E., 792
M. A., 630, 792, 794
Mary A., 792
Mary B., 792
Roger, 792
CHAPIN
_____(Mr.), 677, 891
Aaron, 837
Abeline (Cooley), 837
Amelia, 837
Beulah, 837
Beulah (Pease), 837
Calvin, 286, 353, 603, 605, 837
CHAPIN continued
Catharine, 837
Charles, 837
David, 837
Eben, 837
Eben S., 353
Ebenezer, 837
Edward, 347
Elias, 837
Elijah, 837
Eliphalet, 837
Elisha, 837
Elizabeth, 837
Elizabeth (Pease), 837
Emily, 837
Emily A., 837
Emma, 837
Enener, 837
Guy P., 837
Hannah, 837
Henry, 346, 354, 669
James F., 837
Japhet, 837
Joel, 837
John, 837
John P., 837
Jonathan, 837
L. L., 737
Levi, 381
Love, 837
Maria S. (Gates), 837
Mary, 837
Mehitable, 837
Mehitable (Bartlett), 837
Moses, 837
Nancy, 837
Noah, 837
Norman, 854
O. D., 348
Patience, 837
Perses, 837
Peter, 837
Phineas, 837
Rachel, 837
Rebecca, 820
Reuben, 837
Ruth, 837
Ruth (Jones), 837
Samuel, 837
Samuel (Dea.), 837
Sarah, 837
Sarah (Hawley), 854
Seth, 837
Seymour, 581
Sophia, 837
Susan, 837
Tabitha, 837
Thomas, 837
Timothy, 837
Triphena, 837
CHAPMAN

CHAPMAN
_____(Dr.), 257
_____(Mr.), 512
A., 597
Abigail, 453
Arvis S., 491, 493
Columbus, 310, 312
Cyrus, 465, 491, 493, 507
E., 873
Elizabeth (Munson), 873
Emily E., 264
Eunice, 880, 886
Eunice (Brainard), 886
Fanny, 512
G. O., 343, 855
George L., 412
George W., 250
H. S., 505
Isabella, 878
Jabez, 348
James, 596, 599, 886
James L., 344
L. H., 343
Leonard, 493, 507
Levi, 493, 507, 603
Maria T. (Randall), 855
Mary (Hammond), 886
Orrin, 500
Perrin, 507
Reuben, 493, 499, 507
Sarah (Richey), 878
Seeva, 493, 507
W. B., 674, 878
William, 626
CHAPPELL
_____(Mr.), 235
Uriah M., 384, 429
CHARIS
Frank, 398, 399
CHASE
_____(Mr.), 669
Ada A., 837
Anna (Wood), 837
C. J., 688
Caleb, 396, 454
Charles, 837
Charles J., 240
Clarence J., 838
Emma L., 838
George, 345
Harriet, 837
Homer, 348
(J.B.) John B., 241, 286, 606, 688, 837
Josie L. (Woodworth), 688
Julia M., 683
Levi, 837
Levi A., 346, 837
Marshall, 837
Merton G., 838
Orrilla, 837
Paul L., 688
CHASE continued
Philo W., 313, 347
Philura, 837
Polly, 837
Sarah/Sallie, 677, 837
Sarah (Bassett), 837
Sophia (Gates), 688, 837
Thomas C., 837
CHATFIELD
_____(Mr.), 626, 630
Abigail M. (Barber), 792
Coy B., 792
D. M., 792
Ellen B., 792
Elmer, 792
Fillmore, 792
Guy C., 792
Hopapa, 792
Hope (Goodrich), 792
Jay, 350
John M., 792
L. C., 792
Laura, 792
Lewis C., 240
Mahlon, 792
Mary, 792
O. K., 349, 355
Olive, 792
Orson K., 792
Susanna (Coy), 792
William C., 792
CHERRY
Isaac, 790
Mary, 790
CHESTER
Myron C., 623
CHIDESTER
_____(Mr.), 398
Hattie, 701
Julius, 412
(W.R.) William R., 240, 254, 395
CHIDSEY
Jane A. (Peebles), 779
CHILDS
_____(Dr.), 707
Charles, 857
Child, 669
Cordelia, 857
Sallie (Adams), 857
CHITTENDEN
Henry, 488
CHIVINGS
Elizabeth J. (Warner), 742
William, 742
CHOREL
Hannah, 723
CHRATZ
Barbara, 810
CHRISMAN
H. L., 341
Judson, 341
CHRISTIE
Janet (_____), 450
CHRISTY
Benjamin, 646
CHURCH
O. C., 339
R. S., 535
CHURCHILL
Diadema, 506
CINNINGER
Charles, 339
CLAFLIN
H. M., 363
CLAPP
A. L., 201, 204, 802
A. R., 825
Adelaide, 802
Alvin R., 801, 802
Amasa, 340, 801 (2?), 825, 828
Amasa L., 801
Amos, 801
Caroline, 802
Caroline K., 799
Charles B., 802
Clyde, 802
Dorothy, 801 (2)
Dyer A., 802
Edna, 802
Edwin L, 802
Elah, 801
Ellen, 802
Euphemia (Talbot or Talbott), 802, 825
G. T., 340
George T., 801
Hannah (Jackson), 801
Henry, 450
Ira, 801 (2)
Jason, 917
Johannah (Ford), 801
Judith (Wild), 801
Julia M., 801
Levi, 575, 801, 802
Levi L., 801, 802, 812
Lucinda, 802
Lucinda (House), 801, 802
Luther, 575, 576, 799, 801
Lyman, 801
Martha M. (Talbert), 802
Mary, 801
Mattie (Talbott), 825
Morris, 801
Moses, 801
Paul, 801
Roger (Capt.), 801
Salma, 801
Sophronia, 801
Dyer & Clapp, 802
CLARA

CLARA continued
Louisa, 737
CLARK
_____(Mr.), 538, 673
_____(Rev.), 403
A., 343
Aaron, 353, 354, 706
Abel (Dr.), 689
Abel A. (Dr.)., 255, 258
Abigail, 828
Adelaide (Pritchard), 689
Adelia (Prouty), 850
Almira, 852
Almira (Stevens), 689
Amos, 689
Amy, 692
Anna, 784
Anson (Rev.), 689
Antoinette, 287, 789
Arthur L., 688
Bela B. (Dr.)(B.B.), 227, 254, 257, 264, 269, 270, 381, 395, 396, 592, 689
Betsey (Adams), 694
Betsey (Tyler), 784
Cyrus E., 688
Daniel, 803, 828
David, 345
Deborah, 839
Delight A. (Prouty), 689
Ebenezer, 688
Ebenezer (Deacon), 688
Ebenezer, Jr., 688
Elder, 410
Elias, 812
Elizabeth (Adams), 789
Emily, 689, 732
Emily U. (Calhum), 706
Evaline, 689
Eveline, 287
Experience (female), 890
F. B. (Francis B.), 202, 203, 206, 209, 240, 412, 688,850
Fannie R., 688
Forrest W., 689
Frank Eugene, 689
Franklin J., 688
George, 689
Hannah, 803
Hannah (Taylor), 812
Harriet A. (Oviatt), 688
Helen, 689
Herbert W., 784
James, 345
Jane, 919
Jeremiah (Dr.), 258, 689
John, 591, 650, 689, 784, 789
John, Jr., 688
John (Sgt.), 688
John A. (J.A.), 299, 363, 445, 706
CLARK continued
John L., 240, 286, 381, 689
Joseph Thompson, 828
Julius C., 348
Livonia E., 452
Lois, 828
Lora, 694
Lucien, 403
Lucius A. (Dr.), 260
Marietta, 287
Mary, 838 (2)
Mary A., 919
Mary Ann, 689
Mary (Munson), 689
Mary (Slater), 737
Michael, 828
Miles, 222, 241
Minerva, 699
Minerva (Branch), 689
Munson (Dr.), 689
Naomi, 828
Nathan, 587, 591
Nathan T., 395
P., 581
Peter, 812
Phineas, 919
Phoebe P., 812
Polly, 689, 738
Porter O., 688
R. W., 292, 294, 295
Ransom, 240, 381, 385, 412, 694, 789
Ranson, 689
Richard,' 421, 445, 450
Robert, 737
S. R. (Rev.), 480
Sallie (Sanford), 688
Saloma (Brown), 919
Samuel, 346, 828
Sarah F., 784
Sarah G. (Fenn), 784
Sarah H., 737
Sheldon, 828
Squire, 836
Susannah (Rigelman), 706
Victory, 432
William, 688
William (Dr.), 270, 590
William P., 241, opposite 284 (picture), 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 407, 650, 784
CLARKE
Avery, 340
Catharine, 867
William, 867
CLAWSON
Samuel (Rev.), 523
CLAY
Cassius M., 201
CLEMENT
George, 339
CLEMENT continued
Mary (Morton), 767
Rollin, 767
W., 767
CLERMONT
John, 628
CLEVELAND
Abel, 803
Anna, 803
Benjamin, 803
Charles, 343
Clara, 803
Daniel, 803
Deliverance, 803
Eliza (Swift), 775
Elizabeth, 803
Elizabeth (Russell), 803
Hannah, 803
Hannah (Clark), 803
Ira, 802
Job, 803
John (Dr.), 256, 265
Laura, 803
Levi, 803
Lucia, 769
Lydia, 803
Mary, 803
Moses, 803
Roxanna, 803
S., 339
Susan, 803
CLOSE
Esquire, 571, 572
CLOUSE
Nathan, 344
CLOWS
C., 481
CLUTE
_____(Mr.), 470
David, 468, 469, 471
CLYNE
John, 604
COATES
Mary, 790
COBB
A., 363
COBLE
Catharine, 904
COCHERELL
Melinda, 863
CODDING
_____(Miss), 623
A. B., 341
A. S., 412
Abigail, 639
Albert, 771
Albert T., 906, 907
Alfred, 836
Bert (Burt), 290, 637, 638, 645, 909
C. G. (Judge), 689

CODDING continued
Charles G. (C. G.), 239, 240, 251, 364, 907
Cornelia J. (Babcock), 689
Eliza (Johnson), 907
Elsie, 287
Elsie A., 907
Emma L., 907
Evangeline M., 771
Frank D., 907
George, 771, 906, 907
Hannah (Spencer), 689, 907
Harriet E., 907
Harriet M., 771, 906
Helen L., 907
Henry H., 771
Horace W., 340
J. S., 341
Jasper A., 907
Jerusha (Spencer), 771, 906
Jesse, 771
John, 238, 241, 286, 290, 637, 638, 645, 647, 689, 907, 909
John, Jr. (Hon.), 689
John S., 907
Lena R., 907
Lucy A., 771, 906
Myron C., 771, 906
Nancy, 771
Nancy J., 771
Nancy T., 906
Nancy W., 920
Oscar S.(O. S.), 233, 239
Phoebe H. (Ganyard), 907
Phoebe J. (Huntley), 907
R. O., 340
Robert F., 286
S. F., 771
Samuel L., 341
Sarah (Cole), 836
Sarah M. (Newton), 771
Seymour, 341
Spencer F., 241, 287, 906
Wilder M., 907
William (Sir)(Gov.), 906
William E., 771, 906
Willis L., 771
Blake, Woodward & Codding, 689
CODDINGTON
_____, 906
COE
Alvin (Rev.), 505
James E., 353
Jonathan, 830
Olive, 884
Rhoda, 830
COFFEY
Robert, 295
COGGSWELL
Edward, 631
COGGSWELL continued
Nathaniel, 633
Samuel, 631, 633
William, 610, 611, 612, 613, 631, 632, 633
COGSHALL
Eliza, 453
COGSWELL
_____(Mr.), 545
COHAN
Ed, 348
COIT
_____(Mr.), 218, 545
Daniel, 537, 539, 546
Daniel L., 751
H. H., 539, 541, 546
COLBETZOR
Jane Sabilla, 730
COLBORN
Colborn & Munson, 696
COLBURN
Chester, 235
Emily U., 445
Jane, 480
Marion, 341
Thomas, 445
William, 476
COLE
_____(Houghton), 890
Abbie, 804
Addie, 769
Ann (Ford), 835
Belcher, 835
Betsey, 835
Cora B.(Witter), 705, 836
Curtis, 835
Curtis (Maj.), 835
Delia, 804
Elbridge, 890
Elsie, 835
Etta (Brogan), 804
Eva, 804
Grace, 804
Hanson, 804
Henrietta, 836
Ira, 890
J. M., 473
Jane, 836
Jonathan, 835
Lewis, 836
Lyman, 529
Martin E., 891
Mary, 836, 908
Nancy (Mallard), 804
Newell, 593
Oresta I., 891
Oviatt, 240
Polly, 835
Prudence, 835
Ruby, 835
Sarah, 835, 836
Sarah M. (Harrington),836
COLE continued
Susan (Hill), 890
Walker, 804
Walter, 534
Willard H., 804
William, 835
William H., 835
COLEE
L., 354
COLES
Erastus (Rev.), 535
COLLER
Daniel, 344
Jacob, 344
Samuel, 344
William, 344
COLLETT
Joshua, 245
COLLIER
Clarissa, 783
Daniel, 894
Eleanor J. (Jones),893
Emeline, 903
G. W. (a chaplain),893
George, 598, 599, 600, 603, 605, 903
Henry, 602, 903
"Heppie" (Steele),903
James, 845
Maria, 903
Mary, 903
Mary E. (Frank), 894
Nancy (McIntire), 845
COLLIN
J., 340
COLLINS
Ann, 818
Carrie, 817
Charles, 817, 824
Dorcas (Abbott), 817
Emma (Loveland), 693
Esther E. (Witter),705
J. H. (Rev.), 603
Sarah, 480
COLLON
David, 353
COLLYER
Mary A., 767
COMBS
Betsey, 863
COMINGS
W. R., 408
COMSTOCK
_____(Turner), 908
Artlissa, 908
Catharine, 908
Desiah, 908
Ebenezer, 908
Elisha, 908
Elizabeth A., 908
Eunice, 908
Ficha, 908

COMSTOCK continued
Frank, 908
Hannah (Stimpson), 908
Henrietta, 908
Jeremiah, 908
Job, 908
Lucretia, 908
M., 340
Mark, 908
Mary S., 908
Nancy, 908
Sarah (Krieble), 908
William, 617, 646, 908
CONANT
A. L., 782
Aaron L., 771
Abigail B. (Buck), 772
Alice, 772, 908
Almeda, 771
Amanda, 772
Chester, 771
Chester (Mrs.), 618
D. M., 614
Daniel, 772
Daniel L. (D.L.), 613, 618
Daniel M. (Rev.), 771
Darius, 770, 772
E., 343
Elvira V., 772
Emeline, 772
Ethan, 772, 782
Hiram, 342, 772, 781
Isaiah, 772
Jessie, 781
Lewis, 771, 772
Lucy L. (West), 782
Melissa, 772
Mortimer, 772
Nancy, 772
Nancy (Buck), 772
Olive, 772
Parmelia, 772
Patty, 771
Plympton, 772
Rhoda, 771
Rhoda (Lyon), 771
Sanford, 772
Susan H. (Babcock), 770
Timothy, 771, 772, 908
Timothy B., 771, 772
Victoria C. (Kellogg), 772
CONGER
A. C., 403
CONKEY
Caroline L., 720
Chloe (Prior), 814
Elizabeth (Haughey), 720
Ezekiel, Jr., 720
Ezekiel, Sr., 720
Hannah M., 720
Harriet M., 814
John, 814
CONKEY continued
Levi J., 720
Robert F., 720
CONKLIN
_____(Mr.), 584
Charles, 803
Jonathan, 803
Laura M. (Belding), 803
Lucy (Nicholds), 803
Matilda W., 803
Phoebe, 803
Simeon, 803
CONNELL
Ellen J., 790
CONNING
Jennett, 876
CONRAD
Christian, 353
CONVERSE
E. S., 339
Fred, 339
William (Dr.), 268, 270, 505, 533
COOK
Alva, 729
Alvin, 597
Apollos, 670
Bert A., 721
Charles B., 734
Charles M., 381
Cyrus, 526
David F., 342
Elizabeth, 734
Elizabeth E. (Brown), 734
Elva (Pritchard), 734
Fanny (Caswell)(Merriman), 734
Frank, 476
George (Mrs.), 578
Horatio Z., 734
Jane, 729
John, 471
Lambert E., 721
Loisa, 480
Lucretia, 716
Lydia (Cooper), 729
Margaret E., 734
Maria L., 729
Mary, 473, 876
Mary E., 913
Mary E. (Mead), 721
Mary (McFarland), 876
Medora, 734
Noble, 348
Ophelia, 449, 712
Polly, 597
Polly (Lumbard), 734
Samuel, 876
Sarah L., 720
T. B., 670
Thamson E., 734
Thomas, 597
COOK continued
Uriah, 344
Zedelia, 734
Zegustus, 734
Zejames, 734
Zelora, 734
Zelotus, 734
Zephrona, 734
Zerema, 734
Zerena, 734
Zerusha, 734
Zeruth, 734
Zethaniel, 734
Zetna, 734
Zimri, 517, 734
Zurial, 734
Zuriel, 734
COOLEY
Abeline, 837
COOLMAN
Alice B., 756
Anna (King), 721
Caroline, 900
Charity, 756
Clara, 756
E., 756
Edward F., 756
Elizabeth (Reed), 900
Emma K., 756
Ephraim, 721, 756
Frances M., 756
George, 469, 721
Harriet, 756
Jacob, 721
John, 212, 468, 482, 721, 756, 900
John J., 349
Joseph, 756
Joseph A., 756
Julia M. (Dickinson), 756 (2)
Mary, 756
Milton W., 756
Orville B., 756
Sarah, 721
Sarah A., 756
Sarah (Lance), 756
Susannah, 721
Susannah (Emrich), 721
William, 756
COOPER
Lillian M., 809
Lydia, 729
Lydia M., 809
Margaret, 843
Sarah A. (Gridley), 809
Vashti, 876
W. F., 348
William, 340, 809, 843
William H., 344
COOVER
A., 889

COOVER continued
John C., 342
COPENHAVER
Jacob, 888
Mary Ann (Flickinger), 888
COPPLEBERGER
William, 353
COPPS
_____(Mr.), 378, 383
CORBIN
Calvin, 218, 486, 487, 488
Lyman, 218, 486, 487, 488
CORETSCA
Alexander, 310, 311, 312, 347
COREY
James, 820
John, 820
Joseph, 820
Reynolds, 820
Ruth, 820
Silas, 820
CORL
David W., 353
CORMAN
Alfred L., 350
CORNELIUS
F., 756
Frances M. (Coolman), 756
CORNELL
_____(Mr.), 756
Constant, 597
Harvey J., 350
W. H., 350
CORWIN
John A., 245
CORWINE
Elder, 410
COSSET
Rebecca, 753
COSSETT
John, 539
Rinaldo, 543
COTNER
_____(White), 827
Andrew, 839
Arthur P., 839
Bradford, 839
Eli, 839
Emeline (White), 839
Frances (White), 839
J., 673
Jacob, 839
Jonathan, 839
Nancy (Guinea), 839
Platt A., 839
W. A., 827, 839
COTTER
Nancy, 721
COTTINGHAM
C. C., 201, 202
George, 629
COTTON
COTTON continued
Austin, 342
George, 342
Jonathan, 481
L. C., 289
Matilda W. (Conklin)803
Polly, 481
COULRAIN
Cyrus (Rev.), 565
COULTER
_____(Mrs.), 299
Allen, 807
Elma, 727, 851, 884
Elma E., 807
J. B., 479
Nancy (Stewart), 884
Oliver M., 884
Polly (Palmer), 807
Samuel, 479
Samuel D., 884
COVEY
J. W., 411
COWAN
J. P., 275
John (Dr.), 275
COWDERY
M. F., 288
COWELL
Rachel, 902
COWICK
Perry, 354
COWLES
Emily J., 765
Helen M. (Davis), 765
Lucy D., 765
Malma A., 765
Martha A., 765
Mary A., 765
Mason E., 765
Newell M., 765
Sheperd B., 765
Sophronia (Mason), 765
Sylvester, 765
COX
H. B., 619
John, 340
Levi, 239, 246
M., 341
COY
Elisha, 348
Elizabeth (Main), 873
Ephraim, 669
George, 873
Josiah, 310, 311
Lora, 692
Susanna, 792
CRABTREE
Elizabeth, 725
CRAFT
Edward (Maj.), 570
Elizabeth, 570
CRAFTS
CRAFTS continued
Benjamin (Maj.), 816
Elizabeth, 816
CRAIG
_____(Mr.), 615
CRANDALL
L. E., 342
Olive A., 702
W. M., 342
CRANE
Abigail, 804
Alice, 804
Arthur, 912
Ashbil, 804
Barnabas, 629, 796
Charles A., 804
Chester, 804
Clarence C., 804
Dianah, 804
Dianah C. (Hastings), 804
Elmina, 804
Emily, 804
Ernest, 804
George F., 341, 629
Hannah, 804
John, 804
Joseph, 629
Lewis L., 804
Lucy, 796
Lydia (Fuller), 804
Lyman C., 804
Martha P. (Hatch), 912
Mary, 804
Mary C., 791
Olive, 804
Sarah, 804
Walter, 804
Washington, 313
William, 233, 241, 286
William A., 629
CRANZ
D. E. (Dr.), 707
Mary (Druschal), 707
Mary E. (Butts), 707
William, 707
CRAW
Mehitable, 838
CRAWFORD
Asa, 264
Clark B., 342
Hannah A., 786
James, 465, 467, 657
James, Jr., 471
John, 465, 466
Joseph, 501, 504, 657
Josiah, 467, 737
P. W., 342
Rebecca (Smith), 786
Sally M., 737
William, 467, 786
Crawford Cheese Factory, 501

CRAWFORD continued
Crawford's Corners, 865
CRISSMAN
Daniel, 731
Jane, 731
CRISWELL
B. F., 497, 864
Cecilia (Carlton)(Lewis), 864
Dorothy (Gregory), 864
John, 864
CRITES
Amos, 346
CRITTENDEN
Antoinette, 453
Mary, 767
CRITZ
Charles, 479
Critz and Son, 479
CROCKER
Abigail, 825
Caroline, 454, 911
Catharine (House), 842
Charles, 842
Jeremiah, 911
CROFOOT
Cyretus, 779
Joseph J., 779
Levi L., 779
Lewis L., 779
Sarah Ann (Brown), 779
CRONEMYER
C. F. W., (Rev.), 433
CRONISE
L. C. (Mrs.), 482
CRONK
Dorcas, 730
CROOKS
A., 916
Esther J. (Babcock), 770
Harvey, 770
Laura (Spellman), 916
William, 618
CROSBY
_____(Dr.), 427
Aurelia E., 797
N. B., 340
CROSS
Avery, 486, 489, 490
Daniel, 486
CROUCH
James, 841
Rosaltha (Hyatt), 841
CROW
John, 343, 344
CROWELL
John, 363
CRUMB
Nancy, 917
CRUSH
Asenath, 834
Calvin, 835
CRUSH continued
Celinda (Ross), 816, 834
Clarissa, 834
Elsie, 834
Emily (Gridley), 817
Evangeline, 834
Francis, 834
Hope, 816, 834
Mary, 834
Orlando H., 834
Peter, 597, 816, 834
Samantha (Phinney), 835
Sarah, 834
CULBERTSON
Guy W., 716
J. W., 716
Jessie R. (Tyler), 716
CULLOCH
_____ (Rev.), 409
CULVER
_____ (Mr.), 810
Charlotte C., 774
E. R., 785
Elizabeth (Leonard), 825
Elvira (Smith), 785
Emerancy, 825
G., 345
Mary (Landes), 785
Miles, 785
Sidney, 785
Solomon, 825
CUMBERWORTH
William, 342
CUMMINGS
H. F., 735
Lydia L. (Gardner), 735
CUNEO
P., 364
CUNNINGHAM
F., 339
Hattie (Stoaks), 729
Mary, 719
Patrick, 348
Will M., 412
William, 443, 729
William (Esq.), 711
CURRIER
T. M., 654
Thomas, 396, 650
CURTICE
(_____), 756
Alonzo, 755
Amos, 755
Catharine, 755
Catharine (Moore), 755
Clarissa A., 755
David, 755
David A., 756
Emma C., 755
Emma (Freeman), 755
Harlow, 755
CURTICE continued
Harold, 755
Hiram A., 756
Hosea, 755
Joel, 755
Joel N., 755
Joshua E., 755, 756
Laurinda E., 756
Philena, 755
Reuben, 755
Reuben E., 756
Solomon, 755
Susannah, 755
William, 756
Worthy, 755
CURTIS
A., 345
A. B., 744
Albert L., 446
Ardelia (Lyman), 707
Bradley, 350
Charles B., 446, 453
Cora E. (Thayer), 789
Cyrus, 707
Cyrus, Jr., 420, 446
Cyrus, Sr., 420, 421, 427, 445, 446, 449, 491, 504
Elmira L. (Carpenter), 744
Frederick H., 789
George, 629
Grace Melissa, 446
Grace Orra, 446
H. Holland, 446
Hannah, 702, 703
Job, 218, 484
Joel, 583
John, 430
Jotham, 466
Lampson C., 353, 446
Loyal, 629
M. A., 348
M. G., 355
Norman, 420, 446, 629
Orra (Lawrence), 707
Roswell C., 251
S. R., 310
W. P., 707
William Pitt, 446
Willie Lyman, 707
CURTISS
Editha M., 287
Loyal A., 287
Samuel B., 240, 242,286
CURTZ
Mary, 888
CUSHMAN
Charles, 348
CUTLER
Mary, 873

CUTTER
Ann (Baker), 908
Charles, 908
Deborah (Sprague), 908
Ellen, 908
Frank, 908
Harvey, 338, 341, 908
Henry, 343, 908
Israel, 908
Mary, 908
Mary (Cole), 908
Mary (Mason), 908
Samuel, 907, 908
William 354
DAGE (See Dague), 707
DAGUE
_____, 421
Catharine/Cassie (Flickinger), 888
Elizabeth K. (McElheim), 708
Eunice (Fellows), 825
Frederick, 708
Gabriel, 708
John, 825
Levi, 866
M. D., 708
Martha Josephine (Reid), 709
Melissa (Fenstermaker), 866
Michael, 708
Rachel (Howe), 708
Rudolph, 888
T. J., 432
Thomas Jefferson (Prof.)707
Dague's Collegiate Institute, 709
DAILEY
Dailey & Graves, 473
DAKE
J. B., 616
DALTON
Mary, 878
DAMON
Adeline A. (Searles), 780
Adeline (Searles), 772
Alvira (Fritz), 807
Arad, 614, 619
Caleb, 614, 616
Edmon, 343
Electa (Eastman), 772
Eliza, 614
Ella, 772
Esther, 614
Fred S., 772
George F., 341
George J., 772
Hannah (Shaw), 772, 781
Harley A., 772
Herbert L., 772
J., 345
Julius, 772
Kate (Babcock), 772
Lucy, 614
DAMON continued
Lulu J., 772
Maria, 781
Merena (____)(Panny), 821
Minnie, 737
Nathan, 614, 772, 781
Nathan A., 772
Owen H., 772
Sylvester, 341
DANFORTH
_____(Rev.)(Mrs.), 506
Abbie, 604
DANIELS
Barney, 240, 573, 578, 805, 828
Cyrus F., 835
George F., 605
Henry, 806
John, 805, 806
Lincoln, 806
Lucy (Monroe), 805
Mehitable, 578, 828
Mehitable (Lincoln), 805
O. G., 354
Roselina (Carlton), 835
Susan, 806
Susan J., 828
William, 805
DARLING
Washington, 353
DARROW
Rhoda (Conant), 771
DARVY
Barrett, 864
Elizabeth, 864
George A., 864
Margaret, 864
Mary, 864
DASCOM
Timothy, 425
DAUGHERTY
Charles, 563, 565
J. H., 349
Thomas W., 349
DAVIDSON
Prudence, 777
DAVIS
Abram, 823
Alethia (Ames), 749
Alfred, 412, 413
Alfred J., 347
Annie (McGraw), 749
Benjamin, 823
Clarke, 749
Eliza, 453
Elizabeth, 823
Frank M., 749
G. S., (Rev.) George, 286, 287, 313, 409, 577
Giles B., 748
H. W., 779
Helen M., 765
DAVIS continued
Henry, 823
J. A., 411, 627
Job, 491
Julia, 823
Julia J. (Porter), 779
Katy, 559
Lillie I., 749
Margery, 823
Martha, 720
Mary (Bates), 749
Nancy, 823
Phineas, 556, 559, 560, 561, 569, 572
Phoebe, 823
Rachel, 768
Ruth, 750
Sarah, 774, 823
Truman, 572
William, 913
Davis & Warner, 692
DAVY
Charlotte, 821
DAWSON
Rebecca, 872
DAY
C. C., 295, 299, 721
Eddie, 722
Frank, 722
Hannah (Smith), 721
John, 669
Lucy, 670
Lysander, 721
Mary E. (Harris), 722
Mellie, 722
Rachel, 788
Ross, 722
Sallie, 891
Squire, 419
Thomas, 679
DAYKIN
Henry, 350
Henry W., 341
DAYS
John J. A., 350
S., 355
DEALING
E., 669
O. B., 284
DEAM
Zachary, 241
DEAN
_____(Mr.), 425, 426, 431
_____(Mrs.), 418
A. B., 839
Alonzo, 418
Apollos, 469
Benjamin, 417, 419, 421, 446
Daniel, 219, 417, 421, 422, 446

DEAN continued
David, 839, 879
David H., 840
Dora, 840
Ebenezer, 446
Ezra, 239, 246
Fidelia (Loomis), 839
Horace, 839
Ida M., 840
Julia P. (Loomis), 839
Moses, 446
Olivia, 751
Parmelia, 879
Parmelia E., 839
Polly, 446
Robert, 421
Ruth, 446
Salmon, 446
Sophia (Brown), 839, 879
William, 446
DECHAND
Abbylonia, 686
DECKER
Augustus (Rev.), 886
Benjamin F., 886
Jacob, 886
John H.(?), 886
Mary (Denham), 886
Sarah, 886
Sidney E., 886
DeCOURCEY
J. F., 320, 321
DEG (See Dague), 707
DeGROAT
Rebecca (_____), 235
DEHART
Filla, 448
DELABER
Mary, 443
DELAMATER
T. H., 505
DELCAMP
Eve, 878
DELEVAN
Daniel, 507
DELVIN
Daniel, 491
DEMING
Andrew, 222, 241
Charles R., 499
David, 776
Frederick (F.), 611, 614, 615, 616
Jonathan, 240
Maria, 776
Sarah (Lewis), 776
William (Dr.), 267
DEMMING
_____(Mr.), 545
Andrew, 581, 583
Frederick, 581
J. R., 345
DEMMING continued
Moses, 218, 240, 242, 246, 537, 539, 541
Roxanna, 584
Ruth (Warner), 539
Solomon, 581, 583, 584,588
DEMPSEY
_____(Rev.), 409
DENHAM
John, 886
Mary, 886
DENNETT
Martha, 454
DENNIS
Betsey, 480
J. L., 343
DENNISON
Andrew, 354
Betsey (Pierce), 742
George L., 742
Julia A., 742
Laura A., 742
Lucinda M., 742
Zina, 742
DEPEW
A., 732
Abraham, 241
Angelina M. (Bowen), 732
John, 742
Lucinda M. (Dennison), 742
DEPEYSTER
George B., 238
DEPUY
Hermin G., 314
DERSTINE
Catharine, 725
DERTHICK
Adeline, 448, 467
Ananias, 447
Polly, 447, 714
DESHLER
Amelia, 713
Thomas, 350
DETHERS
Dora, 731
DEVEN
Michael, 466
DEVENS
R. H., 342
DEVEREAUX
John, 838
Mary, 838
Mehitable (Craw), 838
Rachel, 891
DEVIN
John, 476
Michael, 473
DE VOE
_____(Dr.), 259
DEVOL
Udith (female), 877
DEWEY
DEWEY continued
Thomas J., 603
DeWITT
Adeline, 870
Elijah (Dr.), 254, 259, 260, 268, 493, 507
Emma (Cannon), 722
Flora (Ritchey), 878
Frank, 722
Hannah, 722
John, 722
Ollie M., 684
Pattie, 864
S. W., 338, 343, 502, 878
Waynewright, 493
William, 722
DeWOLF
D. B., 698
S. F. (Rev.), 338
DICKASON
Elizabeth, 761
DICKENSON
Abel, 624
William N., 340
DICKERMAN
Achsah, 734
Almira (Ormsby), 734
Clark P., 734
Clement, 734
Elizabeth (Pearson), 734, 738
Henry C., 734
O., 739
Orlando, 734, 738
DICKERSON
Erastus, 529
James, 349
Justis A., 350
DICKEY
_____(Mr.), 584
Albert, 769
Alice, 769, 885
Charles, 769
Claude, 769
Elizabeth, 831
Harriet (Hugunin), 885
Harriet (Sherman), 769
Helen S., 452
John, 885
Martha J., 885
Mary, 885
Mertia (Sherman), 769
Polly (Ramsey), 885
Samuel R., 885
William, 769
Winfred, 769
DICKINSON
Abel, 241, 421, 430, 446
Catharine (Bradford), 756

DICKINSON continued
Catherine (Foote), 756
David L., 756
Harriett E. (Gage), 756
James B., 756
John, 756
Julia M., 756 (2)
Mary, 756
Merritt, 756
Staley H., 756
William N., 756
DICKSON
David (Mrs.), 566
Matilda, 775
DICKY
Abram, 852
Elizabeth, 851
Harriet H., 846
John, 852
Margaret (Francis), 851
Mary, 846
Samuel, 846
Samuel R., 852
William, 851
DIGNEY
Margaret, 790
DIMICK
Solomon, 411
DIMMOCK
Desire (Sturgis), 825
Elder, 432
DIMOCK
Augusta M., 758
Bertha A., 758
Clarissa H., 758
Clarissa (Phelps), 757
Cynthia (Warner), 757
Davis H., 758
Hally F. (male), 758
Helen L. (Holland), 758
Horace N., 758
John P., 758
Laurenia G., 758
Mary J., 758
S. (Rev.), 757
Sally P., 758
Solomon F., 757
Theoda B., 758
William Davis, 758
William P., 758
DINSMORE
Alvin, 289, 624, 625
DIPLEY
George, 299
DISBRO
W. B. (Rev.), 283
DIX
Albert A., 342
Emma, 728
J. B., 342
John C., 480
John F., 482
DIX continued
Marian, 480
Marquis, 342
DIXON
Catharine E. G. (Fritz), 807
DOAN
_____(Mr.), 378, 380
J. P., 392
Jared, 389
Mary, 389
Samantha, 386
Timothy, 222, 224, 227, 241, 381, 384
Doan & Adams, 392
DOANE
_____(Mr.), 676
Bertha M., 744
H. H. (Dr.), 274
H. Hartwell (Dr.), 744
Isaiah, 853
Mary A. (Caswell), 744
Rosilla, 853
Rozetta, 678
Shadrach, 669
William, 670
DOBSON
Daniel, 679
DODD
Rachel, 764
DODGE
_____(Rev.), 506
Judah, 468
Laura (Wilson), 723
William, 723
DOLLAMORE
David, 749 (2)
Emma (Betsicover), 749
Franklin, 749
George, 749
Mary (Marsh), 749
Samuel, 749 (2)
DOLMER
Ida Ellen (Wright), 717
William H., 717
DONAHUE
_____(Dr.), 260
DONALDSON
Esther, 911
L. (Rev.), 505
Levi J., 343
DONARD
Alfred D., 758
Alice L., 758
Hattie F., 758
Hugh E., 758
Lou Gertrude, 758
Mercy J. (Driskell), 758
Mertie M., 758
DONAT
Olivia, 452
DONOR
DONOR continued
_____(Mr.), 432
_____(Mrs.), 432
DOOLITTLE
Christina E. (White), 826
David, 639
Enos, 584
Marietta, 767
O., 826
DORGIN
E., 396
DORMER
_____, 436
DORSEY
Edward, 672
DOTY
Amelia, 678
Ellen, 893
Jeremiah, 669, 678
Susan, 678
DOUGLAS
John, 506, 657, 658
William, 628
DOWD
Abina (Field), 885
(D.D.) David Dudley, 212, 308 (picture), 470, 473, 475, 480, 481, 885
Ebenezer, 885
Henry, 885
John H.(?), 886
Luther, 885
Manford M., 886
Mary (Denham)(Decker), 886
Mary E., 886
Mary (Harris), 886
DOWELL
R. M., 347
DOWNEY
J. D., 524
DOYLE
William, 462
DRAKE
_____(Mr.), 584
A. J., 505
Almira, 740
C. A., 413
Daniel, 740
Harriet (Grant), 868
Lydia L., 740
Lyman, 740
Seymour, 354, 740
Sumner, 740
William, 868
DRAYTON
Squire, 517
DRESSER
Amos, 523
DRISKELL

DRISKELL continued
Mercy J., 758
DRURY
Thomas, 349
DRUSCHAL
Mary, 707
DUBEAU
Pierre, 645
DUDLEY
D. B., 504
Mehitable, 908
DUECKER
Christian J. C., 749
Elizabeth, 749
Luther F., 749
Mary, 749
Noah, 749
Susanah B. (Friedt), 749
William, 749
DUFF
Alexander, 342
DUKE
Cora M., 809
Henrietta (Gridley), 809
Isaac, 809
Orrin I, 809
William, 809
DUNBAR
John, 622
M., 345
Thomas, 507
DUNCAN
Emily (Houghton), 852
Mary A. (Beach), 771
Seth P., 852
William, 658
DUNDAST
James, 831
Lucy J. (Barrett), 831
DUNDERMAN
Jacob, 345
DUNHAM
Abram, 618
Emeline (Conant), 772
M. W., 618
DUNN
G. W. (Dr.), 684
John, 347
DUNSHEE
John, 512, 523
DUNT
Margaret, 873
DUPLER
Catharine (Stien), 819
Fred, 819
DURHAM
_____(Mrs.), 418
Alonzo, 422
B., 395
Calvin, 419
Lamira (_____), 432
DURHAM continued
Oliver (O.), 219, 417, 418, 419, 422, 431, 432, 446, 453
William, 343
Durham & Woodward, 235
Durham Foundry, 778
DURK
George, 657, 658
DURKEE
A. W., 338
Adin W., 345
DURLING
George W., 353
DUSTIN
Allon C., 805
Bessie L., 805
Betsey (Redfield), 804
C. A., 647
Chandler, 805
Cyrena, 805
Ebenezer, 804
Erwin D., 805
George, 805
H., 826
H. E., 340
Harriet M., 805
Harvey E., 805
Ina L., 805
Mandana, 805
Mary (White), 826
Nora, 805
Rebecca (Raudenbush), 805
Sabrina, 805
Seth, 804, 805
Sylvanus, 805
DUTT
_____, 436
DWYER
David, 348, 630
DYE
Edith E., 749
John, 345, 749
Lloyd, 749
Olive, 749
Sarah (Kibbe), 749
Seth, 638
Wealthy, 646
DYER
_____(Mr.), 795
A. J., 340
Alvin, 801
Emeline (Hastings), 892
J. A., 892
Julia M. (Clapp), 801
Randall, 573
Shepard L., 240
Wales, 802
Dyer, Randall & Son Co., 576
Dyer & Clapp, 802
EAKEN
EAKEN continued
Abraham H., 346
George, 346
EAKIN
Robert, 679
EARL
Clara, 887
Earnest H., 887
Eunice (Chapman), 886
Henry W., 886
Ladora F., 887
Linna, 887
Lucinda (Morgan), 886
Maude P., 887
S. A., 605
Sarah, 895
Stewart A. (Esq.), 886
EARLE
Henry, 469, 472
S. A., 199, 200
EASTERBROOK
C., 354
EASTMAN
Azariah, 669
Deliverance, 597
Electa, 772
J. M., 597
Nathaniel B. (Dr.), 255, 259, 412, 430, 445, 446, 471, 473, 474
Randolph, 335
Rebecca, 894
EASTON
Giles, 342
Harriet, 696
J. M., 342
L. A., 342
Temperance, 619
Thomas N., 611, 612, 614, 615, 619
EASTWOOD
Hattie J. (Searles), 780
EATON
Eliza, 779
Eliza A., 779
Jackson, 353
EBERHARD
Godhilf, 350
EBEY
Anna, 895
EBNER
Jonathan, 353
ECCLESTON
W. F., 348
ECKERT
Eckert Family, 748
Jacob F., 339
William H., 342
EDDY

EDDY continued
Charles, 212, 241
Dayton, 833
Ida L. (Badger), 833
James, 354
Lepha, 809
William, 340, 432
EDGERTON
A. E. (female), 773
EDSON
_____(female), 815
Almon, 806
Anna, 806
Caleb, 576, 806
Celista A., 806
David, 806
Dinarbus, 806
Elizabeth, 806
Hannah, 806
Homer, 547
Howard, 806
Jerusha, 806
Jerusha (Hatch), 806
Jesse, 806
John, 806
John B., 806
Maria, 806
Mary Ann (Reed)(Randall),806
Obed, 806
Otis, 806
Phoebe J., 696, 806
Rebecca (Reed)(Austin), 806
Sallie (Nelson), 806
Samuel, 806
Susannah, 806
Susannah (Howard), 806
EDWARDS
J. D., 475
J. G. (Rev.), 603
John, 342, 887
Louisa (St. John), 887
EGBERT
Smith, 347
EGGLESTON
Amy, 898
Ann (Shaw), 855
John, 855
EGLIN
James, 694
EHARTE
Catharine, 750
EHLE
Catharine, 818
Catharine (Nelas), 818
Peter, 818
EICHELBERGER
Christa, 717
EICHERT
Mary Ann, 753
ELDER
_____(Dr.), 271
James, 473
ELDERS
Leonard, 342
ELDRED
Aaron, 864
Columbus, 865
Columbus C. (C.C.), 343, 502
Dama (female), 865
Danford, 865
Danford P., 343
Daniel S., 817
Jackson, 865
LaFayette, 865
Louisa (Emmons), 865
Moses, 864
Nancy, 817
Pattie (DeWitt), 864
Rachel (Soule), 817
Rosilla, 865
Wesley, 865
ELDRIDGE
Anson, 831
Sarah (Barrett), 831
ELEY
Justin, 455
ELLIOT
A. E. (M.D.), 864
Andrew, 864
Anna, 892
Eliza Ann (Lyons), 900
Elizabeth (Darvy), 864
Ella (Gilbert), 864
ELLIOTT
George (Rev.), 393
J. C., 480
James, 472
ELLIS
Cora (Rogers), 879
Elias S., 295
L. D., 596, 603, 605, 606
Lee, 879
N. W., 602
T. B., 602
ELLSWORTH
A. E. (Edgerton), 773
Chancy, 773
Dela, 773
Elisha, 805
Elmer C., 773
Frank, 773
Fred W., 773
George L., 773
Harriet M. (Dustin), 805
Ira, 853
J. P., 773
Jarella, 773
Lillie, 773
Lodema (Lamphear), 773
Melinda, 772
Oliver E., 343, 772
Rhoda, 772, 853
Rosa R., 773
ELLSWORTH continued
Rosetta (Keyes), 773
Ruth, 772
Ruth (Peckham), 772, 773
Walter, 772, 773
William, 772
Z. W., 772, 773
Zara, 343
ELMER
Katie, 865
Margaret (Park), 865
Maud, 865
Morgan, 865
Sarah (Johnson), 865
Virginia M. (White), 865
Warren, 865
ELWELL
J. J., 330
EMERICH
B., 809
Catharine (Garver), 809
EMMERSON
R. D., 310
EMMONS
Harris, 865
Louisa, 865
Martha J. (Dickey),885
W., 885
EMORY
John (Dr.), 265, 563
EMRICH
Susannah, 721
ENGLAND
Clement Miles, 887
Hannah J., 887
James, 887
Job, 887
John R., 887
Joseph, 887
Lodema May, 887
Lydia A., 887
Martha (Spencer), 887
Martha (Williams), 887
Miles S., 887
Nathan, 887
Sarah (Bottorff), 887
Theodore D., 887
Vina, 887
William, 887
ENGLE
Orestes T., 350
ENGLISH
_____(Mr.), 883
Robert, 251
ENTITON
_____(Mr.), 587
ESGATE
George, 348
James, 348

ESGATE continued
John, 348
ESHBAUGH
John, 482
ESSELBURN
Louis, 503
ETTINGER
David, 447
EUGA
Burt, 749
Clara, 749
John, 749
Mary (McWilliams), 749
Rhoda (Reed), 749
Russell, 749
EVANS
Albert, 339
EVERETT
L. S., 363
L. T., 363
EVERHARD
_____(Mr.), 420, 421
Aaron, 274
Adam, 447
Alverna Alvira, 710
Ann M. (Harter), 710
Catharine A. (Rensimer), 710
Christian, 420, 432, 446, 447
Christina, 446
Effie A., 710
Elizabeth, 446
Frances Irene, 710
Jacob, 274
Jacob, Jr., 446, 447
Jacob, Sr., 420, 432, 446
Jacob A., 710
John, 420, 446, 447, 710
Jonathan, 420, 446, 453
Laura A., 710
Mary, 446
N. S. (Dr.), 274
Nathan N., 710
Nathan S. (Dr.), 447
Orpha D., 710
Otto O., 710
Solomon, 447, 710
Solomon L., 710
Susan, 446
EVERHART
Adam, 481
Jonathan, 349
EVERITT
A. M., 345
EVERLY
Aaron, 345
EVERSON
Ellen (Pierce), 850
Norman, 850
EWING
A. E. (Dr.), 269
Bob, 574
EWING continued
John, 265
EYLES
_____, 436
_____(Judge), 421
Ann Louisa, 447
Betsy Maria, 447
Biancy Eveline, 447
C. L. (Hard), 709
Caroline M., 709
Clarinda, 448, 710
Clarinda Elvira, 447
Eveline, 452
Eveline B., 714
Frederick William, 709
Harry Hanson, 709
Joshua, 447
Mary Ann, 447, 449
Matilda (Newcomb), 709
Polly, 432
Polly (Derthick), 714
Viola, 450
Viola Matilda, 447
W. N., 709
William, 238, 239, 241, 247, 420, 428, 429, 432, 447, 628
William (Hon.), 709,714
William (Mrs.), 447
William M., 709
William Madison, 447
William N., 447, 450
FAIRBANKS
A. W., 362, 363
Catharine (Bowman), 834
Josiah, 834
Savina (Bowman), 834
Stephen, 834
FAIRCHILD
E. H., 289
F. L., 826
Harriet, 446
Sarah E. (Thatcher), 826
FAIRCHILDS
C. M., 349, 350
FALCONER
_____, 556
_____(Booth), 758
Abraham, 430, 758
Abram, 821
Amandus D., 758
Archalaus R., 758
Belinda, 758
Cora (Parent), 762
Daniel, 758
Deborah (Shaw), 821
Esther, 758
Fannie (Thockmorton), 758
Fanny L., 758
Francis, 758
Gilbert D., 758
FALCONER continued
Henry, 420, 421, 422, 430, 758
Jane, 880
John E., 758
Keziah, 758
Lucinda M., 758
Lucinda May, 758
Reuben, 349, 758
Reuben H., 349
Reuben Henry, 758
Roswell G., 758, 762
Samuel, 420, 421, 557, 559
Samuel A., 758
William, 758
FALKNER
Nancy, 917
FANNING
Cetura, 853
FARMER
Jacob, 904
Rebecca (Yergin), 904
W. W., 318
FARNSWORTH
Henry, 345
Zacheus, 349
FARNUM
Asa, 204, 501, 601, 604, 605
Benjamin, 597
Emeline (Collier), 903
H. B., 903
FARR
_____(Mr.), 626
FARRAH
_____(Rev.), 410
FARRAR
W. B. (Rev.), 655
FASIG
Eliza Ann (Rickel),868
Jennie, 706
John, 706, 868
Katie, 868
FAUBLE
Samuel, 338, 342
FAULK
Joseph, 506, 657
FAUSSAUR
Catharine, 764
FAUST
A. D., 348
Benjamin, 432
Josiah, 350
FAVINGER
Ann (Barrett), 831
George, 831
FAY
_____(Rev.), 433, 480, 505
FEATHERLY

FEATHERLY continued
H., 348
FEAZEL, FEAZLE
A., 892
Arch T., 867
Barnard, 867
Catharine (Clarke), 867
Clara (Hastings), 867
Clara J., 867
Clarissa (Hastings), 892
Ella L., 867
J. F., 343
Pleasant, 572
William, 867
FEDDER
Lydia (Hard), 711
William, 711
FEIST
Mary, 750
FELLOWS
Adaline (Morgan), 813
D. P., 576
Daniel, 675
Daniel P., 806
Elma E. (Coulter)(Main),807
Eunice, 825
Frank P., 807
Henry, 800, 806, 825
Hiram, 340, 825
Lewis, 807
Mary, 807
Mary E., 825
Philena J., 807
Philena (Lewis), 807
Polly (Porter), 800, 806
Sallie, 806
Sally, 800
Stephen, 813, 825
Susan, 825
William, 806
FELTZ
John, 344
FENN
E. G., 684
E. J., 399, 400, 412, 684
Elma, 769
Francis, 769
Frederic, 769
Harriet, 769
Irving, 769
M., 769
Mary, 410
Olive (Sherman), 769
Philo, 516, 739
R. C., 349
Sarah G., 784
T. M., 410, 411
FENSTERMAKER
Alice, 866
Augusta, 866
Charles, 813, 865, 866
Delia, 866
FENSTERMAKER continued
Deliah (Moyer), 865
Dewald, 865
Elizabeth (Smouse), 865
Elsie May, 866
Gabriel F., 866
Hannah E., 866
John, 865
John W., 866 (2)
Maudie, 866
Melissa, 866
Myrtie, 866
Nancy J. (Woods), 866
Willie, 866
FERRIMAN
Thomas, 339
Thomas C., 339
FERRIS
_____(Mr.), 379, 383
F. N., 616
Laura (_____), 783
Rufus (R.), 219, 223, 224, 240, 253, 257, 378, 379, 384, 385, 389, 395, 396, 412, 582, 649
T. N., 609, 783
FETTERHOFF
_____(female), 903
FETTERMAN
Joseph (J.), 340, 343
Julia, 839
Peter, 839
FETZER
Alvin M., 889
Barnhard, 888
Daniel, 889
Elizabeth, 888
Elmer F., 889
Frederick, 888
George, 888
Henry, 888
Jacob, 888
John, 889
Julia A. (Shook), 889
Magdaline, 888
Margaret, 888
Margaret (Younker), 888
Martin, 888
Mary, 889
Peter, 888
Sarah, 889
Valentine, 888
William, 889
FIELD
_____(Dr.), 885
Abina, 885
Cyrus W., 885
Daniel, 354, 669
Leonard, 669
Mary, 446
Timothy (Capt.), 885
Zachariah, 885
FIFIELD
Irvine, 349
FILKIN
Nathan W.(Capt.), 743
FINCH
Andrew, 342
Lewis, 619
Louisa A., 775
Mary (Bowman), 683
FINDLEY
George, 353
FINK
R. J., 341
Uriah, 350
FINLEY
Frank, 338
Lewis, 527
William, 506, 657
FINNEY
Frank, 350
Hannah M., 767
L. D., 668
FIRESTONE
John L. (Dr.), 272, 273, 348
Leander (Dr.), 272, 274
FIRMAN
Elizabeth (Cook), 734
Nathaniel, 734
FISH
Jonathan, 619
FISHER
(A.) Alexander (Dr.), 255, 258, 267, 268, 272, 448
Edwin, 825
Elisha J., 444
Phoebe, 780
Roxie (Town), 825
Fisher & Warner (Drs.), 263, 271
FISK
Charles, 354
J. S., 473
Jonathan, 614
FITCH
_____(Col.), 627
Adelaide, 410
Clarissa, 892
Clarissa (Howell),892
Electa, 693
Emma V. (Adams), 681
Jennie M. (Adams), 681
Jeremiah, 341, 343
Jerry, 347
Joseph, 241
Luther, 622, 626
Maria W., 410
Silas (Col.), 892
William A., 408
Fitch & Leach, 693

FITTS
Jonathan, 491, 493, 507
Squire, 896
FITZGERALD
John, 350
FLAGER
Delia (Young), 829
James, 829
FLANNIGAN
B., 597
John, 753
Margaret, 753
Odelia (Graham), 753
FLECK
George, 344
FLEMING
_____(Conklin), 803
FLEMMING
Orpha, 741
FLENIKEN
Jane, 873
FLETCHER
Ephraim, 584
FLICK
Martin, 735
FLICKINGER
Caroline, 888
Cassie/Catharine, 888
Catharine (Lowry), 888
Daniel, 888
England, 888
Hannah (Swagler), 888
Harriet, 888
Ida E. (Fretz), 786
J. F., 605
Jacob, 888
John F., 888
Josiah, 888
Lakey J., 888
M., 343
Mary Ann, 888
Melvin, 786
Melvin S., 888
Mina D., 888
Morris, 344
Noah, 888
Peter, 888
Susan (Witt), 888
Susana, 888
FLINT
E. G., 363
FLOYD
Hiram W., 249, 348
William H., 347
FLUENT
Alice (Conant), 772, 908
Daniel, 908
Edgar B., 908
J. K. (prob. female), 908
Jennie, 908
Jonathan, 908
Louisa, 908
FLUENT continued
Margaret, 908
Mehitable (Dudley), 908
Minnie L. (Webber), 783
Parmelia (Conant), 772
Viola, 908
FOBES
Harmony, 839
FOGLE
Samuel, 563
FOLEY
James, 765
Margaret, 765
Margaret (Carrigan), 765
Mary Jane, 765
Mary (McDonald), 765
Peter, 765
William, 765
FOLGER
Thomas, 353
FOLTZ
_____(Dr.), 676
William, 572
FOOT
F. G., 198
Ozias W., 353, 354
W. J., 412
FOOTE
Abraham, 840
Betsey A. (Griffin), 840
Catharine, 756
Chancey, 669
Daniel E., 840
Fayette D., 841
George W., 346
Griffin, 836
Griffin S., 840
Henrietta (Cole), 836
Henry, 840
Jerusha, 840
Luther, 840
Maria (Bailey), 840
Mary A., 840
Peter, 840
S. J., 212
Sallie, 840
Sarah A. (Gould), 840
Sherman, 840
William, 840
William C., 841
FORBES
Alexander (A.), 241, 345, 467, 468, 516, 517, 808
Charles, 808
Cornelia (Randall), 808
Emeline, 469
George, 808
Harriet, 807
Hiram, 808
Levi, 808
Mary E., 808
Medwin, 808
FORBES continued
Ormel, 345
Washington, 345
William, 345
FORD
_____(Mr.), 544
_____(Skinner), 835
Abigail (Logan), 697
Alvin, 524
Ann, 835
Betsey, 733
Charles, 835
Clarinda, 749
Daniel, 404, 540, 542, 543, 749
Effie E., 868
Elizabeth, 765
Ellen A., 868
Frank, 203
George H., 835
Harriet (Hamilton), 868
Isaac, 597, 600
Joanna (Golden), 749
Johannah, 801
John A., 868
John H., 354
Lucinda, 815
Lucinda (Merryfield), 868
Mary, 523
Paul, 540
Rachel, 835
Vienna, 749
W. F., 343, 502
William F., 868
William Fayette, 749
FORRESTER
_____, 843
FORSCHNER
Ella J. (Graham), 765
Nelson, 765
FORTNEY
H. C., 809
Melinda (Garver), 809
FOSGITT
Submit, 803
FOSKETT
Altha O. (Wideman), 902
Augustus A., 339
Burr A., 690
H., 847
H. P. (Capt.), 689
Harry S., 690
Helen R., 690
Hosea P. (H.P.), 240, 241, 347
Lydia J. (Phillips), 699
Nancy B. (Swan), 690
Porter H., 319

FOSKETT continued
Sallie (Reynolds), 847
Ugene, 339
Sanders & Foskett, 690
FOSS
Susannah, 781
FOSTER
_____(Mr.), 669
Albrough, 877
Azariah, 678
Charles A., 287, 289
Dorcas (Cronk), 730
H. J., 762
Jonathan, 238
Lydia D., 877
Mary E., 730
Mary (Gage), 714
Olive, 698
Oren, 730
Paulina (Parent), 762
Phebe, 451
Phoebe, 714
Thomas, 714
FOTCH
John E., 344
FOWLER
Ebenezer, 603
James, 595, 600
S., 670
T., 670
"Fowler" land, 899
FOX
Aaron, 884
Elmira, 884
FRANCIS
Darius, 583
Hannah (Taylor), 701
Louisa E., 701
Margaret, 851
Rhodes, 701
FRANK
Daniel, 344, 894
David, 664
Elizabeth (Pancoast), 877
Fred, 348
Henry A., 894
Hughs, 894
Isaiah, 894
Lewis, 877
Mary E., 894
Nancy (Ball), 894
Peter, 894
Sarah J., 894
William, 339, 345
FRANKLIN
Freeman E., 314
FRANKS
_____(Shank), 821
Abraham, 444
Henry, 759
Martha D. (Gannett), 759
Morgan, 821
FRARY
Eli M., 866
Elihu, 866
Hattie (Spiker), 867
Jerusha (Perkins), 866
Mary, 767
Orange Wells, 866
FRATER
William H., 350
FRAZELLE
S. B. (Dr.), 274
FRAZIER
Aurelia (Reese), 897
George, 354
L., 897
Martin, 840
Myra (Fretz), 840
Squire (S.), 346, 397
FREDRICK
Sophia, 797
FREEBORN
Egbert, 353
Marshall G., 350
Rebecca, 795
William, 419
FREEMAN
_____(Rev.), 603
A. B., 353
Ann, 848
Caroline (Wilcox), 889
Charles D., 889
Clara E., 889
Clarissa (St. John), 889
Daniel (Dr.), 264, 269
Elder, 470, 471
Elizabeth (Gull), 759
Emma, 755
Frederick, 564
Horace, 889
J. H., 606
Jacob (Dr.), 264
James, 759
James A., 889
James W., 759
Joseph, 471
Joseph H., 354, 889
Mary C. (Aldrich), 759
Minnie M., 759
Richard, 759
Rufus, 471, 602 (picture), 603, 605
Rufus, Jr., 889
Rufus, Sr., 889
Whiting, 646
FREESE, FREEZE
Abraham (Abram)(A.), 222, 240, 241, 394, 412, 547, 583, 584, 592, 609, 611, 614, 616, 687
B. W., 581
John, 222, 224, 227, 239, 240, 246, 247, 394, 412,
FREESE, FREEZE cont'd.
John continued, 581, 583, 592
Parmelia, 592
Squire, 613
FRENCH
Abigail T., 793
Betsy, 453
Cyrus E., 630, 793
Eliza J., 793
James H., 793
Joseph F., 793
Josiah W., 793
Julia, 916
L., 345
Mary, 793
Mary J., 793
Mary (Towle), 793
Philo, 464
Philomela E., 793
Sarah J. (Stebbins), 793
Timothy, 793
Tom, 421
French & Boughten, 919
FRETTER
Ann, 855
Henry, 855
Henry W., 856
Jane, 856
John, 856
Joseph, 856
Mary (Askill), 855
Thomas, 856
FRETZ
A., 840
Amanda, 840
Anthony, 349, 785
Augustus, 840
Clara W., 786
Elizabeth, 785, 840
Elizabeth (Rahn), 840
Ella, 840
Emeline, 840
Emily (Hosmer), 786
Hannah A. (Crawford), 786
Ida E., 786
Jacob, 840
Joseph, 840
Levi, 840
Lewis, 348, 785
Mahlon, 349
Mahlon D., 786
Mahlon S., 785
Mary (Souder), 840
Myra, 840
Samuel, 785, 840
FREY
M., 345
FREYMAN
A., 338

FREYMAN continued
Elias, 344
Ezra, 344
FRIEDT
Susanah B., 749
FRIEZE
Abram, 649
FRILLER
H. L., 340
FRISBEE
Sally, 919
FRITZ
Alvira, 807
Amos, 807
Catharine, 807
Catharine E. G., 807
Daniel, 354
DeForest W., 808
Dexter, 345, 807
Ezra, 240
Ezra W., 807
George, 807
H. F., 313
Harriet (Forbes), 807
Henry, 345, 807
Jacob, 807
Jeremiah, 807
John, 655, 807
Maria (Hyde), 807
Martin, 807
Milton, 807
Philip, 807
Samuel, 310, 312, 807
Uriah, 310, 312, 807
Smith & Fritz, 807
FRIZZELL
Elijah, 785
Harriet (Robinson), 785
(H.) Harrison, 335, 343, 349
Harrison G., 785
Henry G., 785
James R., 785
Lysander, 785
Mary (Crush), 834
Mary E., 785
Mary (Rowley), 785
Silva J., 785
Theresa J., 785
FROST
_____(Mr.), 825
Aaron, 872
Ansel, 808
Caroline, 872
Charlotte, 872
Effie A., 808
Elbert, 808
Elva M., 808
Eunice (King), 808
Gracie, 808
Harriet, 872
Henry, 808
Jewett N., 808
FROST continued
John, 872
Mary Iona, 808
Matilda, 872
Rosetta, 872
Roxie (Kent), 808
Sarah, 872
Sarah (Kent), 808
William, 618, 808, 872
FRYE
Michael, 481
FULLER
_____(Mr.), 253
A. L., 341
Aaron J., 341
Adelbert, 339
Amanda (High), 866
Augustus, 866
C. C., 202
David B., 866
Eunice (Perkins), 866
Frank, 866
Hiram A., 866
John, 866
Lydia, 804
Mary J. (Burns), 866
Myra, 866
Newell, 339
Rebecca, 753
Relief Adeline, 748
Sarah J., 866
FULLERTON
A. W., 867
John, 479, 867
Julia (Shriver), 867
Katie (Fasig), 868
Mary Ann (Luce), 867
FULMER
Abbey, 793
Allen, 793
Anna, 793
Catharine, 793
Catharine (Stiver), 793
Daniel, 793
George, 793
George W., 342
Ida, 793
Jacob, 349, 626, 630, 793
Jennie, 793
Jeremiah, 793
John, 793
Kent, 793
Mary (Lamb), 793
Matilda (High), 793
Minerva, 793
Norman, 793
Samuel, 350, 793
William, 793
William H., 793
FURNISS
Jane, 764
FURSAHL
FURSAHL continued
Jacob, 663
GAGE
Harriett E., 757
Mary, 714
GALA
Robert (Dr.), 260
GALE
Laura, 871
GALEHOUSE
H. C., 200
GALLATIN
George W., 758
Lucinda M. (Falconer), 758
GALLOWAY
W. T., 411
GALLUP
_____(Mr.), 677
GAMBLE
_____(Dr.), 275, 552
GAMBOLE
W., 345
GANNETT
Aleck, 759
Alvin W., 759
Frank A., 759
Hannah, 759
Joseph, 759
Martha D., 759
Martha (Stone), 759
Mary J., 759
Mary (Stuart), 759
Olive, 759
Ruth, 759
Sarah M., 759
Warner A., 759
Willie A., 759
Worthy H., 759
GANYARD
Alida H., 910
Almeda (Griffin), 911
Almira, 765
Almond, 765
Alzina (Wolcott), 911
Ansel, 765
Betsey (Burt), 910
Caroline (Crocker), 911
Eldo I., 911
Eliza M. (Briggs), 765
Elizabeth (Turner), 910
Ella, 766
Esther (Donaldson), 911
Esther (Merritt), 909
Eudosia M., 910
Festus, 617, 638, 645, 910
Festus (Esq.), 907
Flora F., 911
George M., 908
Harriet, 910
James, 637, 638, 646,

GANYARD continued
James continued, 765, 780, 908, 909, 911
James S., 765
Jennie (Harrington), 765
John N., 910, 911
Kittie G. (Bailey), 911
Leona, 765
Linn, 911
Louisa, 911
Lucinda (Turner), 910
Marshal W., 910
Martin, 765
Mary, 780, 911
Mary B. (Haight), 910
Matilda, 765
Nancy (Conant), 772
Peter, 908
Phebe, 646
Phoebe, 910
Phoebe H., 907
Phoebe (Hatch), 909
R. O., 911
Roenus, 765
Roseltha E. (Waters), 910
Sallie (Low), 765
Sarah (Low), 911
Seymour A., 911
Seymour G., 911
Sherman, 911
Turner N., 910
William, 911
William N., 911
Willis, 765
GARDINER
Sarah H., 681
GARDNER
Agatha, 734
Alma, 734
Almeda M., 735
Amos, 242
C. D., 354
Caroline, 735
Chloe M., 735
Clara (Slaughter), 735
D., 344
Ella F. (Branch), 732
Eva A., 735
Fanny A., 735
Francis, 735
Francis, Jr., 735
Genevieve (Burkard), 735
Gideon, 574, 578
Harry R., 735
Keziah, 524
Lemuel Allis, 574
Levi, 523, 732, 734
Lucretia, 735
Lucy, 735
Lydia L., 735
Lydia (Stickney), 732, 734
M., 345, 732
GARDNER continued
Maria, 735
Martha H., 735
Mary E. (Branch), 734
Philomena, 735
Polly, 734
Reuben, 523, 734
Sarah S., 732
Theodore C., 354, 735
Theressa, 735
GARFIELD
_____, 719
James A., 794
James A. (Gen.), 709, 714
Garfield's Regiment, 682, 690, 692, 696, 759, 872
GARGET
John W., 343
GARGETT
R. T., 342
GARMAN
Eli, 658, 663
GARRETT
_____(Mr.), 584
E. H., 396
Frederick A., 343
H. V., 339
William G., 347
GARVER
_____(Dr.), 275
Almina, 809
Amos, 809
Anna, 809
Betsey, 809
Catharine, 809
Charlotte, 809
Daniel, 809
David, 809
David N., 809
Eliza, 809
George, 809
Jacob, 809
Jesse, 809
John, 809
Lydia, 809
~~Margaret, 809~~
Mary, 809
Mary (Lucas), 809
Melinda, 809
Samantha, 809
Samuel, 809
Samuel (Rev.), 578, 664, 809
Sarah, 809, 822
Sarah (Rice), 809
Simon, 809
Susan, 809
GARVIN
T. D., 411
GASSAN
Sarah Ann, 869
GASTEN
GASTEN continued
Elizabeth, 861
GATES
Barbara (Amsbaugh), 869
Eva L., 869
Gibson, 631, 632, 633, 634, 636
Isaac W., 837, 869
John S., 838
Luke, 838
Lula H., 869
Maria S., 837
Martin, 869
Mary (Carlton), 869
Mary L. (Carlton), 837
Polly, 895
Sallie (Gridley), 837, 838
Silas, 669, 837, 838
Sophia, 688, 837
Stephen, 825
Sylvia (Town), 825
GAYER
Augustus, 735
Caroline, 735
Charles, 735
Christina (Beck), 735
Frances, 735
Frances R. (Gollmer), 735
Frederika (Mayer), 735
Gotleib, 735
Henry, 735
Henry C., 339
Jacob, 735
John, 735
Mary (Katzmier), 735
Sarah (Keller), 735
Susan (Miller), 735
William, 735
Gayer Family, 748
GAYLORD
Cynthia (Bigelow), 869
George, 345
Josiah, 869
~~Mabel M., 869~~
Mary Ann, 830
Nehemiah, 218, 484
Sarah Ann (Gassan), 869
Steward, 634
W. B., 881
William B., 869
Selders & Gaylord, 869
GEAR
Amasa, 597, 600
GECHMAN
Rufus L., 844
Violet I. (Martin), 844
GEER
Alpheus (Rev.), 754
GEHMAN
_____, 436

GEIGER
Abigail, 453
Joe, 199
John, 345
GEISINGER
_____(_____)
(Briner), 722
Abram, 810
Amelia T. (Overholt), 722
Anna, 902
Annie, 717
Barbara (Baum), 810
Christina, 810
David, 810
Edwin, 810
Edwin F., 722
Emma (Auble), 810
George, 810
George G., 722
Hannah, 810, 902
Henry, 810
Isaac N., 722
Jacob, 810
James, 344
John, 344, 474, 722, 810
John B., 810
Jonathan, 810
Lizzie, 810
Mary A. (Myers), 810
Nathaniel, 722
Samuel A., 722
Sarah, 810
Susan, 810
Susan (Histand), 722
William, 810
GEISSINGER
David, 447
Henry, 447
Joseph, 448
GELLER
Amanda L., 720
Martha (Davis), 720
Solomon, 720
GEORGE
Abraham, 412
Eliza, 878
Elizabeth (Armstrong), 878
Thomas, 878
GERSTENBERGER
John, 347
GIAR
Almira A. (Turner), 760
Celia Lovina, 760
Elizabeth, 760
Elizabeth (Bender), 759
Emma M., 760
Francis, 760
Henry, 759
Henry W., 760
James J., 760
John, 760
John H., 760
GIAR continued
Joseph, 759
Levi W., 760
Mary, 760
Nettie R., 760
Relepha (Tanner), 760
Samuel, 760
Williard S., 760
GIBBINGS
Richard, 733
GIBBS
_____(Mrs.), 626
Alexander, 339
Caroline (_____), 624,629
F. M., 339
Horace, 626, 627
Mabel, 482
Milo, 627, 629
GIBSON
William, 253
GIDDINGS
Jane, 910
Joseph, 711
Joshua R. (Hon.), 910
GIFFORD
Henry (Rev.), 506
Isaac, 746
James, 420
Mary Ann (Life), 746
GIGER
Ann M., 797
Jacob, 797
Mary (Koonkle), 797
GILBERT
Abigail M., 810
Abner, 810
Albert L., 810
Anna A. (Rice), 810
Chauncy, 396
Edwin B., 810
Ella, 864
Ellsworth M., 810
Emily L., 810
Ernest E., 810
Harlow B., 810
Harriet L., 810
Jennie, 879
Jerusha (Pettibone), 864
Joseph, 864
Joseph L., 810
Louis A., 350
Maria, 810
Mary (Barber), 810
Nancy R. (Brainard), 810
Orrin, 810
William W., 810
GILBERTS
William, 349
GILE
Jane L., 701
Newton E., 348
GILLET
GILLET continued
Ada, 773
David N., 773
G. S. (Dr.), 773
Lida, 773
Mary, 847
Rachel (Baldwick), 773
Ralph, 773
Reuel S., 773
GILLETT
_____(Mr.), 470
G. S. (Dr.), 274
Hannah, 912
Jabez, 218, 484
John, 218, 484
GILLEY
Andrew, 878
Sarah (Norton)(Ritchey), 878
GILMORE
J. E., 204
O. G. (Rev.), 422
GILROOF
James (Rev.), 577
GINGERY
C. C., 350
Emanuel, 350
GISH
Arba A., 786
Elizabeth, 787
Etha A., 786
Fannie (Shank), 786, 821
Jacob, 786
Laura L., 786
Leah (Schrautz), 786
Nancy (Shank), 821
GLIME
Mary, 729
GLOSSAR
Magdaline, 741
GLOVER
Olive, 840
GOLDEN
Joanna, 749
GOLDWOOD
John, 342, 355
GOLLMER
Frances R., 735
Joachim, 735
GOODALE
Laura Jane, 444
GOODELL
Eli, 575
Joel (Rev.), 505, 603, 678
GOODIN
William R., 666
GOODING
Clarissa, 833
Lucy (Allen), 834
Ruth, 897, 899

GOODING continued
William R., 833
GOODMAN
_____(Mr.), 593
GOODRICH
David, 551
Emily C., 736
G. E., 339
Hope, 792
Joshua, 736
Mary, 742
Moses, 584
GOODWIN
Charles S., 690
Clarinda L., 793
Cornelia (Jackson), 690
David, 642
Deborah (Allen), 690
Deborah M., 690
Erva L., 690
Hiram, 241, 287, 397, 690
J. (Dr.), 255
Laura O., 793
Leonia H. (Low), 690
Lovira (Low), 793
Marcia M., 793
Martha (Swan), 690
Mary L., 794
N. A., 645
Nathaniel, 642, 644, 793
Nathaniel A., 690
Pamelia (Wolcott), 793
Phebe, 563, 565
Phil, 343
Russell W., 793
Seth, 793
Seth (Capt.), 690
Smith, 411
(W.) William, 343, 563, 572
Goodwin & Hinman, 399
GOODYEAR
Charles, 804
Edna, 804
Edward, 804
George, 804
Mary (Crane), 804
GORDON
Betsey, 782
GOSS
Sebastian C. (S.C.), 353, 433
GOTTSSHALL
Barbara (Chratz), 810
Christina, 810
GOUCH
Charlotte, 774
Charlotte C. (Culver), 774
Florence J., 774
Frank A., 343, 774
Fred, 343
Frederick, 774
George L., 774
GOUCH continued
James, 774
Joseph, 774, 781
Keziah (Alvord), 774
Lyman, 774
Norman, 774
GOULD
Cilick, 841
Jay, 841
Sallie (Blish), 841
Sarah A., 840
GOULDIN
Hannah (Husong), 693
John, 693
Lucy, 693
GOW
_____(Mr.), 544
GOWER
Thomas, 733
GRAFTON
Isaac, 727
Jane (McFarland), 727
John D., 851
Margery, 727
Sarah (Palmer), 851
GRAHAM
Almira C., 765
Caleb, 765
Ella J., 765
Eunice, 410
Frank, 348
Harold B., 765
Helen M., 765
James M., 765
Jane (Stephenson), 765
John, 347
Lanson, 765
Lucy (Whitney), 765
Odelia, 753
Peter F., 339
William, 432
Zelma E., 765
GRAMER
Catharine, 787
Michael, 787
Ursula, 787
GRANDY
David, 349
GRANGER
Gideon, 637, 909
GRANNIS
_____(Mr.), 290
W. R., 508
GRANT
Amy (Marsh), 817, 868
Elihu, 868
Elisha, 817
Francis O. (female), 868
Harriet, 868
John, 494
Julius A., 868
L. M., 494
GRANT continued
Loring M., 868
Sallie (Rogers), 868
Sarah, 817
GRANVILLE
William (Rev.), 409
GRAVES
_____(Capt.), 456
_____(Mrs.), 624
Ansel, 722
Emerson, 342
Esther (Hastings), 892
Frederick, 743
J. T., 341, 482, 722
J. Thurman (John T.), 240, 252, 299
Mary (Cleveland), 803
O., 892
Polly, 804
Polly E., 761
Sophia, 764
Sophia (Leland), 722
Sybil, 767
William, 625
GRAY
Abraham, 480
Andrew, 476
Isaac, 480, 718
James, 480, 505
Margaret, 481, 718
Maria, 723
Martha, 481
Mary L. (Russell), 718
Nathaniel, 464
Sophia, 724
GREEN
_____(Mr.), 622, 626, 922
A. B. (Rev.), 432, 433
Asenath, 623
Barton, 228, 626
Beriah, 281
Dexter, 623
Fannie (Rice), 800
Francis (Rev.), 644
J. G., 343
J. H., 292, 294, 337, 399, 413, 502
J. L., 633, 642
Lyman, 623
Maria, 750
Orpha, 623
Robert, 643
Samuel, 432
Sarah, 705
Stephen, 622
Wallace A., 350
GREENE
_____(Capt.), 395
J. H., 347, 364
GREENLY
Lucy Ann, 871

GREENMAN
E. H. (Dr.), 273
GREENWALD
Andrew, 804
GREENWOOD
Clarissa, 481
Harrison, 481
Horace, 353
GREGG
Abigail, 790
Nancy, 796
GREGORY
Dorothy, 864
GREISEMER
Emeline, 727
Isaac, 727
Mary, 727
GREVIL
Rebecca (_____), 450
GREY
_____(Mr.), 566
Augustus D., 566
GRIDLEY
Chauncey, 808
Clarissa (Crush), 834
D., 446
David, 808
Eddie, 809
Emily,808, 817
George W., 808
Henrietta, 809
Henry, 808
James, 808
Jared, 808
Lepha (Eddy), 809
Lydia H. (Palmer), 808
Mabel, 808
Mary, 808
Novella, 809
Oliver, 808
Orrin, 808, 809, 817
Reuben, 600, 808, 834
Sallie, 837, 838
Sallie (Tremain), 808
Samantha, 808
Sarah, 808
Sarah A., 809
Shubael, 808, 809, 817
Shubal, 597
Sophronia, 808
Sybil, 808
GRIESEMER
Isaac, 433
GRIESINGER
A., 399, 400, 401
Andrew, 690, 691
Catharine (Kunstner), 691
Christian, 691
Georgia, 691
Louisa, 691
Mary, 691
William, 691
GRIESSINGER
F., 563
GRIFFEN
Electa (Wares), 882
Hannah, 882
John, 882
Louisa (Kench)(Haskins), 876
W. W., 876
GRIFFIN
Abigail, 497
Almeda, 911
Andrew, 498
Betsey A., 840
Chedorlaomer, 497
Chloe (Bartholomew), 453
Ephraim, 497
Fannie (Beers), 840
Harlow, 498
Heth, 840
Jane, 646
John, 497
Julia (Baldwin), 840
Lomer, 491, 493, 494, 497, 498, 507
Lydia, 498
Nathaniel, 497
Parley, 498, 507
Ralzimond, 498, 507
Samuel, 646, 840
Thomas, 497, 498
Willis, 498, 507
GRIGGS
C. R., 562
GRILL
D., 627
GRIM
James, 342, 349
William, 348
GRIMM
Eli, 798
Marrilla (Allis), 798
GRINNELL
Priscilla, 804
GRISMER
H. J. (Dr.), 272
GRISWOLD
Esther (Carter), 453
L. D., 238
N., 343
William, 344
Griswold farm, 708
GROFF
John W. (Gov.), 694
GROLL
John, 544
GROSS
Catharine, 700
GROSVENOR
D. A. (Rev.), 313, 409
GROTZ
Abraham, 713
GROTZ continued
Caroline (Hayes), 713
Julia, 450
Julia A., 713
GROVE
Christina, 883
H. D., 204
GROVER
Rebecca, 842
GRUF
John, 346
GRUNERT
_____(Rev.), 554
GRUNINGER
Andrew J., 750
Anna B., 750
Caroline, 750
Charles, 750
Eva S., 750
Frederica (Kaufman),750
George F., 750
Gustave W., 750
Helen, 750
Julia F., 750
Katherine R., 750
Louise, 750
Lydia M., 750
Michael, 749
Rosanna (Renz), 750
Gruninger Family, 748
GRUTZ
Charles, 353
GUCKIAN
Catherine, 846
Charles, 846
Nancy (McDonald), 846
GUINEA
Joseph, 839
Margaret (Bradford),839
Nancy, 839
GUISINGER
Anna, 859
GULL
Elizabeth, 759
GUN
King and Gun Land, 856
GUNSAULS
Charles, 340
GUNSON
E. L., 343
GUNTON
Mathew, 341
GUY
William H., 524
HABBERMAN
Margaret, 862
HADLOCK
Uriah, 339
Willie, 339
HAGER
R. (Rev.), 446
HAGERMAN

HAGERMAN continued
Betsey, 737
Genevra J., 794
HAGERTY
J. G., 201, 202
HAHN
_____(Dr.), 274
HAIGHT
Andrew, 206
Erastus, 347
Mary B., 910
HAINES
Christopher, 824
Delilah, 824
Jacob, 824
Joseph, 218
Maria (Space), 824
HALE
B. H., 735
E., 401
Elijah, 634, 635
John C., 239, 248
Jonathan, 635
Lucretia (Gardner), 735
Mina, 817
Samuel, 520, 524
T. P., 354
HALFTERMEIER
Peter, 345
HALL
A. D., 209
Anna, 800
David, 836
Emily, 683
Esther, 778
Harriet, 767
Henry F., 669, 670
James, 626
Jennie, 452
John, 613
Laura (Thomas), 836
Louisa (Fluent), 908
Mary, 842
Nathan, 504, 505, 571
Pemibri, 504
Robert, 348
Sallie, 806
Susan, 700
William, 310
HALLADEY
Betsey, 744
Chester F., 744
Delia, 744
Dotia (Chamberlain), 744
Emily (Allen), 744
Emily D., 744
Ethan A., 744
Henry C., 744
James, 744
John Tyler, 744
Levi, 744
HALLADEY continued
Moses, 744
Ruth, 744
Solomon, 744
Submitta (Wright), 744
Tallethy, 744
William D., 744
HALLECK
H. W. (Maj. Gen.), 763
HALLIDAY
Solomon, 241
T., 345
HALLIWELL
C., 200
Chauncey C., 354
David, 469
J. G., 340
John, 469
Joseph, 476
HALLOCK
Fannie, 903
HALLOWELL
Jane, 890
HALSEY
William B., 343
HALSTED
James, 780
Mary Ann, 780
Phoebe, 780
HAMAR
T. L., 310
HAMBLIN
F. R., 534
HAMILTON
_____(Mr.), 383, 384
A., 381
Achsah, 691, 699
Achsah (Beardsley), 691
Alfred, 599
Anna, 410
Anson, 410
Arzy, 691
Eden, 381, 410, 691
Elijah, 350
Elizabeth, 389, 410, 766
Flora A. (Sellkirk), 691
G. B., 691 (2)
Gale, 691
Harriet, 868
Harriet (Smeadley)(Blanchard), 691
J., 897
Jeannette (Reese), 897
John, 339
Joseph, 389
Julia, 691
Letta, 691
Lewis, 691
Mary, 389
Mathew L., 691
Matthew L., 381, 386
HAMILTON continued
Melissa, 599
Ruth, 389
Sallie (Beardsley), 691
Sarah, 410
Theron, 599
Wiley (Willey), 241, 493, 597, 598
William, 691
Zellar (Lindsley), 691
Zenas, 219, 377, 378, 379, 381, 385, 386, 389, 390, 391, 609, 691
HAMLEN
Frederick, 527
HAMMON
Caroline, 766
Chester C., 445
HAMMOND
Jason, 886
Lucinda, 643
Mary, 886
HAMSHER
J. C., 472
Hamsher, Hay & Co.,472
HANCE
Abigail, 752
Jeremiah, 752
HANCHETT
_____, 421
Asahel, 452
Heman, 256
John T., 347
"Spider", 421
William H., 339
HANCOCK
_____(Vaughn), 811
Charles, 345, 811
George, 811
Harriet (Tillson), 811
James A., 811
Lot, 811
Lucy (Reynolds)(Wilmot), 811
Persis (Hubbard), 811
Smith, 341
Tillson, 811
HAND
George, 341
I. J., 203
HANDY
Henry F. (H.F.), 347, 412
T. P., 363
HANES
D., 343
Elias, 343
J., 343
P., 343
W., 343

HANES continued
William, 344
HANFORD
William (Rev.), 276, 277, 389, 390, 505, 594, 646
HANNA
George, 491
HANNON
Albert, 783
Julia A. (Waite), 783
HANOUR
Catherine, 879
HANSON
Ellen (Musser), 915
William H., 915
HARBAUGH
Mary Ann, 867
HARD
Abraham/Abram (Jr.), 256, 420, 448
Abraham (Mrs.), 448
Abraham (Sr.), 420, 421, 448
Aurelia, 448
C. L. (female), 709
Caroline, 448
Caroline C., 452
Charles W., 711
Cyrus, 263, 420, 427, 448, 711
E. G. (Dr.), 242, 253, 263, 264, 348, 399, 412, 448
Elbert J., 448
Elizabeth (Whitney), 709
H. H., 348
Hanson (Dr.), 260, 448, 709
Harlow (Dr.), 255, 420
Julia, 448
Julia E., 448, 452
Lafayette, 448
Laura, 448
Lora, 682
Lucius Nelson, 420, 448
Lydia (Hart), 711
Lydia Jane, 711
Lysander, 255, 420, 421, 422, 430, 448
M. K. (Dr.), 256
Metlin W., 711
Moses K. (Dr.), 448
P. C., 711
Pulaski C., 250, 353, 448
Rosella, 448
Sarah C. (Wittner), 711
Sophia, 448
Thomas C., 353
Hard farm 897
HARDING
Martin, 403
HARIMAN
Charles, 345
HARKNESS
HARKNESS continued
Eleanor, 480
James, 468, 480
Jesse, 480
HARMAN
Elias, 238
HARMON
C. R. (Hon.), 681
HARNEY
_____(Mr.), 467
HARNISH
_____(Fetterhoff), 903
John, 903
Sarah, 903
HARPER
A., 481
George W., 342
Nellie, 720
Sarah, 882
Silas, 349
HARRINGTON
A. J., 346
Anna (Spencer), 842
Caleb, 842
Daniel, 855
Elias, 842
"Gay" (nickname for Sapphira), 842
Henry, 842
Henry (Capt.), 836, 842
Henry B., 842
Jennie, 765
Jesse, 669, 842
Job, 842
John, 842
Lydia (Burnett), 842
Mabel, 842
Mary A. (Shaw), 855
Mary (Hall), 842
Reuben, 507
S. T., 348
Sapphira (called "Gay"), 842
Sarah (Manchester), 836, 842
Sarah M., 836
Sarah (Smith), 842
Stephen J., 842
Z., 563
HARRIS
_____, 870
_____(Judge), 863, 896
_____(Rev.), 577
Adaline, 869
Adeline (DeWitt), 870
Albert, 215, 217, 486, 497, 506 (picture), 865, 869, 870 (2)
Albert D., 482
"Bert", 869
Chapin A. (Dr.), 259, 468
HARRIS continued
D. L., 447
Dyer, 342, 886
E. B., 346
E. W., 470, 473, 475, 476, 480, 481
Ebenezer, 224, 227, 241, 493, 507
Egbert, 342
Elias, 476
Elvira, 863, 870
Ephraim, 669, 670,676
Evira, 869
F. E. (Jenne), 869
Fannie R. (Jenne), 745
George, 347
H., 341
J. W., 871
Jacob, 339
John, 472
John (Dr.), 259, 468
John S., 482
Joseph (Judge), 214, 215, 218, 222, 238, 239, 246, 247, 342, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 501, 570, 869, 870 (2)
Joseph W., 869, 870
Josiah, 238
Julius E., 476
Lovica (Thayer)(Parsons), 870
Mary, 886
Mary A., 480
Mary E., 722
May C. (Loomis), 871
May (Loomis), 870
N., 499, 503, 508
Nelson, 606, 745, 869, 870(2)
Rachel, 494, 495
Rachel J., 869
Rachel (Sears), 870
Samuel, 482
Solon, 670
Temperance (Waters), 886
Terry, 310, 311
William T., 482
Harris & Mihills, 869
Harris & Varnim, 228
White & Harris, 869
HARRISON
Susanna, 794
HARRY
F., 295
Franklin, 723
Hannah (Chorel), 723
Joel, 723

HARRY continued
John P. (Dr.), 723
Mary Jane, 723
Mary (Sheller), 723
HART
Amos, 453
Bertha M., 843
Caroline (Sanford), 843
Chauncey, 421, 448
D. L., 596
George, 843
Gracia A., 843
I. (Rev.), 409
Lydia, 263, 448, 711
Mabel S., 843
Mary A., 843
Matilda G. (Inman), 843
Melva L., 843
Oscar G., 347
R. B., 853
Romain B., 843
Romaine B., 346
Samuel, 664
Sophronia (Robbins)(?), 843
Stephen (?), 843
Hart & Mathers, 622
Hart Mill in Summit County, 742
HARTER
Ann M., 710
Mary, 446
Mary Ann, 450
Nancy, 446
HARTMAN
Catharine, 794
Catharine (Meyer), 794
Catharine (Zollnar), 794
Clara B., 794
Eli, 794
Ellsworth P., 794
Ida, 794
Ida L. (Amerman), 794
Jennie L., 794
Joshua, 630, 794
Josiah, 794
Julia (Wall), 794
Lizzie, 794
Lovina, 794
Mary, 754
Mary A., 794
Mary (Holben), 794
Matilda, 796
Milton, 794
Nathan, 794
Nora E., 794
Paul, 794
Peter, 794
Samuel, 794
Viola L., 794
William K., 794
HARTS
Henry, 344
HARVEY
George, 770
John, 770
Mary, 770
Polly (Stearns), 769
Sarah, 770
Solomon, 581, 583, 769
T. W., 287
HARVIC
Polly Ann (Repp), 878
William, 878
HASEN
_____(Mr.), 418
HASKINS
_____(Mr.), 290
J. N., 508
Louisa (Kench), 876
Lovisa, 815
Lucy, 876
Samuel, 876
HASS
John, 342
HASSIKY
William, 344
HASTING
Enoch O., 350
HASTINGS
_____, 892
Benjamin, 892
Clara, 867
Clarissa, 481, 892
Clarissa (Fitch), 892
Curtis, 804
Dianah C., 804
Dolley (Carey), 892
Emeline, 892
Esther, 892
Hinsdell, 892
Joseph, 524
Maria, 752
Oliver, 892
Onesimus, 892
Polly (Graves), 804
Richard, 892
Russell J., 892
S. S., 892
Sidney, 481, 867, 892
Silas, 892
States, 892
Warren, 892
"White", 892
HATCH
Altha, 912
Altha L., 912
Bethiah (Taylor), 918
Betsey, 916
Cynthia, 780, 917, 918
Elsie J., 918
Emily E., 912
HATCH continued
Florence M., 913
George, 806
George C., 912
H. S., 200
Hannah A., 912
Hannah A. (Pratt), 913
Henry, 341
Hoel, 631, 638, 646, 911, 918
Horace, 198
J. C., 795
J. W., 399
James B., 341
Jeremiah J., 912
Jerusha, 806
John, 912
John S., 784, 912, 913
John S., Jr., 912(2)
John S., Sr., 912(2)
Julius C., 912
Laura A., 784, 912
Laura E. (Parsons), 784, 912(2)
Laura N., 912
Louisa (Hopkins), 795
Lucy (Wilder), 911
Lydia L., 912
Lydia N., 912(2)
Martha P., 912(2)
Mary F. (Tallman),912
Milton L., 912
Nancy, 918
Nancy P., 643
Nancy S., 912
Nathan, 638, 911
Nathan F., 912
Nellie, 913
Noah, 469
Parmelia, 905
Phoebe, 909
Robert W., 913
Saloma, 918
Saloma (Treeman), 911
Sarah E., 913
Simeon, 909, 918
Timothy W., 912(2)
W. H., 482
HATFIELD
Lucretia, 829
Thomas, 343
HATHAWAY
Elihu, 597
HATHEWAY
D. E. (Rev.), 433
HAUGHEY
Elizabeth, 720
HAUK
James, 344
HAULK
Henry, 663

HAUSER
A. M., 346
HAVEN
Nabbie, 836
HAWK
Caroline (Stien), 819
J. M., 345
Philip, 344
Theodore, 344
Wilson, 819
HAWKINS
_____(Mr.), 669
Albert, 347
M. I. (Dr.), 273
Mary, 450
Sylvester, 395
HAWKS
Edith J. (Amerman), 904
Ethel E., 904
Henry, 904
HAWLEY
A. G., 482, 605, 606, 892
A. H., 407
Amos H., 892
Emma N., 893
Frank H., 893
Gideon (Dr.), 892
Helen M. (Brown), 892
Mary, 892
Micah, 892
Polly (Welch), 854
Robert A., 893
Sarah, 854
Sarah E. (Phillips), 893
Stephen, 854
HAY
C. W., 474, 479
George H., 341
H. H., 473
HAYDEN
Asenath (Sprague), 794
Belsey, 794
Daniel H., 794
Edna G., 692
Emeline (Briggs), 794
Genevra J. (Hagerman), 794
George, 239, 338, 347, 692, 794
Harriet, 794
Helen (Brown), 692
Henry S., 349, 794
Hiram, 630, 794
Julia, 623, 794
Louis, 794
Lucinda, 794
Mary, 794
Samuel, 630
Samuel M., 420, 421, 422, 427, 622, 794
William (Rev.), 646
HAYES
Alexander, 348
HAYES continued
Alice, 890
Alice M., 890
Caroline, 713
Elisha, 889
Jane (McElroy), 890
John, 473
Lawrence, 890
Lawrence (born with surname Hogan), 890
Lucy, 724
Mary, 890
Mary (McCoy), 889
Michael, 294
Rutherford B., 686
Thomas, 469, 597, 889, 890
William H., 348
Hayes' Old Regiment, 759
HAYLOR
D. A., 482
HAYNES
David, 349
John D., 452
HAYS
Lucy, 466, 902
Hays Family, 746
HAYSLIP
S. J. (Samuel J.), 233,240
W. H., 239, 412
HAYWARD
Hayward & Olin, 396
HAZEN
_____(Col.), 774
Alphonzo, 350
Henry, 350
James, 626
Wilson L., 350
HAZZARD
John (Rev.), 662
HEACOX
Anson F., 775
Edward L., 775
Elizabeth (Newton), 774
George H., 774
Harriet, 796
Harriet M., 774
Harriet (Welton), 774
Harvey, 774
Harvey F., 774
John H., 774
Rosetta, 764
Samuel W., 775
Sarah J., 775
William, 774
William J., 774
HEADLEY
_____(Capt.), 539
HEATH
Albert, 542, 750
Albert G., 750
Alvin, 750
Edward, 537, 539, 547, 584
HEATH continued
Frank, 252
Giles, 750
James, 349
Joseph, 349
Maria (Green), 750
Rebecca, 452
Sarah, 750
Thomas, 476
HEATHMAN
_____(Esquire),492
HEATON
James, 349
HEBERLY
Tobias, 664
HECKATHORNE
Charles, 469
HECKERT
Daniel, 354
HECOX
_____(Mr.), 687
HEIMAN
Solomon, 663
HELLER
Frances Irene (Everhard), 710
Rudolphus, 710
HELLMAN
John, 877
Mary Jane (Pancoast), 877
HELMICK
Uriah, 353
HELMS
Helms Family, 746
HEMINGWAY
Luther, 256, 421, 786
Martha S., 786
Mary (Burroughs), 786
HEMMETER
Charles, 692
Daniel, 692
John C., 692
Lilly, 692
Louisa (Kiihr), 692
Ralph, 692
William, 692
HENDEE
Eliza (Rice), 800
William, 800
HENDERSON
Harriet, 899
(J.M.) James M., 229, 241
HENDRICKSON
_____(Prof.), 732
Nellie M. (Burnham), 732
HENRY
Albert, 852
Almira, 852
Almira (Clark), 852

HENRY continued
Andrew, 852
C. W., 433
Charles, 350
Elizabeth, 834
Gayer, 349
Harriet E. (Jones), 692
Hiram, 852
Horace, 852
Isaac R., 240, 251, 286, 625
J. T., 343
Jacob, 348
James, 834
John, 852
Lucy, 453
Patrick, 852
Robert, 852
William, 603
Henry farm, 897
HENSUR
Samuel, 354
HERKEY
John, 664
HERMAN
Elizabeth (Keester), 820
George, 820
Sarah, 819
HERRICK
Alsina, 743
Fannie H., 699
HERRINGTON
Andrew, 353
S. T., 341
HERSEY
Rebecca, 821
HERSHEY
_____(Mr.), 462
HERTNECK
Hertneck Family, 748
HETHMAN
George, 418
HETTINGER
E., 343
Henry F., 344
HEWES
_____(Miss), 336
Alanson, 349
Hannah, 287
HEYDEN
George, 397
Moses, 498
HIBBARD
Henry H., 241, 344
Joseph, 661
HICKEARD
Jane (_____), 896
HICKOX
_____(Dr.), 271, 674, 675
_____(Mr.), 675
Almira (Bissell), 827
HICKOX continued
Alonzo, 648, 649
Amelia (Chapin), 837
C. W., 837
Florinda, 847
Harvey, 389
J. G., 348
John, 240, 379
L. C. (female), 827
Mary (Gillet)(Mack), 847
Matilda, 731
R. N., 917
William, 229, 230, 407, 413, 827
William, Jr., 827
William H., 348
HICKS
Ellery, 584
Samuel, 343
Hicks & Root, 592
HICOX
Christina (Allen)(King), 897
HIER
Samantha A., 769
HIERS
Anna M. (Lane), 820
R., 820
HIGBEE
B. W. (Rev.), 505
Jeremiah, 301
Jeremiah (J.), 498, 500, 501, 506
HIGH
_____(Sailor), 866
Abraham, 793
Amanda, 866
Hettie, 793
James, 476
John, 866
John N., 723
Maria (Gray), 723
Matilda, 793
Nathan, 412, 723
Rebecca (Ross), 723
Reuben, 605
William, 476
High & Bell, 479, 723
High & Bradway, 399, 400
HIKOX
S. B., 354
HILDEBRAND
Manasseh, 715
Rebecca, 715
Rebecca (Hoover), 715
HILDRETH
Alonzo, 844
Lucy (Moody), 844
HILDRITH
Joseph, 502, 503
HILE
HILE continued
Joshua, 350
HILL
C. H., 200
Hannah (Vincent), 786
Isaac, 294
Jacob, 671
Jeremiah, 507
John (Dr.), 272, 451, 452
Luther H., 787
Martha S. (Hemingway), 786
Martin, 348
Moses, Jr., 786
Moses, Sr., 786
Patience, 915
Roxy, 446
Sarah S. (Witter),705
Susan, 890
Vanransaeler, 341
Winthrop, 349, 787
HILLIARD
Emily, 448
Gurdon, 420, 421, 448
Henry H., 448
Jane, 448
Nancy A., 453
N. (Newton), 350, 448
Robert, 420, 448
HILLS
Abigail, 637, 642, 646, 704
Chester T., 239, 250, 286, 639, 640
E. A. (female), 906
Elizur, 637, 638, 639, 641, 642, 646, 909
Frank, 348
Jay, 294
Kate, 408
Lucy, 914, 919
Marietta (Miller), 694
Marilla, 638
Myron C. (M.C.), 233, 238, 286, 313, 335, 627, 639
Sally T., 641
Stacey (Dr.), 256, 265, 274, 286
T. H., 286
Tracy, 623
Hills and Prentis, 704
HILMAN
Harriet (Rice), 800
James, 800
HIMMILRICH
Catharine, 848
HINCKLEY
_____(Judge), 611, 614, 774

HINCKLEY continued
Samuel, 570, 607, 608, 615
HINE
Charlotte, 809
Lydia, 882
HINES
Jesse (Rev.), 433
HINMAN
_____(Mr.), 219, 376
A., 339
D., 412
David, 533, 747
Dewight, 348
J. L., 527
Lucretia, 795
Smith, 534
W. F., 363
HINNMAN
Asa, 341
HINSDALE
_____, 436
Albert, 420, 447, 448, 710
Asenath, 710
Burk Aaron (Rev.), 710
Burke A. (B.A.), 448, 619
Clarinda (Eyles), 710
Elisha (Capt.), 710
Elisha, Jr., 420
Elisha, Sr., 241, 420, 422, 448
Elizabeth (Holcomb), 710
George, 433, 711
Jacob, 710
Louisa, 448, 710
Mary (Brace), 710
R. O., 710
Rolden O., 448
Sherman, 420
Wilbert B., 448, 710
HISSEY
G. W., 524
HISTAND
Susan, 722
HITCHCOCK
_____(female), 866
_____(Rev.), 506
Americus, 347
George M., 347
Peter, 233, 238, 242, 245
HOADLEY
_____(Capt.), 308
Hoadley's Mill, 640
HOAG
M. (Dr.), 503, 508
Melancthon (Dr.), 268, 270
HOBART
Donnely, 443
G. W. (George W.), 399, 413
J. F., 399, 400, 413
Milo A., 347
HOBSON
_____(Dr.), 552
HODDINOTT
Ann (Hodges), 913
George H., 913
Maria J. (Webber), 783
Richard, 913
HODGE
John W., 349
HODGES
Ann, 913
Cynthia (Tyler), 716
Cyrus J., 716
H. F., 716
H. F., Jr., 716
Jacob, 913
Tyler, 716
HOEFFLER
Catharine (Huttinger), 750
Jacob, 750
John, 750
Mary (Huttinger), 750
HOFER
Jacob P., 353
HOFFMAN
Jedediah (Judge), 265,266
HOFFSTATTER
Jane, 730
HOGAN
Alice M. (Hayes), 890
Lawrence, 890
Richard, 353, 354, 890
HOGUE
Caroline (Bevarstock), 783
Joseph, 783
Mary, 783
HOISINGTON
Betsey, 849
John S., 849
HOLBEN
Mary, 794
HOLBERN
George, 822
HOLBON
_____(Mr.), 672
HOLBURN
Jonathan, 658
HOLCOMB
_____(Mr.), 522
Ansel, 524
Charles E., 354
Charles F., 736
Davis, 420
Elizabeth, 710
Emily (Crane), 804
Eva A. (Gardner), 735
Hannah, 504
Hattie M. (Nickerson), 737
Ira P., 814
J. D., 735, 736
J. R., 736
J. R. & Co., 522
James H., 410
HOLCOMB continued
Jane E. (Candee), 736
Levi, 491
Loammi, 491, 493, 504, 507
Lucy, 410
May, 738
Minnie (Damon), 737
Noah, 491, 804
Perlia N. (Packard), 814
Solomon F., 287, 523
Thomas, 507
Walter, 736
Webster, 507, 657, 658
Welles, 420
HOLL
Catharine, 786
HOLLAND
Abram, 758
Helen L., 758
Mary A., 758
HOLLINGER
Charles, 564
HOLLIS
C. G. (Dr.), 275
HOLLOWELL
Chauncy, 901
Sarah Ann (Shook),901
HOLMES
_____(Judge), 525
_____(Mr.), 623
David, 286, 623
Henry M., 343
Indian, 417, 418
J. N., 501
John, 417, 418, 497
HOLT
Calvin, 503, 506
Hannah, 914
P., 503, 661
HOMAN
H., 816
HOMES
David L., 349
HOOD
John A., 523
Margaret, 523
HOOVER
Rebecca, 715
Tobias, 578
HOOVEY
James, 410
HOPE
George, 354
HOPKINS
_____(Dr.), 270
Betsey A. (Kennedy), 795
Clarrissa, 794

HOPKINS continued
Elizabeth, 845
H. H., 795
Iarius, 794
Isaac, 794
Isaac R., 794
James, 906
Louisa, 795
Lucretia E. (Burt), 906
Lucy, 794
Maria, 794
Marvin, 645
Mary L. (Goodwin), 794
Sally, 794
Stephen, 794
Susanna (Harrison), 794
William, 627, 794
HORD
Charles B., 411
HORNER
Calvin M., 343
J. L., 343
John, 343
HORR
Rollin A. (R. A.), 234, 238
Horr, Warner & Co., 501, 661
HORTON
A. W., 399
Emily, 682
Henry W., 345
John H., 345
William, 534
HOSFORD
Harriet, 446, 507
James, 584
John, 597
HOSMER
_____, 724
_____(Judge), 266, 472, 902
C., 467
Chester, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 472, 474, 482, 724, 786
Chester (Mrs.), 469
Elizabeth (Barker), 724
Emily, 786
Henry, 239, 240, 241, 247, 456, 457, 459 (picture), 458, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 481, 482
Henry (Judge), 724
Henry H., 724
Homer, 342
Jerusha, 465, 599
Julia, 901
Julia J., 724
L. K., 342
Leavitt K., 724
Louisa M., 724
Lucy (Hayes), 724
Lucy (Hays), 902
HOSMER continued
Mary, 724
Mary Y., 461, 482, 724
S. A., 342
William, 463, 470, 474, 475, 724
Hosmer Colony, 729
HOSSINGTON
Elvira, 893
HOTON
Martin, 354
HOUCK
A., 399
Catharine, 452
Houck & Son, 400
HOUGLAN
Marshal, 350
HOUGHTON
A. (female), 846
Ambrose, 279 (picture), 468
Ambrose (Esq.), 890
Anna (Stone), 890
Ebenezer, 832, 852, 890
Emily, 852
Franklin A., 890
Hannah, 890
Jerusha, 890
John, 890
Jonas, 890
Laura, 852
Lucretia, 890
Lucy (Powell), 890
Margery (Bigelow), 832, 852
Nathaniel, 890
Oliver, 468, 890
Pattey, 890
Pollie, 890
Prudy, 890
Rachel, 890
Ralph, 890
Rebecca, 832, 852
Reuben, 890
Roxie, 890
Thomas, 890
HOUK
Cornelia, 885
HOUSE
Alonzo, 340, 346
Asa, 655
Catharine, 842
Eleazer, 842
Eli, 841
Elizabeth, 842
George A., 344
George W., 842
Gershom, 801
John, 841, 846
John W., 842
Joseph, 842
Lorinda J., 842
HOUSE continued
Lucinda 801, 802
Mary, 842
Mary E., 842
Mary (Maytham), 846
Mary (Utley), 801
Rebecca (Smith), 842
Sarah, 841, 842
HOUSER
Catharine, 860
David, 860
HOUSEWORTH
William, 349
HOUSTON
J. C., 436
John G., 431, 452
HOWARD
_____(Mr.), 284
Frederick, 346
H. A. (Lieut.), 851
Harriet (Pierce),851
Henry, 346
Henry A., 319
J. B., 288
Susanna, 806
Wesley, 345
Howard, Peebles & Co., 866
HOWD
Albert, 526
Asahel, 526, 528, 533
Caroline, 526
E., 527
Elizabeth, 526
Henry, 526
James, 526
John, 526
Judah, 526
HOWE
Amanda (Fretz), 840
Charles H., 319
George W. (Dr.), 254, 265, 395
Hannah, 888
Orsemus, 349
Phineas, 840
Rachel, 708
Sarah, 738
HOWELL
Clarissa, 892
HOWENDEN
_____(Rev.), 409
HOWES
Allen, 625, 696
Josiah, 346
HOWLAND
Lois (Swift), 775
William V., 343
HOXSEY
William, 345
HOYT
_____(Dr.), 676

HOYT continued
H. A. (Dr.), 273
Henry, 611
Seth, 650
HUBBARD
_____(Mr.), 835
A., 200
A. W., 736
Almira, 736
Amos, 668, 669
Bela (Capt.), 419
Charles, 413
Cynthia A., 736
Daniel, 354
E. W., 412
Eli, 512, 736
Elijah, 512, 669, 670
Emily C. (Goodrich), 736
Frankie A., 736
Julia, 736
Lysander T., 736
Melva J., 736
Miranda (Prince), 736
Persis, 811
Sarepta, 524
Solomon, 512
HUBBELL
Jason, 412
HUBBLE
O. E., 342
HUDDLESTON
G. W. (Rev.), 506, 604
HUDSON
_____(Dr.), 676
_____(Rev.), 554
Anna, 734
B. B., 856
Betsey (Branch), 856
C. F., 289
David, 419
Henry (Rev.), 640, 646
S. (Dr.), 271
Salmon, 347(3)
T. (Mrs.), 428
T. T., 295
Timothy (Tim), 231, 239, 240, 283, 421, 422, 444
HUFFMAN
Ada R., 760
Ann J. (Rice), 760
Charles T., 760
David H., 760
Elizabeth L., 760
Elizabeth (Protsman), 760
Eugene H., 760
Francis M., 760
George F., 760
Horace Porter, 760
Jacob, 760
James E., 353
John E., 760
Lilla B., 760
HUFFMAN continued
Malachi H., 760
Mary E., 760
Melinda, 760
Redella M., 760
HUGHES
Jane, 873
Jane (Fleniken), 873
John, 873
HUGUNIN
Betsey, 885
Chester, 885
Cornelia (Houk), 885
David, 885
Harriet H., 885
Hiram, 885
Jacob, 885
John, 605, 885
Lucinda, 885
Martin, 885
Nancy, 885
Peter, 885
Rachel, 885
HULBERT
Halsey, 204, 233, 286, 481, 602, 603
William, 602, 603, 605
HULBURT
Betsey (Moses), 727, 891
Caroline (Chambers), 891
Daniel B., 891
Eleanor, 891
Flora, 891
Halsey, 727, 891, 894
Harold C., 891
Hiram, 891
Julia, 891
Mary, 727
Mary or May, 891
May, 891
Obadiah, 891
Rachael, 891
Rachel (Burr), 891
William, 891
Hulburt farm, 838
HULET (HULETT)
_____(Mr.), 378, 390, 391, 522, 589
Edward, 767
Fletcher, 587
Isaac, 587, 820
John, 581, 582, 583, 584
Jonathan, 520
Maria, 582
Rachel (Lindly), 767
Sallie (_____)(Lane), 820
Wesley, 520, 521
HULL
_____(Mr.), 625
Benjamin, 384, 389
Elijah, 583
Elizabeth, 683
HULL continued
Hannah, 445
Winnie, 729
HUMMERT
Leonard, 663
HUMPHREVILLE
_____(Judge), 692
Marie, 692
Samuel (S.), 238, 239, 242, 245, 248, 249, 399
Samuel (Judge), 922
HUMPHREY
Luther (Rev.), 504
Humphrey & Coleman, 436
HUMPHREYVILLE
_____(Mrs.), 386
HUNGERFORD
Mehitable, 898
HUNSBERGER
John B., 350
HUNSICKER
Magdaline, 840
HUNT
Edward, 350
George, 583
Thomas, 474, 601
HUNTER
Ed, 343
Frank, 254
John (Dr.), 723
John T., 724
Martha A., 724
Martha R. (Terboss), 724
Mary (Patton), 723
R., 505
Thomas (Dr.), 275, 476, 723
HUNTINGTON
Catharine M. (Richards), 691
Elizabeth, 692
Hezekiah, 218, 484
Jane (Simmons), 691
Lester, 344
Levi, 691
Peter R., 691
Sophia, 691
Thomas, 218, 484
HUNTLEY
A. O. (Dr.), 274
Alma, 341
Carter, 913
E. E., 913
Elnora O., 913
Eunice (Newton), 913
G. P., 703
George P., 341
John, 907
Mary E. (Cook), 913

HUNTLEY
Phoebe J., 907
Royal N., 913
Sarah M., 703
Viola E., 913
William A., 913
HUNTSMAN
Jane, 807, 864, 870
HURD
A. C., 535
Abigail C. (Brown), 775
Arthur E., 775
Clark S., 775
G. W., 775
Hiram, 775
Jennie E. (Pay), 775
Josephine (Olds), 775, 778
Louisa (Sherburn), 775
Martha J., 775
Wilson H., 775
HURLBUTT
Harriet, 450
Lydia (_____), 450
HURTY
J., 287
HUSONG
Hannah, 693
HUTCHINS
J. F., 535
HUTCHINSON
_____(?) (Mr.), 827
Margaret, 880
Hutchinson family, 829
HUTTINGER
Ambrose, 750
Anna, 750
Catharine, 750
Catharine (Eharte), 750
Frank, 750
Gregor, 750
Henry, 750
Louise, 750
Mary, 750
Mary (Feist), 750
Theresa, 750
Theresa (Vonderhart), 750
HYATT
A. H., 340
Aaron, 811, 841
Alonzo, 841, 873
Alonzo H., 811
Anna, 892
Bertha, 811
Carrie Inez, 841
Cyrus, 811
Flora, 811
Frank, 811, 841
George, 891
Gilbert, 841
Jane (Stone), 891
Jennie, 892
HYATT continued
John, 891
Laura, 811
Lorenzo, 841
M., 344
Mary (Main), 811, 873
Otis T., 891
Prudence (Ross), 811, 841
Rachel (Devereaux), 891
Roger, 841
Rosaltha, 841
Sarah, 841
Sarah (Mershon), 841
Sarah (Shaw), 891
Stephen M., 310, 312, 348
Valentine, 891
HYDE
Anson, 823
Barbara, 823
Barbara (Shank), 821
Betsey, 821
Catharine, 812
Henry, 807, 812, 821, 823
Maria, 807, 823
Maria (Baughman), 807
Mary, 823
Mary (Ashbaugh), 821, 823
Mary E., 822
Melissa, 823
Nancy, 823
Sarah (Johnson), 823
IHRIG
Christina, 904
INGERSOL
Alvan (Rev.), 505
Reuben, 614
INGHAM
Oliver, 627
INGRAHAM
Asa, 341
Elisha, 840
Henry L., 341
Ira, 617, 645, 646
Jonas D., 340
Lydia, 646
INMAN
Amanda, 565
C. C., 349, 565
Chloe, 799
Cyrus (Rev.), 756
Hannah, 762
John, 349, 565, 761
Matilda G., 843
Polly E. (Graves), 761
Rachel A., 761
Sarah (Rice), 800
Sophrona, 565
Sophronia (Robbins), 843
Stephen, 565, 843
Thomas E. (Rev.), 603
William, 800
INSTLE
William, 345
IRVIN
William, 310
ISABELL
Albert, 348
ISBELL
Amanda, 638
Amos, 638
I. C. (Dr.), 913
Isaac C. (Dr.), 260
James, 638
Job, 637, 639, 640
Lyman, 639, 640
ISHAM
Ida A. (Musser), 777
Isaac, 612
Mary (McCreary), 775
Matilda (Dickson), 775
S. W., 775
Truman. 775
William 777
ISRAEL
_____(Rev.), 646
IVES
L. D., 340
Rebecca, 715
JACKSON
_____(Mr.), 543
Benjamin (?), 801
Cornelia, 690
Electa (Miller)(?), 801
Hannah, 801
John, 201
Mary (Prentis), 690
O. M., 402
Orlo, 347
Raw, 201, 202
Robert, 690
W. E., 340
JACOBS
Caroline, 853
Eirene, 857
John 853, 857
Rebecca, 778
Sallie, 857
JAMES
Achsah, 712
Sabilla, 726
Thomas, 614
JAMESON
Nancy, 287
JAMISON
Elizabeth, 853
Samuel, 853
Sarah (Long), 853
JANES
Abbey P., 524
L. M., 524
Levi, 521, 522, 523
JAQUETH

JAQUETH continued
Rebecca, 875
JAQUITH
Jehial, 625
Rebecca, 899
JARVIS
George H., 340
George W., 355
JASON
John, 812
John, Jr., 507
Selinda A. (Lewis), 812
JAYNE
Walter P., 229
JEFFREY
John, 658
William, 658
JEFFREYS
William, 506, 657
JENKINS
Abiah, 826
Clarinda, 826
Margaret (North), 779
Polly A., 779
Solomon, 779
JENNE
A. S., 528, 869
Allison, 745
Ann Eliza, 745
Ansel S., 745
F. E. (female), 869
Fannie R., 745
Harvey, 745
James, 745
Margaret A., 745
Mary J., 745
Narcissa (Merrill), 745
Samantha M., 745
JEROME
Amasa (Rev.), 433
JEWITT
_____(Dr.), 270, 271
JOHN
Isaiah, 350
JOHNSON
_____, 723
_____(Mrs.), 380
_____(Rev.), 433
Abel, 448
Ann (Caughey), 812
Anna (Patterson), 780
Austin, 823
Benjamin, 597
Catharine (Kindeg), 812
Charles, 342
Daniel, 725, 800
David, 704
Dora E., 812
Eliza, 812, 907
Eliza Jane, 444
Elizabeth, 780
JOHNSON continued
Elizabeth (Crabtree), 725
Ensign, 342
Erastus, 780, 782
Franklin, 812
George, 816
H. C., 448
Hannah, 780
Harriet, 812
Hester, 765
J. A., 469
J. C., 686
J. C. (Hon.), 469
J. H., 859
J. J., 340
James, 812
James C., 212, 232, 233, 238, 250, 605, 606, 711, 812
James C. (Hon.), 724
James O., 767
Jane (Andrews), 812
John, 354, 812
John J., 812
Julia (Lindly), 767
Lorain, 800
Lucy, 812
Maria (Oviatt), 823
Mary A., 812
Mary A. (West), 782
Nathan P., 238
O. M. (Mrs.), 399
Parmelia, 779
Peter, 344
Phoebe, 812
Polly M., 768
Sarah, 823, 865
Sarah A. (Wideman), 859
Sheldon W., 241
Sherman, 780, 782
Vara (Packard), 816
Warren, 507
William (Rev.), 287, 290, 341, 625
William A., 780
William F., 812
Whiteside & Johnson, 704
JOHNSTON
John W., 348
Polly, 789
William (Dr.), 260
William S., 413
JOLINE
A. A., 503
Aaron A., 870
Eleanor, 578
Eleanor (Parsons), 870
Elizabeth J. (Lewis), 870
Henry, 870
Henry K., 491, 507, 571, 572
JOLINE continued
John, 870
JONES
_____, 628
_____(Dr.), 552
_____(Gen.), 740
_____(Miss), 473
A. P., 893
Adaline (Rogers), 893
B. D. (Rev.), 506
Carl Shurz, 893
Carrie B., 893
Chaplain (?), 893
Eleanor J., 893
Ella, 692
Elvira (Hossington), 893
Frank S., 893
Frank S. (Dr.), 274,692
H. (Rev.), 404, 433
Harriet E., 692
Isaac, 605, 899
J. H. (Rev.), 452
John, 615, 619
John S., 229, 692
Julia, 884, 893
L., 900
L. E. (Dr.), 747
Lora (Coy), 692
Marie (Humphreville), 692
Matilda, 782
Myra, 619
Nathan S., 354, 893
Orrie E. (Shaw), 900
Rachel, 770
Ruth, 837
Sylvanus, 603, 893
Sylvanus (Esq.), 884
T. L., 363
Thomas, 362, 402
W. H. H., 354
William H. H., 893
Willis C., 893
JORDAN
Abram, 835
Catharine (Carlton), 835
Ella M., 751
George W., 240, 242
John, 835
Mandana (Dustin), 805
Mary A. (Carlton), 835
Rhoda, 827
Robert, 805
William, 347, 576, 827
JOURDION
Cyrus D., 346
JOURDOIN
George W., 346
JOYNER

JOYNER continued
Orpha, 780
JUDSON
Charles, 845
Clara (Pickett)(Nickerson), 745
Cordelia (Branch), 856
H., 354
J., 345
J. R., 340
Lyman P., 346
Mary, 739
Mary (Moody), 845
Mary L., 746
Nelson, 74
S. F., 856
Silas, 354
W., 345
JUMP
Amos, 803
Clara (Cleveland), 803
KAPP
Elizabeth (Gish), 787
John, 787
John O., 788
Leah (Overholt), 788
Martin, 788
Michael, 787
Michael W., 788
Samuel S., 788
KARNEY
James (Col.), 763
KAST
George, 348
KATZMIER
Mary, 735
KAUFMAN
Daniel, 349
Frederica, 750
KECKLER
Alverna Alvira (Everhard), 710
Andrew, 710
KEELY
G. W. (Dr.), 684
KEESTER
Elizabeth, 820
KEHREN
Caroline (Hammon), 766
Catharine (Metzger), 766
Florine, 766
George L., 766
Laurent, 766
Theodore, 766
KELLER
Sarah, 735
KELLEY
_____(Allis), 798
Addie, 782
Alfred, 501
Betsey, 662
Francis, 344
KELLEY continued
Mat., 798
R. B., 339
KELLOGG
Cassius A., 343
Clarissa (Alvord), 772
Edwin, 343
Henry, 743
Hiram, 597
James, 345
John, Jr., 343
Joshua, 772
Martin, 218, 485
Mary A. (Brooker), 743
Noah, 491
Victoria C., 772
KELLUM
James (Rev.), 662
William (Rev.), 678
KELLY
Ezra, 843
Hannah, 843
KELSEA
O. O., 347
KELSEY
James, 348
O. O., 313
William, 674
Zenas, 634
KELSO
Sarah C., 709
KEMERY
Stephen, 344
William, 344
KEMMERY
St., 344
KEMP
Roney, 350
KENCH
Louisa, 876
KENDALL
Lucy, 688
KENDRICK
(E.) Elijah (Dr.), 258, 268, 712
KENNEDY
_____(Rev.), 409
Albert H., 766
Andrew, 766
Betsey A., 795
D. P., 354
Eleanor (Press), 787
Elizabeth (Hamilton), 766
George, 349
Hattie E., 766
Henry E., 339
Henry P., 766
Irving H., 766
John, 766, 787
Loretta E., 766
Lyman, 787
Mary E., 766
KENNEDY continued
Mary (Perkins), 766
Rebecca U., 787
Samuel, 787
Thomas, 667
Thomas A., 787
Ursula (Gramer), 787
Viola E., 766
William, 204, 241, 766
KENT
Abigail, 777
Harriet (Rickard),818
Jane, 808
John, 808
Roxie, 808
Ruthman, 818
Sarah, 808
Thankful (Sears),808
KENYON
Alfred M., 693
Amy (Clark), 692
Charles C., 692,693
Herman C., 693
John S., 693
Lucy (Gouldin), 693
Samuel, 692
KERR
_____(Rev.), 704
Mary E. (Whiteside), 704
KESSELMEIER
August, 348
KETCHUM
Nellie, 452
KETH
Chloe, 881
KEYES
Charles D., 776
Elias, 775
Elizabeth, 776
Elizabeth (Noble), 775
Ellen R., 776
Mary Ann (Swift), 775
Melissa, 776
Richard B. (R. B.), 343, 776
Rosetta, 773
KEYS
Mary Ann, 743
KEYSER
David, 344
KIBBE
Sarah, 749
KIDD
Francis, 353
Tompkins, 479
KIDDER
_____, 601
Benjamin, 502, 503, 597, 600, 603
Calvin, 602
Francis, 597

KIDDER continued
James, 597
Joseph, Jr., 597
Joseph, Sr., 597, 600
KIIHR
Louisa, 692
KILBURN
Mark, 534
KIMBALL
C. H., 346
Francis D., 233, 239, 290, 292
Frank, 253
L. H., 851
Sarah (Pierce), 851
KIME
Mary, 878
Sarah (_____), 878
KIMMEL
_____(Swagler), 888
Alvin, 888
KIMMICH
Frederick, 346
KINDEG
Catharine, 812
Catharine (Hyde), 812
Daniel, 812
David, 812
Flora, 812
George, 812
John, 812
Maria, 812
Priscilla, 812
KINDIG
Abram O., 349
Cosom H., 349
George W., 340
Harrison H., 349
John H., 341
William, 479
KINDY
Elizabeth, 887
KING
_____(Mr.), 398, 626
_____(Strong), 808
A., 890
Alfred, 339
Anna, 721, 857
Apollos, 820
Betsey (West)(Roberts),820
Charles E., 839
Christina (Allen), 897
Climena (Porter), 787
Cyrus, 287, 787
David, 404, 602
David Porter, 787
Deborah (Clark), 839
Edmund B., 240, 787
Elizabeth, 890
Esther (Matteson), 787
Eunice, 808
Harriet O. (Bennett), 787
KING continued
Hiram, 343
Homer, 452
Ida E., 787
J. W., 341
Joel (Capt.), 787
John W., 917
Jonathan, 345
Josh, 421
Julia A., 287
Lucinda, 838
Mary A., 787
Peter, 474
Philip, 214
Polly F. (Smith), 917
Rebecca (Nash), 890
Samuel, 839
Thomas, 626
William, 205, 808
King & Greene, 601
King and Gun land, 856
King & Gunn, 395
King & Shaffer, 395
King Iron Bridge Co., 779
KINGSBURY
Hiram C., 420, 421, 422
Jabez, 584
Persis, 584
KINGSBY
Ira, 507
KINNEY
A. D., 395
Alvaro, 798
Edwin, 342
Mary L. (Allis), 798
Matilda, 747
O. S., 507
Reuben, 602
S. E., 837
Sallie (Chase), 837
KINSMAN
_____(Mr.), 583
KINTNER
Christina, 904
Christina (Ihrig), 904
Jacob, 904
KIPLINGER
_____(Mr.), 858
KIRKLAND
Kirkland & Redway, 292
KIRKUM
George, 420, 432
Philemon, 420
Polly (_____), 432
KITCHEN
Ann M., 761
Ann M. (Andrews), 760
Christean, 760
Elizabeth, 760
Elizabeth (Dickason),761
Elmer Ellsworth, 761
Eve, 760
KITCHEN continued
Hannah, 760
Jacob, 760
James W., 761
Jeremiah, 760, 761
Moses, 760
Sarah L., 761
Silas, 760
Simon Peter, 760
Susan, 760
Thomas, 760
Willard, 761
Zachariah H., 761
KITTS
_____(Mr.), 827
KNAPP
Betsey, 737
Betsey (Hagerman), 737
Betsey (Lampson), 737
Catharine R., 737
Charles, 737
Charlie J., 737
Emery J., 737
Gilbert, 737
Harriet (Walker), 703
John B.,(J.B.), 517, 524, 737
Joseph, 737
Joseph L., 737
Mary, 737
Sally M. (Crawford),737
Sarah, 737
Zenas, 354, 737
KNIGHT
_____(Elder), 565
KNOWLES
J. (Rev.), 433
KNOWLTON
Julius, 540
KNOX
John, 340
KNUFF
Jacob, 212
KNUPP
Jacob, 468
KOONKLE
Mary, 797
KOONS
Adam, 663
Caroline, 764
KOPLIN
Abraham, 443
Christian, 443
Clara Belle, 712
Ella Letitia, 712
Mary (Long), 712
Mary (Simpson), 711
Reuben A., 712
William, 711
Koplin House, 712
KOPPES
_____(Mr.), 673

KOPPES continued
David, 341
John, 481
Koppes & Rickard, 673
KRAUSE
Anna C., 767
KRAVER
Jacob, 481
KREIDER
D., 200
M. Z., 503
KREMER
E. K., 433
John C., 433
Lydia, 433
KRIDER
Abraham, 350
Jacob E., 350
KRIEBLE
Joseph, 349
Noah, 349
Sarah, 908
KRIEDER
David B., 342
KRYDER
Calvin, 756
Charity (Coolman), 756
KUDER
Ada L., 894
Adam, 629, 893, 894
Barbara, 894
E. J., 342
Eli, 893
Esther (Pealer), 893
George, 893, 894
Jacob, 629
Marcia May, 894
Matilda (Woolford), 894
Sarah, 894
Sarah J. (Frank), 894
Susanna, 893
Sylvester, 893
Kuder Bros., 472
KULP
Elizabeth, 725
Elizabeth (Walker), 725
Gertrude, 788
Isaac, 725
Lovina, 725
Lydia (Naragang), 725
Mary Ann, 725
Rebecca, 725
Samuel, 350, 725
Sarah, 725
KUNITZ
Charles A., 346
KUNSTNER
Catharine, 691
KURTZ
Elizabeth, 447
LABARE
James, 346
LABARE continued
John W., 343
Leonard, 346
LACKEY
Joseph, 319, 353
LADD
L. W., 200
LAFLER
Agnes, 920
LAHR
Clara C., 717
LAIRD
Andrew, 480
LAMB
John, 793
Mary, 793
LAMPHEAR
Lodema, 773
Mercy, 769
LAMPMAN
_____(Mr.), 399, 674, 675
S. P., 400
LAMPSON
Achsah, 734, 738, 739, 740
Betsey, 737
Elizabeth, 446
Hiram, 524
R. M., 739
R. M., Sr., 516, 524
Richard, 523
Sarah, 523
LANCE
Abram J., 340
Byron, 769
C. P., 679
Christopher, 844
Clara (Lee), 844
Elizabeth, 719, 828, 859
Ezra H., 340
Frederic, 769
Henry, 854
J. J., 859
John, 346
Levi, 346
Lucinda (Lee), 854
Mahala J., 844
Martha (Sherman), 769
Mary E. (Wideman), 859
Mary L., 854
Orrin, 769
Sarah, 726, 756
William, 844
William O., 346
LANDERS
A., Jr., 524
A., Sr., 524
Aseph, 524
Benjamin, 524
Esther, 524
Lucy J., 524
Mary B., 524
LANDES
John, 785
Mary, 785
Sarah, 785
LANDON
James, 808
Sybil (Gridley), 808
LANE
Anna M., 820
Betsey A., 820
Chauncey, 820
Ebenezer, 245
Edwin, 820
Henry, 474
John, 820
Maria, 589
Sallie, 820
Samantha, 820
LANGDON
C., 363
LANGE
John, 828
LANGLEY
J. M., 524
LANPHEAR
_____(Mr.), 584
LATIMER
J. A., 600
Timothy R., 597
LAUGHLIN
William H., 343
LAUGHMAN
Henry, 657
LAUNDON
Baldwin, Laundon & Co., 693
LAUTENSCHLAEGER
Julia, 753
LAWRENCE
_____(Mr.), 653
John, 650
Orra, 707
V. P. (Rev.), 506
LEA
John, 679
LEACH
_____, 746
Benoni, 746
Byron B., 747
Carrie E., 747
Electa (Fitch), 693
Florence A., 693
Frank H., 693
H. A., 533
Harvey E., 747
Martha E. (Bradley), 747
Matilda (Kinney), 747
Miles, 746
O. N., 693
Orra L., 747
William, 345

LEACH continued
William E., 747
Willis E., 747
Fitch & Leach, 693
LEACOCK
Mary Ann, 707
Matilda C., 450
LEASHELLS
George L., 862
Susan (Andreas), 862
LEATHERAM
Jacob, 475
LEATHERMAN
John, 902
Sarah (Wideman), 902
LEAVET
Joseph, 347
LEE
_____(Mr.), 645, 818
Agnes (Lafler), 920
Aldisa (Squires), 726
Bertie, 726
Chester R., 726
Clara, 844
Cora B., 920
Cynthia, 872
David B., 921
Earnest, 726
Eleonora (Bowen), 726
Elizabeth, 921
Fitzhugh, 331
G. W., 343
George, 921
George P., 726
Gracie, 726
Henry, 726
Isaac B., 246
Jacob, 921
James, 921
Jessie, 921
John, 669, 677, 726, 844
John H., 921
Josiah, 920, 921
Judson, 726
Lillie G., 920
Lucene, 921
Lucinda, 854
Maranda R. (Tanner), 920
Oliver, 921
Phoebe, 921
Phoebe (Smith), 921
Richard, 726
Robert, 920
Rosa M., 920
Samuel (Rev.), 409
Sarah J., 920
Sarah (Lance), 726
William, 844
William A., 482
Lee & Rogers, 818
LEFFINGWELL
Evelyn, 678
LEFFINGWELL continued
Matthew, 669, 678
LEGGETT
M. D., 287
LEHMAN
D. V., 427
LEIBY
Gideon (G.), 344
LEISTER
Adam, 767
Anna C. (Krause), 767
Anton A., 767
Caroline, 767
Eliza, 767
Peter, 767
LEITER
John (Rev.), 481
S. B. (Rev.), 433
LELAND
Aaron, 469, 472, 473, 474, 482
C. R., 482
Charles, 342
John B., 473, 475, 476
Sophia, 722
LEMON
J. Jay, 292
LENDER
W. H., 339
LENDSAY
Hattie, 705
James 705
Sarah W. (Woodley), 705
LENEY
John O., 344
LEON
L., 399
Lewis, 690
Louis, 472
LEONARD
Alvira D., 813
Alvira (Weston), 813
Electa (Wadsworth), 813
Elizabeth, 825
Ezra, 812
Florence M., 713
George M., 813
George W., 713
James F., 241, 713
Malinda (Norman), 713
Mary M. (Slater), 813
Melissa (Young), 713
Roland, 713
Roxanna (Allis), 813
Truman, 813
Leonard & Harris, 395
LEVET
Charles, 346
LEWIS
_____(female), 875
Allan, 576
Andrew, 597, 875
LEWIS continued
Benjamin F., 349
Cecilia (Carlton), 864
Charles, 491, 507
Charles Foster, 812
Clara E. (Perin), 919
Cyrus, 812
Dan Ashley, 694
Dio, 283
Dolly, 812
Elisha, 807, 864, 870
Elisha (Mrs.), 812
Elizabeth J., 870
Elizabeth (Rogers), 812
Frank McS., 694
G. W. (Maj.). 693
George W. (G.W.), 239, 252, 327, 337, 347, 397
Harriet J., 812
Harry S., 812
Jane (Huntsman), 807, 864, 870
Jennie G., 694
L. A., 350
Lester Allen, 812
Lucinda, 751
Mary, 849
Mary E., 694
Mary F. (Ashley), 694
Philena, 807
Phoebe P. (Clark), 812
Sarah, 776
Selinda A., 812
Seth, 507, 799, 812
Shepherd E., 812
T. G., 606
William, 864
Lewis & Burton, 701
Lewis & Shepard, 701(2)
Blake, Woodward & Lewis, 694
LICEY
Alvan D. (A.D.), 238, 251, 473
Alvan D. (Hon.), 725
Catharine (Derstine), 725
Desdemona, 726
Ilzaide, 726
John, 725
John O., 726
Kate, 726
Martha (Wilson), 726
Woodward & Licey, 704
Woodward, Andrew & Licey, 704
LIDELL
Jeannette, 848
LIEW
Elizabeth, 769
LIFE

LIFE continued
Ann (Swinglehurst), 746
Arthur Helm, 746
Celestia, 746
Emily, 746
George, 746
Henry, 746
James, 746
John, 746
Mary Ann, 746
Mary (Bramley), 746
Richard, 746
Susan (Barefoot), 746
Swinglehurst, 746
William, 746
LIGGETT
Robert W., 335
LINCOLN
Joseph, 805
Mehitable, 805
LINDLEY
Ephraim (E.), 276, 520, 581, 582, 583, 585, 589
Francis, 339
George E., 339
Jacob, 432
LINDLY
Abia, 766
Ephraim, 766
Francis W., 767
George E., 767
Hattie M. (Stevens), 767
Jacob, 766
John W., 767
Julia, 767
Mary, 767
Mary (Crittenden), 767
Mindwell (Pond), 766
Nancy (Power), 766
Rachel, 767
LINDSLEY
_____ (Capt.), 756
Abel, 469
Benjamin, 224, 227, 228, 239, 246, 247
Zellar, 691
LINNELL
Clare (Partridge), 871
Hannah B. (Sampson), 871
Harry, 871
Joe, 878
Joseph W., 871
Joshua, 871
Joshua P., 871
Mabel, 871
Mary, 871
LINSEY
Sarah, 841
LITCHFIELD
Chloe (Keth), 881
Cynthia, 881
Israel, 881
LITTLEFIELD
O. (Rev.), 603
LIVINGSTON
Amos R., 392
LOCKART
E. L., 341
LOCKWOOD
Andrew, 767
Benjamin, 767
Burton M., 767
E. Webb, 767
Elizabeth (Webb), 767
Frank R., 767
Gertrude L., 767
Hannah M. (Finney), 767
Harley F., 767
Isaac, 767
Jesse L., 767
John A., 767
Josephine E., 767
Lena, 767
Maria J., 767
Maria Jane, 767
Marietta (Doolittle), 767
Mary E., 767
Mary J. (Moon), 767
Oliver F., 767
Rena, 767
Webb, 767
LOEHR
Loehr & Fretz, 476
LOGAN
Abigail, 697
Jane M., 876
Jennett (Conning), 876
Jennie (Nettleton), 697
John, 697
Laura (Sanford), 697
Laura Serene, 697
Mathew, 697
Robert, 876
S. B., 413
LONG
_____, 427
Adam, 476
Benjamin, 476
Christina, 900
Dave, 436
Eliza, 718, 897
Elizabeth (Lance) (Wideman), 828, 859
Elizabeth (Rasor), 712
Jacob, 349
John, 420, 902
John F., 481
John R., 712
Margaret, 902
Mary, 712
Nicholas, 420, 444
Philip, 605, 859
Phillip, 828
Sarah, 853
LONGLEY
Moses (Rev.), 481,505
LONGNAKER
Samuel, 342
LOOMIS
_____(Mrs.), 428
A. M., 857
Aaron, 354, 493
Aaron M., 872
Albert, 449
Alice M. (Spitzer),857
Alvin, 491, 492, 507
Amasa (Rev.), 276, 504
Anson, 507
Asher, 507
C., 343
Callista, 839
E. C., 872
E. G., 713
(E.H.) Edgar H., 449, 450
Edwin, 449
Elizabeth, 839
(E.G.) Erastus Gaylord, 363, 449, 452
F. R., 502, 508, 534
F. R. & Co., 882
Fidelia, 839
Finney R. (F.R.), 222, 238, 294, 338, 343, 872
Frank, 449
Harmony (Fobes), 839
Harvey J., 449
Issachar, 443
Joab, 612, 614
Joseph, 420, 421, 422, 427, 431, 443, 448, 872
Joseph F., 449
Julia, 426, 430, 449
Julia Ann, 839
Julia P., 839
L., 343
Lodemia(_____), 449
Loren, 750
Lorenzo A., 353
Lucy, 678
Lucy Ann (Greenly),871
May, 870
May C., 871
Melvin, 750
Michael, 507
Milo, 286, 494, 505, 506, 669, 678, 871
Milo R., 871
Milton, 839
Octavia, 839
Orin, Jr., 449
Orin, Sr., 420, 425, 437, 439, 447, 449
Oscar, 449

LOOMIS continued
Phebe, 750
Rhoda, 443
Robert, 750
Russell S., 839
Ruth (Davis), 750
Samantha, 619
Sherman, 241, 420, 421, 422, 426, 427, 428, 430, 432, 443, 449, 450
Susan (Richards), 871
T. G., 319, 338, 343, 351 (picture), 508, 509, 870, 882
Timothy G., 871
Truman, 750
Zilpah, 619
Loomis & Beach, 427
Loomis & Taylor, 883
LORING
_____(Mr.), 398
Elizabeth (Whelock), 687
Hattie, 702
LORK
A. R., 345
LOUGHRY
Helen (Clark), 689
James, 689
LOUTZENHEIZER
John, 443
LOUTZENHIZER
David, 630
LOVE
George, 674
J. S., 310
LOVEJOY
Anna, 770
Owen, 777
LOVELAND
Agnes, 693
Amy (Lowry), 693
Catharine (McGuire), 693
Charles, 693
Cora, 693
David, 693
Elmer H., 693
Emma, 693
Hattie P., 693
Hubert P., 693
Lucy, 693
Mary, 693
Newton W., 693
R. L., 693
LOVELESS
Sue, 719
LOW
Anthony, 638, 641, 642,909
E. B., 341
Grant, 286, 639, 640
Hamilton, 642, 690
Hiram, 642
J. W., 341
LOW continued
James, 341, 344
Leonia H., 690
Lovira, 793
Oliver, 344
Polly, 641
Rebecca, 646
Sallie, 765
Sarah, 911
Skene, 657
W. G., 341
LOWE
A. B., 343
Alexander, 346, 843
Anthony, 637
George, 843
George W., 347
James, 343, 843
James D., 346
Jane (Beatton), 843
John, 843
Mary (Parks), 843
Robert, 343, 843
Skeine, 843
Skene, 506
William 843
LOWERMAN
George, 625
Polly, 625
Susan, 625
LOWRY
Amy, 693
Catharine, 888
John, 888
Mary (Curtz), 888
Lowry & McClure, 292
LUCAS
Harry, 432
Martha, 678
Mary, 809
LUCE
Addison, 561
Erastus, 378, 396
Mary Ann, 867
LUGENBEEL
DeWitt C., 712
Ephraim, 712
Henry, 712
John, 712
John (Judge), 712
Lucretia, 712
Pamela (Poole), 712
Pinkney (Col.), 712
Sarah (Worman), 712
Susan C., 712
LUKE
L., 341
LUKINS
Maria, 452
LUM
Charles, 240, 250
LUMBARD
LUMBARD continued
Polly, 734
LUTTMAN
Sarah, 450
LUTZ
Curtis F., 354
D. E., 354
Sylvester, 354
LYLE
Joseph T., 350
LYMAN
_____(Capt.), 438
_____(Dr.), 730
Adaline, 702
Adelia, 446
Ardelia, 707
C. E. (Beach), 712
C. N. (Dr.), 258, 260, 272, 274, 275, 435, 436, 449, 712
Darius, 238
Elijah, 707
Emily Charlotte, 444, 449
George, 712
George (Capt.), 258, 420, 421, 422, 425, 427, 428, 429, 432, 444, 449
George (Mrs.), 449
Joseph, 608, 615
Margaret (Pope), 707
Ophelia (Cook), 712
Ophelia (Mrs.), 432
LYON
David, 721
Eva (Spitzer), 857
Harvey (Rev.), 286, 291
Horatio, 576
James, 697
Joel, 573, 575, 578
M., 198
Marcus, 825
Mehitable, 578
Nancy, 721
Nancy (Cotter), 721
Rhoda, 771
W. C., 857
William C., 342, 353
LYONS
Charles, 342
Eleanor, 900
Eliza Ann, 900
H. J., 340
Hugh, 900
Mary M., 900
Sarah (Moore), 900
Thomas M., 900
LYTLE
John, 430, 436, 629
Joseph, 629

LYTLE continued
Wilson, 629
MABRY
Edwin, 349
McALISTER
Martin, 343
McALMONT
John J. (Dr.), 270
McALPINE
Mary, 447
McARTHUR
Real, 238
McCABE
A. (Houghton), 846
Allen, 896
Andrew, 669
F., 342
G. A., 885
George, 846
George A., 846
Harriet (Morton), 896
Hattie A., 846
James, 846
John D., 846
Mary (Dickey), 885
Mary (Dicky), 846
Miles, 468
William, 354
William A., 846
McCARTNEY
Naomea, 796
McCAUGHEY
William, 433
McCAULEY
F. G., 299
McCLINTOCK
Orville, 343
McCLOUD
Anna (Wolcott), 914
Azubah, 914
Caroline, 914
Ella (Amerman), 914
Emeline, 914
George (Rev.), 646
Hannah, 646
Hannah (Holt), 914
Henry, 341, 914
John, 641, 646, 911, 914
John (Mrs.), 638
Louisa, 914
Melissa, 914
Robert, 616
Samuel, 641, 646, 914
McCLURE
A. H., 690
A. W., 400
Maria L., 684
N. H., 348
S. C., 292
Samuel (Judge), 228, 239, 248, 286, 602, 656
Samuel W., 289
McCLURE continued
McClure & Rounds, 400
McCOLLOUGH
Keziah, 901
McCOMB
Smith & McComb, 681
McCONKEY
_____(Mr.), 622
Delilah, 895
Samantha, 895
Samuel, 895
McCONNEL
B., 339
McCONNELL
A. R., 804
Abram, 814
Alexander R., 814
Alleta M., 814
Ann E., 814
B. O., 825
Chloe, 814
Edith, 814
Esther R., 814
Francis, 814
Hannah, 814
Harriet M. (Conkey), 814
Hugh, 814
Ida (Talbott), 825
J. B., 346
Jemima, 814
John, 284
John J., 814
Lenora, 814
Mary C. (Williams), 826
Mary (Russell), 814
Mary (Whitney), 827
N. M., 346
Orlando, 814
R. L., 346
Rebecca, 814
Robert, 826
Robert D., 814
S. H., 576, 827
Samuel, 814
Samuel H., 814
William, 342, 814
William W., 814
McCONOUGHEY
A. N. (Rev.), 505
McCOOK
G. W., 310
McCORMICK
_____(Mr.), 564
J. B., 295
John, 240
McCOY
_____, 436
B. F., 353
George D., 472
Henry A., 795
J. A., 462
James, 353
McCOY continued
John, 795
M. E. (Nixon), 795
Mary, 889
Minnie D., 795
Okie E., 795
Rebecca (Freeborn), 795
Samuel, 795
Samuel Ervine, 353
William, 349, 353, 795
Zada, 795
Zara, 795
McCRACKEN
Anna, 895
Frank, 895
Fred, 895
George, 895
Hannah (Byers), 895
Lizzie, 895
Polly (Gates), 895
Thomas, 895
W. B., 354
William, 895
McCRAG
Emiretta V. (Shaw),900
H., 900
McCREA
J. (John)(Rev.), 505, 603
McCREARY
_____(Mrs.), 618
Andrew, 775
Eliza, 775
Emma, 775
Hannah (Truman), 775
Louisa A. (Finch), 775
Margaret, 775
Martha, 866
Mary, 775
Peter, 775
Sarah, 775
McCREERY
Andrew, 615
McCUEN
G. W., 524
McCULLOUGH
A. (Rev.), 849
Andrew (Rev.), 564
Clara (Nye), 849
McCURDY
_____(Mr.), 583
Mary, 704
McDERMOTT
_____, 468
Julia, 715
Mary, 715
Thomas, 715
William, 342
McDONALD
Andrew, 669, 672
Curtis V., 788
Ila I., 788

McDONALD continued
Isabella, 848
John, 354, 672, 788
Mary, 765
Myron H., 788
Nancy, 846
Nancy J., 287
Rachel (Day), 788
Rodney C., 788
Sarah C. (Betz), 788
William L., 788
William U., 342, 354(2)
McDOODLE
W., 354
McDOUGALL
Alvira, 853
Dougall, 808, 853
Elliott, 346
Eunice (King)(Frost),808
Rosilla (Doane), 853
Sallie, 694
McDOWELL
_____(Mr.), 399
Abram I., 412
Bessie, 695
Elizabeth (Blake), 695
H. G. Blake, 695
Harry O., 695
Helen, 695
Helen M. (Blake), 695
J. T., 212
Kate, 695
O. H., 695
O. H. (Okie H.), 338, 347
R. M., 338, 407, 695(2)
Thomas Corwin, 695
McDowell Bros., 400, 402,695
McELHEIM
Elizabeth K., 708
Margaret (Aiken), 708
Thomas D'Armon, 708
McELHEINEY
Henry, 239
McELHINNY
F., 295
McELROY
James, 342, 473, 890
Jane, 890
Jane (Hallowell), 890
William, 890
McFADDEN
Mary M. (Lyons), 900
McFARLAND
Allen, 354
Benjamin, 354
Elsie A. (Codding), 907
Jane, 727
John, 524
Mary, 876
William, 354
McFARLIN
Almina, 623, 625
McFARLIN continued
C., 626
Charles, 622, 623, 625
Esther, 623
Irena, 625
Malinda, 622
Mervina, 623
Moses, 623
Reuben, 623
Wilson, 623
McGALLIARD
James, 447, 450
John, 450
William, 450
McGLENNEN
Joseph, 212
McGOON
Patty (Conant), 771
McGRAW
Annie, 749
McGREGOR
_____(Mr.), 624
John, 263, 265, 286, 291, 294, 428, 626
McGregor's Academy, 710
McGUIRE
Catharine, 693
McILVANE
_____(Bishop), 409
McINTIRE
Ann, 845
Anson E., 343
Hugh, 845
Jane, 845
Lydia, 845
Lydia (Thomas), 845
Maria; 845
Mary, 845
Nancy, 845
Rebecca, 845
McINTOSH
J. B., 331
L. W. (Dr.), 270, 272
McINTYRE
_____(Rev.), 508
Augustus, 348
Charles E., 347
E. O. (Rev.), 506
G. D., 348
McKAY
Sarah A. (Randall), 855
McKEE
James, 344
McKENSIE
E. R. (Dr.), 271, 535
McKENZIE
Alexander, 747
Edward R. (Dr.), 747
McKINSTREY
Emily K., 706
McLANE
John, 245
McLAUGHLIN
William, 505
McLEAN
_____(Dr.), 688
McMAHON
James, 646
McMICKEN
A., 809
Lydia (Garver), 809
McMILLAN
Ada A., 904
James, 310
McMILLEN
James, 906
McMULLEN
_____(Mr.), 401
David, 342, 476
McNEAL
Daniel, 354
McNEIL
Isaac, 896
Lois, 896
Lois (Baldwin), 896
McPHERSON
Catharine, 901
McQUAY
George, 507
McQUEEN
A. J., 535
McVICKER
Melinda (Shoemaker), 824
McWILLIAMS
Mary, 749
MACE
Polly, 782
MACGUIRE
Francis, 341
MACHAN
Hester (Carlin), 876
Jane, 875
Robert, 875
MACK
Alexander, 578, 664
Delia (Reynolds) (Richards), 847
Eliza (Ruscal), 847
Florinda (Hickox), 847
Frances, 847
Frank, 894
Gurdon, 847
Gurdon A., 847
H. H., 289, 625
Henry, 847
Mary (Gillet), 847
Miles, 346, 847
Sarah, 899
Sarah (Kuder), 894
Sarah M., 847
William A., 847
MADOLE
Ed, 347

MAHAN
Wilson, 241
MAHLEY
Henry, 345
MAIN
A., Jr., 340
Alexander, 807, 811, 873
Allen C., 807
Elizabeth, 807, 811, 873
Elizabeth (Wilson), 873
Elma E. (Coulter), 807
Henry, 873
J. F., 345
John, 340, 873
Margaret Ann, 873
Margaret (Reed), 873
Mary, 811, 873
Merib A. (Mihills), 872
William, 872, 873
MAINE
Nelson, 345
Perry, 345
MALEY
_____(Mr.), 547
C. R., 346
H. A., 346
MALK
W. A., 562
MALLARD
John, 804
Nancy, 804
MALLET
Dan, 748
Daniel, 634
David, 540
Henry, Jr., 540
Henry, Sr., 539
John, 540
MALLORY
Charles, 599
Clarissa, 599
Eber, 596, 597, 604
Henry Thorndyke, 597
(H.) Hiram, 345, 354
Jemima, 597
Mary, 903
Mary Ann, 865
W. A., 345
MALLOT
John, 345
MANCHESTER
_____(Boyce), 836
Elias, 836
Sarah, 836, 842
MANDEVILLE
H. (Prof.), 288
MANN
L. R. (Lewis R.), 347, 392
William R., 347
MANNING
Ebenezer, 310, 312, 348
Hiram H., 347
MANNING continued
J. (Rev.), 603
John, 633
Josephine, 408
Walter J., 347
MANSFIELD
John, 354
William C., 354
MANTZ
Cassius C., 696
Charlie A., 696
Corydon F., 696
F. R., 695
Frank, 806
Franklin R. (F.R.), 240, 340, 576
J. W., 754
Joseph, 696
Phillip, 695
Phoebe J. (Edson), 696,806
Sarah K. (Betz), 754
MANTZE
Jacob, 556
MANVILLE
C. H., 346
MARCELUS
Amelia, 778
Esther (Hall), 778
John, 778
MARKS
Mary (McCurdy), 704
Samuel J., 704
William, 342
William I., 704
MARQUITT
James, 339
John A., 342
Martin H., 343
MARSH
_____(Mr.), 377, 380,383
Abijah, 378, 384
Amy, 817, 868
Anson, 507
Asa, 541
Betsey, 868
Clarissa, 556, 565
Clement, 389
Elezar, 751
Elizabeth, 762
Elmer, 751
Ephraim, 815
Franklin, 751
Freeman, 389
Hannah (Inman), 762
Hannah (Simon), 815
Hepzibah (Brainard), 751
Irvin J., 751
Jacob, 378
John, 750
John A., 762
John G., 344
John Orison, 762
MARSH continued
John P., 555, 556, 557, 559, 560, 561, 562, 564, 565, 762
John P. (Mrs.), 563
Laura, 491
Lloyd A., 344
Lydia, 378, 379, 383
Maria, 762
Martha (Murray), 762
Mary, 749, 751
Mercy, 815
Nathan, 491
Orson, 558, 560, 565
Rufus C., 344
Sallie, 882
Sallie E. (Webster), 751
Sally A., 565
Samuel, 559
Samuel P., 762
Sarah, 882
MARSHALL
Albert, 768
Clara E. (Oakley), 768
Humphrey, 320
Richard, 597, 599, 600
Marshall & Trowbridge (Drs.), 265
MARTIN
Abner, 543,544, 591
Agnes (Vaughn), 845
Allen W., 844
Andrew, 845
Ann (McIntire), 845
Ariel M., 686
Asa, 686
Augusta A., 686
Betsey, 752
Charlotte (Garver), 809
Clara A., 844
Daniel, 809
Emeline (Fretz), 840
Francis M., 807
Frank M., 844
Harriet E., 844
Henrietta, 845
Henry, 354
J. F., 482
J. M., 692
James, 669, 686
James W., 844
Jane, 729
Jane (McIntire), 845
Jirah, 686
John, 340, 473, 843, 845
Joseph, 840
Mahala J. (Lance),844
Malvina M., 686
Maria (McIntire), 845

MARTIN continued
Nancy (Vaughn), 843
Nancy (Wetherbee), 686
Philena J. (Fellows), 807
R. L., 340
Robert, 845
Thomas S., 843
Violet I., 844
William J., 844
Martin farm, 685
MASON
Caroline, 688
Elisha, 688
Ellen J., 695
Ezra, 695
Ezra A., 695
F. H., 363
J. S., 694
Jesse, 410
Joe, 776
John, 921
Joshua S. (J.S.), 346, 413
Lucy (Seymour), 695
Mary, 908
Mary (Allen), 695
Peleg, 418
Sophronia, 765
MASSEY
William M., 343
MATES
Peter, 344
T., 344
MATHER
James, 512
Samuel, 512
Thomas, 512
MATHESON
Sallie, 799
MATHEWS
William, 345
MATHEWSON
Emily, 754
MATT
Felix, 345
Wendel, 345
MATTESON
A., 399, 400
Catharine (Maydole), 727
Charles F., 727
Claude L., 727
Cyrus, 727
David M., 727
Esther, 787
H. E., 287, 727, 891
Halsey H., 727
Ida M., 727
Mary, 727
Mary or May (Hulburt), 727, 891
V. Clifford, 727
MATTHEWS
Maurice, 768
MATTINGER
Emanuel, 353
MATTINGLY
Ellen R. (Keyes), 776
James, 776
MATTISON
Elizabeth, 662
John, 534
MAXON
Martha (Stroup), 824
William, 824
MAY
John, 795
L., 633
Sally, 728
Susannah, 795
MAYDOLE
Catharine, 727
MAYER
Frederika, 735
Jonathan, 344
MAYTHAM
Ann, 846
Catherine (Guckian), 846
Charles, 846
Daniel, 845
Edward, 845, 846
Elizabeth (Hopkins), 845
George, 845
James, 845
John, 845, 846
Mary, 846
Thomas, 845, 846
William, 846
MAYTHAN
John, 669
MEACH
_____(Mr.), 640
MEAD
Adelaide (Allen), 682
Albert, 857
Charles C., 721
Emma (Rinder), 895
Ezra, 895
Ezra M., 895
H. T., 682
John, 603, 669
Mary E., 721
Nancy (Lyon), 721
Sarah (Branch), 857
Whitman, 239, 240, 252
William H., 239
MEANS
George B., 413
MELLICH
Harriet, 796
MERRICK
O., 345
MERRILL
Cyrena (Dustin), 805
Narcissa, 745
P., 805
MERRIMAN
Elmira S., 701
Fanny (Caswell), 734
Nathaniel, 734
MERRITT
Atwood, 350
Daniel, 669
Esther, 909
George, 342
MERRY
C., 343
Curtis, 354
MERRYFIELD
Lucinda, 868
MERRYMAN
_____(Mr.), 548
MERSHON
Aaron, 841
Sarah, 841
Sarah (Linsey), 841
MERTON
Andrew H., 795
Arthur M., 795
Belinda, 795
Catharine, 795
Charles B., 795
Clara A., 795
Edward M., 795
Florence R., 795
Gertrude A., 795
Henry G., 350, 795
Irene M., 795
Jacob, 795
John S., 795
Margaret A., 795
Mary, 795
Mary (Smith), 795
Oliver P., 795
Susannah (May), 795
T. C., 795
Theodore C., 349
Walter S., 795
MERWIN
Ben, 559
MESHLER
Lydia (Garver), 809
Meno, 809
MESMER
Charles J., 252
MESSMER
Charles J., 750
George, 340, 350
George F., 750
Mary (Bay), 750
METLIN
Jane J., 711
METZGER
Catharine, 766
Charles Edward, 750
Charles M., 750
Sophia E.(Seffner),750

METZGER continued
Timothy, 347
MEYER
Catharine, 794
Simon, 794
MEYERS
P., 345
MIERS
Peter, 345
MIHILLS
Alice, 872
Amanda, 872
Caroline (Frost), 872
Charlotte, 872
Darius, 872
Elizabeth R. (Brinker),872
Ida M., 872
Lee K., 872
Lyman, 499
Lyman U., 872
M. A., 343
M. E., 869
Mary E., 872
Merib A., 872
Merick A., 872
Moses, 872
Moses A., 872
Norris, 872
Sylvester, 872
Uriah, 872
Washington, 872
William L., 872
Harris & Mihills, 869
MILES
A., 412
Archibald (A.), 499, 547, 591, 592, 617
Lucia, 846
Timothy, 846
Miles & Lawrence, 548
MILL
E., 363
MILLARD
Thomas E., 524
MILLER
_____(female), 824
_____(Mr.), 290
A. J., 202
Aaron, 450
Abbylonia (Dechand), 686
Adaline (Bowman), 834
Alonzo, 338
Alonzo H., 349, 761
Alvin D., 350
Ann M., 738
Ann (Poolly), 737
Arethusa H., 776
Betsey A., 776
Caroline, 728
Catherine, 450
Celia (Wheeler), 776, 783
MILLER continued
Charles, 761
Charles E., 761
Clayton Forest , 727
Clyde, 761
Cordelia M., 776
D. F., 348
David, 450, 809
David A., 738
Deborah, 694
Dennis, 663
E., 343
E. E. (female), 686
Ed, 818
Edwin J., 726
Edwin R., 761
Electa, 801
Electa R., 738
Elizabeth, 880(2)
Elizabeth A., 918
Elizabeth (App), 726(2)
Emeline (Greisemer), 727
Emma (Dix), 728
Emma E., 761
Frank D., 776
Frank I., 761
George, 348, 438, 450, 663
George E., 346, 847
George F., 834
George Franklin, 727
George W., 761
H. F. (Rev.), 506
H. N., 508
Harriet, 450
Harvey T., 776
Henrietta, 776
Henry, 346
Hiram B., 594, 614, 617, 776
Isaac Gilbert, 727
J., 343
J. C. (Dr.), 274
J. P., 400, 401
Jacob, 200, 422, 426, 428 438, 449, 450, 671, 679, 686, 726, 728
Jacob A., 346
Jake, 421
James, 344
James T., 344
John, 345, 349, 450, 657, 658, 663
John F., 694
John H., 761
John L., 346
John T., 738
Joseph H., 726
L. A., 340
Laura M., 738
Laura (Rasor), 726
Lecta E., 761
MILLER continued
Lillian, 761
Lizzie M., 738
Lora (Clark), 694
Louisa (Clara), 737
Lucia (Moulton), 847
Lyman, 614, 776, 783
Maria (Deming), 776
Marietta, 694
Mary, 450, 706, 791
Mattie, 738
Nathan, 344
Norman, 347
Olive, 783
Orlando, 761
Peter, 346
Rachel A., 761
Rachel A. (Inman), 761
Robert, 737
Robert W. C., 737
Sally, 728
Sally (May), 728
Samuel, 241, 443, 481, 722, 726(2), 761
Sarah (Garver), 809
Sarah H. (Clark), 737
Sherman L., 776
Solomon, 657, 658
Susan, 450, 735
Susanna (Rice), 761
Susie B., 738
Thomas, 737
William, 201, 344
Miller & Bowman, 674
MILLINGTON
Charles H., 340, 346
MILLS
_____(Dr.), 235,267
Amoret (Bates), 713
Augustus, 420, 430, 432, 450
Augustus (Mrs.), 450
Azor R., 450
Charles P., 450
Corel H., 795
(C. Curtis) Cyrus Curtis, 420, 450
Cyrus N., 795
D. (Capt.), 391
Daniel (D.), 340, 344
Ebenezer, 795
Ebenezer R., 795
Edgar, 713
Editha, 445
Fenel W., 795
Flora E., 795
Frank, 241, 450, 713
Fred P., 713
Gus, 421
Harry, 421, 713
Harry A., 420, 450

MILLS continued
Henry A., 183, 351, 450
Ira H., 450
Jesse C. (Dr.), 254, 266
John L., 450
Julia A., 450
Julia A. (Grotz), 713
Julia M., 449, 450
L. G., 353
Leroy, 795
Lucretia, 795
Lucretia (Hinman), 795
Lucy A., (Newton), 795
Luman G., 450
Luman P., 420, 436, 450
Lurilla, 450
Margaret, 450
Margaret J., 449
Martha, 450
Martha (_____), 432, 450
Mattie, 713
Mira (Beswick), 795
N. W., 345
Nancy, 450
Philecta E., 450, 453
Philo P., 420, 450, 713
R. W., 629
Reuel W., 795
Sally M., 795
Sylvia, 450
William, 420, 450
William D., 450
MINER
A., 200
A. G., 855
Asa, 894
E. F., 873
Emily C., 894
Helen M., 894
Jane (Shaw), 855
Lucy (Munson), 873
Nathan, 894
Rosetta (Stanford), 894
Ruth (Barrass), 894
W. Henry, 347
MINNS
Cecilia, 874
David, 873
E. W., 498, 506, 509
Edward, 873, 874, 878
Edward R., 874
Emeline, 874
Eva L., 874
Helen F. (Brown), 874
Loua E., 874
Margaret, 874, 878
Margaret (Dunt), 873
Mary Ann, 874
Nelson, 874
Orpha R., 874
Rachel (Norton), 874
MINNS continued
Russell, 874
Russell E., 874
Sarah P., 874
MINOR
_____(Dr.), 714
Anna or Annie, 714
E. C., 745
Frederick, 347
Sarah E. (Nickerson), 745
MITCHELL
A. M., 310
MOFFATT
Lemuel, 670
Samuel, 670
MOFFET
Sarah, 700
MOFFETT
Robert, 619
MOFFITT
William, 205
MOHLER
John, 875
Sevilla, 875
Susan, 875
MOHN
Fritz, 350
MOHNEY
Jonathan, 342
MOLOCK
Lewis, 737
MONOSMITH
Joseph, 345, 354
S., 345
MONROE
James, 234, 238, 358
Jonathan, 805
Lucy, 805
Nancy, 654
MONTGOMERY
H. A., 342
Jerry, 342
John, 482
John B., 342
Richard, 342
MONTZ
John, 346
MOODY
_____, 844
_____(female), 855
Abigail, 844
Archer N., 814
Celestia A. (Packard), 814
Charles, 844
Cynthia (Brown), 814
D. L., 844
Daniel, 844
E. S., 813
Ebenezer, 844
Ebenezer S., 844
Ellen (Clapp), 802
MOODY continued
Ete, 421
George, 844, 845
George C., 340, 346
Harriet, 845
Harvey, 844
Henry, 832, 845
Ida, 844
Ida F. (Buchanan), 832
Ira, 421
John, 845
Julia, 446
Lewis, 844
Lucy, 844
Lucy (Wood), 844
Maria (Ross), 845
Mary, 845
Milo D.(M.D.), 813
Silas, 802, 845
Solon, 845
(S.D.) Solon D., 340, 346
Watson, 844
William, 832
William (Rev.), 497, 576, 678, 844
MOON
Alice (Barnett), 914
C., 829
DeLos, 345
Dora M., 914
Dorcas (Page), 914
E., 829
Frank, 345
Frank P., 914
Harriet, 914
Lena D., 915
Maria, 914
Mark H., 915
Martha, 914
Mary J., 767
Mary (Young), 829
Melissa (Young), 829
Moses, 914
Page, 914
Parthenia (Willits), 914
MOORE
_____(Capt.), 310
_____(Mr.), 378, 383, 907
Abraham, 354
Amer, 467
Catharine, 755
Catherine (Hanour), 879
Charity, 498
E. J., 876
Elizabeth, 879
Elmira, 792
Francis, 879

MOORE continued
Franklin, 345
Ida (Bowman), 683
J. W., 563
Jacob, 467
James, 238, 241, 377, 378, 385, 500, 527
Lawrence, 646
Lydia, 887
Mary, 646
Matilda (Park), 876
Sarah, 900
W. S., 503
Walter, 524
William, 464
William F., 241, 251, 669
Moore & Stevens, 385
MORE
A. P., 796
Andrew B., 796
Augusta, 796
Cornelia, 796
Cornelia A., 796
Eleanor H., 796
Eliza T., 796
Henry H., 796
John F., 796
Lawrence 791, 795
Lawrence W., 796
Martha, 625
Martha J., 796
Martha W. (Boggs), 796
Mary A., 791
May (Beid), 795
May R., 796
Peter A., 622, 795
Thomas W., 796
MOREHOUSE
C. S., 345
MOREY
_____(Rev.), 662
MORGAN
_____, 787
Adaline, 813
Alice (Sheldon), 813
Delilah (Sanford), 813
E. P., 363
Elijah, 813, 877
Evalaide, 813
G. W., 310, 475
George, 813
Harriet, 813
Hiram, 813
James (?), 813
John, 851, 897
Lucinda, 886
Lydia, 813
Orlow, 813
Orville, 813
P. A. (female), 876, 877
Phoebe A., 813
MORGAN continued
Polly (Strong), 813, 877
Morgan, Root & Co., 701
MORRELL
John, 393
MORRIS
_____(Bishop in M.E. Church), 884
George, 777
John, 651
Rebecca (Waltman),777
Rowena, 777
MORRISON
H., 673
William H., 349
MORROW
Jeremiah (Gov.), 849
MORSE
B., 701
Friend, 655
Isaac, 640
J. G. (Dr.), 254, 255, 267
Lucinda, 655
Lucy, 655
O. P., 349
Sipher & Morse, 701
MORTON
Abraham, 240, 251
Alexander H., 767
Alma, 767
Benjamin P., 597
Bradley C., 767
Charlotte, 896
Delilah (McConkey), 895
Edwin L., 339
Ellen, 767
Emma, 767
Fannie, 895
Fanny, 597
Frank, 767, 896
George, 896
Harriet, 896
Harriet (Hall), 767
Jane, 597
Jane (_____)(Hickeard),896
Jane (Oliver), 895
John J., 597, 598, 895
John W., 767
Johnnie, 896
L. L., 339, 355
Lena, 767
Lucy, 767
Marcus, 767
Mary , 767(2)
Mary A. (Collyer), 767
Mary (Frary), 767
Oliver, 594 (picture), 597, 602, 606, 895
Omri, 767
Reuben, 767
Richard (Dr.), 597
MORTON continued
Sarah (Beaham), 767
Selecta (Carpenter),767
Simeon, 767
Sybil (Graves), 767
MOSES
Abigail (Brown), 891
Betsey, 727, 891
Lucian, 452
Rufus, 530, 533
Thomas, 891
MOSS
Frederick T., 346, 354
MOTT
_____(Mr.), 378, 638
Ezekiel, 637
John, 345
Polly, 782
MOULTON
Adaline, 834
Cynthia M., 847
Earl, 846
Earl (Esq.), 834
Earle, 238, 240, 669, 674, 675, 678
Eliza M., 847
Eliza (Waltz), 847,860
Esther (Stanley), 847
Louisa A., 847
Lucia, 847
Lucia (Miles), 846
Olivia E., 847
W. E., 860
William, 846
William E., 346, 670, 847
MOWERY
John, 354
MOYER
Deliah, 865
Gabriel, 661, 865
Hannah (Andrews), 865
Israel, 344
Susannah, 717
MUDAMAN
Elder, 410
MULLER
See Miller, 687
MUNGER
E., 512
P. E. (Dr.), 255, 269, 398, 400
W. W., 338, 348
MUNN
E. D., 701
MUNROE
Lewis W., 348
MUNSON
Abigail, 742, 872
Albert, 238, 239, 242 (picture), 252, 337,

MUNSON continued
Albert (continued), 397,482
Albert or Allen(?)(Hon.),696
Altha J., 873
Cephas, 873
Cora E., 696
DeWitt, 873
Ebenezer, 494
Elizabeth, 873
Emily (Rogers), 872
Emma, 873
Ezra, 873
F., 344
George, 235
George R., 348
Harmon, 379
Harriet (Easton), 696
Henry, 873
Henry D., 872
Herman C., 873
Isaac, 873
Jacob, 466
Jane (Hughes), 873
John, 507
John N., 349
Lucy, 873
Lyman, 461, 464, 465, 482, 696
Lyman E., 696
Maria, 873
Maria (Stockwell), 872
Mary, 689
Mary (Cutler), 873
Matie, 873
Nancy (Porter), 696
Perry, 872
Polly, 873
Rebecca (Dawson), 872
S. C., 508
Samuel C., 873
Samuel R., 507, 872
Sophronia, 873
Timothy, 491, 507, 872
Vernon, 873
Colborn & Munson, 696
MUNTZ
Charles, 345
MURDOCK
Milton, 340
MURPHY
Francis, 284
Kate S., 747
MURRAY
_____(Dr.), 399
John, 353, 563, 798
John C. (Squire), 762
L. S. (Dr.), 274
Martha, 762
Sallie (Allis), 798
MUSSER
Catherine (Hanour)(Moore),879
D. O., 342
MUSSER continued
Daniel, 338
Daniel O., 777
David, 777, 915
Ellen, 915
Esther F. (Canfield), 777
Florence, 777
George, 345
Ida A., 777
John, 619, 777
John P., 879
Jonathan, 915
Mary (Reed), 915
Nancy M. (Wait), 777
Polly (Reed), 777
Sophia (Randall), 915
William A., 777
MUSSEY
R. D. (Dr.), 264
MUSSLEMAN
Henry B., 353
MUSSON
George, 619
MYER
Myer Hotel, 865
MYERS
Barbara, 810
C. B., 355
Christian, 810
Christina, 810
Christina (Gottsshall),810
David, 564
E., 344
Elijah, 482
Elizabeth, 810
Isaac, 810
John, 810
Magdaline, 810
Margaret, 810
Mary A., 810
Rachel, 447
Myers & Leatherman, 428
NAFZKER
Josiah, 501
NAIRN
Catharine (Rupley), 848
Duncan, 804, 848
Isabella (McDonald), 848
Jeannette (Lidell), 848
John, 848
William, 848
NARAGANG
Lydia, 725
NASAL
Jacob, 663
NASH
Experience (Clark), 890
M. Irvine, 240
Rebecca, 890
NAYLOR
Henry P., 353
NEAD
NEAD continued
G. W., 411
NEAL
Samuel, 658
Neal & Co., 301
NEAR
Mary, 770
NEEDHAM
_____(Mr.), 843
Phineas, 669
NEFF
Fred, 345
NEIL
Ann (Russell), 704
Jane, 704
NELAS
Catharine, 818
NELSON
A. J., 341
George, 878
Jane, 901
Julia (Ritchey), 878
Luther, 806
Sallie, 806
Sallie (Hall), 806
NESMITH
John, 421, 428, 628
NETTLETON
Austin, 348
Austin G., 697
Austria, 697
B. Franklin, 697
Bertha Serene, 697
Carrie, 738
Charles, 738
Charlotte (Buckingham), 738
Clark, 738
Daniel, 696, 697, 738
David, 378, 381
Derwin, 738
Edward W., 697
Edwin, 697
Ellen N. (Wadsworth), 697
Eunice (Baldwin), 696, 697
Fanny (Baird), 738
Frank, 738
Harmon, 738
Hattie W., 697
Hubert, 697
James, 738
Jennie, 697
Julia (Baldwin), 696
L. B., 404
L. D., 738
Laura Helen, 697
Laura Sarah, 697
Laura Serene (Logan), 697
Lewis B., 696

NETTLETON continued
Mary, 738
Mary (Pritchard), 738
Matthew Erskine, 697
May (Holcomb), 738
Nathan, 286, 697
Nathan B., 347
Nathaniel, 233
Noble, 738
Pearlie Ellen, 697
Polly (Clark), 738
Ursula Eusebia, 697
Warren F., 697
Willie, 738
Winthrop, 738
NEWBERRY
_____(Dr.), 275
Henry, 728
Roger, 455
NEWCOMB
Ann, 450
Elder, 421
Hannah, 445, 450
James, 429, 450
Margaret, 450
Matilda, 432, 450, 709
Obadiah, 432, 445, 450
Obadiah (Mrs.), 450
Satira, 432
Statira, 450
Susan, 450, 451
NEWELL
D. R., 344
NEWGENT
Patrick, 339
NEWINS
James, 348
NEWMAN
Edward, 353
N., 848
Sarah M. (Mack), 848
NEWTON
A. G., 660
Addie C., 751
Allie R., 777
C. A., 535
Charles H., 751
Debbie F. (Beebe), 751
Dell, 777
Earnest J., 777
Elizabeth, 774
Emery C., 345
Eunice, 913
Gertie S., 777
Gertrude I., 777
Hollis, 546, 751
J., 410
James P., 777
James R., 241
John, 231, 238, 239, 246
Lucy A., 795
NEWTON continued
Mary E. (Adams), 681
Mary E. (Thomas), 751
Mathew, 771, 777
May, 777
Minnie, 777
Obadiah, 546
Relief (Straight), 771,777
Rowena (Morris), 777
Sarah A. (Oviatt), 777
Sarah M., 771
Solomon G., 777
Stephen M., 777
William H., 751
NICE
William H., 353
NICELY
Joseph H., 348
NICHOLAS
Peter, 342
NICHOLDS
Lucy, 803
Simeon, 803
NICHOLLS
Charles, 349
Henry, 350
Norman, 535
Thomas Y., 348
NICHOLS
Albert, 349
Betsey (_____), 655
Charles, 349
Daniel, 349
Dorcas, 781
Elizabeth (House), 842
Ella, 781
George, 349
Harrison, 349
Henry, 349
J. W., 340
John, 349, 655
Lyman C., 346
Margaret A., 754
Mary (House), 842
Merit, 242
Nathaniel, 781
Perry C., 349
U., 842
W., 842
Washington, 655
NICKERSON
A. H. (Capt.), 755
Alice (_____), 336
Almira, 536
Azor H., 345
B. F., 345
Benjamin F., 745
Clara (Pickett), 745
Cornelia C., 745
D., 527
Hattie M., 737
NICKERSON continued
Jane A., 745
L., 345
N., 345
O., 527
Orville, 745
Sarah E., 745
Stephen, 845
William, 345
NICKSON
Lury J. (Brooker),743
William, 743
NIHUFF
Nathan S., 354
NISBETT
_____(female), 552
NIXON
Catharine, 795
Charles, 795
M. E. (female), 795
NOAH
George E., 828
Mary L. (Whitman),828
NOBLE
Elizabeth, 775
G. W., 412, 535, 548
Henry K., 241
Horace, 597
Melissa E., 751
Moses, 461, 462, 463, 482, 597
Noble & Johnson, 548
NOBLES
_____(Capt.), 743
NORMAN
_____(Col.), 421
Malinda, 713
NORTH
Lemuel, 420, 421, 428, 432, 450
Margaret, 779
NORTHROP
_____(Deacon), 410
_____(Gen.), 697
_____(Mr.), 669
Betsey, 380
Charity, 390
Cornelius, 619
Eliza, 380, 386, 389
Joseph, 379, 384, 385, 390, 582
Mary, 380, 619
Morris, 380
Nira B., 380, 382
NORTHRUP
Duthan (Gen.), 230, 238, 286, 362, 379, 380, 395
Merritt, 340, 346
N. B., 256, 283, 379, 390

NORTON
_____, 425
_____(Judge), 418
Aaron, 238
Albert Foster, 849
Alice E., 849
Almond F., 344
Anna A., 896
B. B., 896, 899
C. W., 903
Charles, 896
Charles E., 849
Clara E., 849, 874
Clarence S., 874
Clarissa (Rogers), 896, 899
David, 354, 476, 896
Delos, 476
E. A., 481
E. M., 600
Emily (Ward), 896
Eva M., 874
George, 354
George B., 896
George L., 874
Hugh, 863
Ida C., 896, 899(?)
Ira D., 849
Jane, 863
John, 848
John A., 849
Lauren D., 896
Lois (McNeil), 896
Mary (Collier), 903
Mary Jane (Berge), 874
Miles, 597, 600, 896
Rachel, 498, 874
Richard, 848, 874(2)
S., 345
Samuel, 848, 874, 896
Sarah, 878
Sarah J., 874
Sarah (Richardson), 848, 874(2)
Sarah (Winters), 848
Norton & Adams, 488
NOYES
_____(Rev.), 524
F. J., 341
Harriet, 480
Henry, 480
Martha, 480
Varnum (Rev.), 469, 480, 505, 506, 679, 708
Vernon (Rev.), 663
NUGENT
Patrick, 347
NULL
James, 342
Robert, 476
NUNN
_____(Elder), 646
NUTTING
NUTTING continued
Rufus, 281
NYE
Alonzo, 599
Carolyn, 446
Clara, 849
Elizabeth, 825
Fannie (Phillips), 849
George, 849
H. B., 341
Jonathan, 466
Levi, 467
Lewis, 599
Mary, 596, 849
Mary (Lewis), 849
Timothy, 597, 849
William F., 230, 242, 849
OAKLEY
Abraham, 767
Alvin A., 768
Anna (Stevenson), 768
Betsey (Taylor), 767
Clara E., 768
Emmanuel, 767
Mary, 767
Moriva E. (Wells), 768
William, 767
Zephaniah, 767
OAKS
Carry, 609
OATMAN
_____(Mr.), 401
Albert (A.), 347, 400
Ann, 689
Orlin, 412
Simeon (S.S.), 347, 400
OBERHOLTZER
_____, 436
OBERS
Henry, 497
O'BRIEN
Lydia, 915
Nancy, 452
ODELL
Odell & Pritchard, 551
OGDEN
John, 819
Mary J., 819
OLCOTT
_____(Squire), 602
Adalaide D., 747
Addison, 240
Benoni, 747
Charles, 230, 239, 247, 248, 249
C. B. (Charles B.), 344, 348
Daniel, 528, 529
George, 526, 527, 534
James H., 747
Kate S. (Murphy), 747
Lovisa (Snow), 747
OLCOTT continued
N. R., 345
Newton R., 747
OLD
Mortimer, 618
OLDS
Abigail (Kent), 777
Amelia (Marcelus), 778
Carrie, 778
Clayton, 778
Frank, 778
Frederick, 778
Helen, 770
Josephine, 775, 778
M., 775, 777
Mortimer, 343
Moses, 528, 529
Rufus, 777
Willie, 778
O'LEARY
O'Leary's, 865
OLIN
C., 345
Diantha, 753
J. P., 354, 900
Lucretia (Simmons), 900
OLIVER
Anna, 523
E. S. (Mrs.), 524
Jane, 895
Rufus, 523
OLLER
Magdaline (Fetzer), 888
O'NEAL
Burt, 347
ORMSBY
_____(Dr.), 255, 623
Abraham, 858
Alexander, 858
Almira, 734
Anna, 858
George, 858
Henry (Dr.), 254, 263, 266, 267
John H., 858
Joseph, 858
Maggie, 858
Margaret, 858
Martha, 858
Nancy, 858
Nancy (Wolfcale), 858
Oliver A., 858
Sarah, 858
ORR
W. D., 535, 562
ORROK
Henrietta, 703
ORVILLE
John, 623
OSBORNE
Aaron, 858

OSBORNE continued
Martha (Ormsby), 858
OSGOOD
Betsey, 861
OSTRANDER
_____(Mrs.), 443
OTIS
Charlotte (Davy), 821
Jesse, 821
Lucius B., 245
Mary, 821
OVERHOLT
_____(Dr.), 723
Albert, 714
Amelia, 789
Amelia T., 722
Anna, 789
Anna (Baughman), 713
Eli, 350, 431, 713
Elizabeth (Tinsman), 713
Gertrude (Kulp), 788
Hannah, 789
Jacob L., 350
Jacob S., 421
John M., 789
Joseph, 241
Joseph A., 349, 722, 789
Joseph K., 788
Leah, 788
Margaret, 722, 789
Margaret (Angelmyers), 789
Martin L., 713
Mary, 789
Olive Bell, 714
Susannah, 789
William, 788
William H., 789
OVIATT
_____(Mr.), 615
C. M. (female), 703
Caroline (Mason), 688
G. B., 741
Harriet A., 688
Ida, 769
John A., 688
Maria, 823
Mary E. (Swartz), 741
Orson M., 239, 246, 247
Prudence (Davidson), 777
S. C., 618
Sarah A., 777
Stephen, 777
Oviatt & Bronson, 228, 395, 396
OWEN
Emily C. (Miner), 894
Harriet, 718
Harrison B., 342, 353
Leroy B., 353
Maria, 466
Martha, 480
OWEN continued
Myron G., 894
O. S., 212
Samuel, 463, 465
PACKARD
_____(Edson), 815
A. C., 825
Abigail, 578
Abigail (Pettingill), 814, 815
Alfred S., 822
Amansa, 573, 578
Amasa, 805, 814(2), 815, 823
Aurelia, 822
Austin M., 822
Caleb, 816
Celestia A., 814
Charles H., 815
Chilion, 340
Cynthia (Shaw), 822
Elizabeth C. (Parsons),816
Elizabeth (Young), 814
Eveleth, 816
Flora A., 814
Francis, 815
Francis P., 822
George, 578, 816
Hannah, 822, 828
Hannah L., 822
Hannah (Thayer), 815
Harriet A. (Sandall), 816
Harrison G., 816
Houghton, 617
Iram, 202, 573, 575, 578, 806, 822
Jacob, 578, 822
Jane (Young), 816
Jonathan, 573, 576, 814, 822, 826
Josiah, 573, 575, 814,815
Lida, 826
Lida E., 815
Lucinda (Bisbee), 815
Lucinda E., 822
Lucinda (Ford), 815
Mary, 822
Mary E. (Burnham), 732
Mary P., 822
Mary (Smith), 822
Milan, 814
Milo, 816
Myra E., 815
Perlia N., 814
Philip, 822
Phillip, 573, 578, 815, 816, 818, 828
Rosina, 818, 822
Sallie, 822
Sallie (Stowell), 816
Sarah, 578
PACKARD continued
Vara, 816
Warren, 816
William, 241, 802, 815, 816, 822
William Francis, 573
William O., 822
PACKER
Richard, 353
PACKERD
Cyrus, 340
Joseph O., 348
PAGE
Dorcas, 914
James G., 354
PAINTER
William (Dr.), 271, 379, 380, 385, 389
PALMER
_____, 875
_____(Dr.), 547,816
_____(Lewis), 875
_____(Mr.), 383, 384, 677
Alfred H., 875
Allen, 851
Almira (Henry), 852
Charles , 875
Charles H., 875
Charlotte, 599
Chloe, 808
Dama (Eldred), 865
David (Dr.)(D.), 273, 576, 798
David (Rev.), 798
Eliza, 808
Elizabeth, 851, 875
Elizabeth (Bovard), 798
Elizabeth (Dickey), 831
Elizabeth (Dicky), 851
Elizabeth (Vaughn), 851
Elma A., 798
Elma (Coulter), 727, 851, 884
Ephraim,808, 809
Francis O. (Grant),868
G. W. (Rev.), 409
Gabriel, 875
George, 727, 798, 851, 868, 884
George B. (Dr.), 798
George S., 874
H., 865
H. D., 344
Hamner, 503, 596, 598, 600
Hanmer, 875
Harriet, 875
James, 377, 378, 380, 385, 798, 851
James S., 727

PALMER continued
Jane, 599
Jennie L., 875
Jonathan, 669, 672, 673, 831, 851
Joseph, 808
Liusa, 389
Lois, 389
Louisa, 875
Lydia H., 808
Margaret, 808, 831
Margery (Grafton), 727
Milton A., 875
Nathaniel, 727, 851(2)
Polly, 807
Rebecca (Reynolds), 875
Rebecca (Snow), 808
S. S., 851
Sarah, 851
Sevilla (Mohler), 875
Sherwood, 875
Sherwood H., 596, 599
Stella, 727
Thomas, 798, 808, 851
PANCOAST
Drucilla, 877
Elizabeth, 877
M. L., 876
Mary (Cook), 876
Mary Jane, 877
Samuel, 877
Samuel C., 348
Vashti (Cooper), 876
William, 876, 877
William W. (W.W.), 240, 251, 404
PANNY
Hannah, 821
Merena (_____), 821
PARDEE
_____(Judge), 421
A., 448
Aaron, 232, 238, 256, 420, 432, 433, 436, 447, 451, 452, 709, 250
Aaron (Hon.), 714
Adele G., 448
Allen, 239, 246, 247, 420, 421, 422, 427, 428, 432, 451, 452
Allen (Judge), 714
Almira, 714
Almira S., 452
Ann (_____), 451
Ann S., 452, 714
Anna (Minor), 714
Annie (Minor), 714
Augustus, 412, 420, 450, 451
Caroline, 452
Catherine, 452
PARDEE continued
Charles, 452, 714
Charles J., 430
Don, 250
Don A., 348, 436, 448, 452, 714
Ebenezer, 420, 451, 452, 714(2)
Ebenezer (Mrs.), 451
Editha, 714
Elizabeth J., 452
Ella N., 452
Elle, 714
Emily, 452
Ephraim Q., 452
Eugene, 250, 452, 714
Eveline B. (Eyles), 714
Evelyn S., 714
Fanny, 714
Frances, 452
G. K. (Dr.), 712
George K. (Dr.), 250, 254, 258, 260, 265, 268, 270, 271, 420, 430, 431, 432, 444, 448, 451, 452
George K., 714
Harriet Eliza, 449,452
Henry, 714
Henry Clay, 240, 250, 431, 452
James K., 452
Jane, 452
John, 420, 421, 422, 427, 428, 430, 449, 451, 452
John S., 452
Joseph W., 452
Julia, 420, 443
Lauraette, 452
Lauratte, 714
Louisa (Bates)(Wilcox), 714
Mary E., 452
Minerva, 452
Norman C., 452, 714
Phoebe (Foster), 714
Richard, 452
Sally, 421
Sarah, 445
Sheldon, 420, 451
Sutliff E., 452
Virginia, 452
William, 714
William E., 452
William N., 239, 452,714
Pardee & King, 292
PARDY
Harriet, 811
PARENT
Abigail, 762
PARENT continued
Alonzo, 762
Benjamin, 762
Calista, 762
Cora, 762
Edgar, 762
Edwin, 809
Elmina, 762
Hezekiah, 762
Isabel, 762
Julia, 762
Julia A. (_____), (Rounds), 762
Julius, 762
Lois, 565, 762
Lois (Robbins), 762
Lucy, 762
Lucy A. (Baldwin),762
Margaret, 762
Margaret (Garver),809
Paulina, 762
Roxana, 762
V. W., 762
William, 762
William W., 762
PARISH
Emma I. (Waite), 783
Hugh, 554
PARK
Charles A., 314
David, 875, 876
G., 344
Harriet, 659
James, 344, 665
Jane (Machan), 875
John, 557, 657, 658, 659, 664, 865,875(?)
Joseph, 876
Margaret, 865
Margaret (Patterson), 875
Matilda, 876
Oth., 344
Robert, 344, 875,876
Sarah (Patterson), 865
PARKER
_____, 752
_____(Dr.), 547, 552, 676
Arthur, 751
Bertha, 765
Charles H., 751
D., 344
Edna, 751
Eliakim, 800
Elijah, 752
Hannah, 919
Harriet, 881
Harriet M., 799
Henry, 581, 583
Jacob, 239, 246

PARKER continued
James E., 346
John, 698
L., 618
L. A., 212
L. B. (Dr.), 273, 274, 549 (picture), 752
L. J., 241
Lavina (_____)(Wait),752
Levi, 800
Lucinda (Lewis), 751
Maria (Bellus), 697
Maria (Hastings), 752
Mary E. (Dowd), 886
Mehetabel (Barber), 752
Olive (Foster), 698
P. C., 397, 412, 697
PARKHURST
Edwin, 341
Hugh C., 341
PARKMAN
Samuel, 555, 562
Simon, 762
PARKS
David, 843
Hannah (Kelly), 843
Joseph, 843
Mary, 843
PARMALEE
_____(Mrs.), 410
Asahel, 386, 547
PARMELEE
_____(Mr.), 545
A. S., 551, 751
Albertine A., 699
Ashel D., 751
C. E., 699
Charles E., 240, 751
Clarinda (Wilmot), 751
Dwight A., 751
Edith F., 699
Edmund, 547
Ella, 751
Ella M. (Jordan), 751
Fannie W. (Bates), 751
Henry, 450
James S., 751
Melissa E. (Noble), 751
Nellie A. (Adams), 699
Pearl, 751
Susan C., 751
Theodore, 418
William E. (2) 751
William H., 547
PARMENTER
Asahel, 468
PARMER
Milton, 344
PARMETER
_____(Mr.), 622
Orrin, 572
PARMETER continued
William H., 344
PARRISH
Hugh L. (Rev.), 662
PARSHALL
John, 446
PARSON
Eliza A., 822
PARSONS
A., 348
DeForest, 571, 577
E. D., 834
Eleanor, 870
Eleanor A., 571
Elizabeth C., 816
Elizabeth (Crafts), 816
Erasmus D., 816
Erastus, 571
Holden, 571
Hope (Crush), 816, 834
Laura E., 784, 912(2)
Lovica (Thayer), 870
Moses, 507, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 577, 816
Seymour, 348
Usher (Dr.), 264
Parsons Family, 702
PARTRIDGE
Clare, 871
David, 871
Laura (Gale), 871
PATCH
Ephraim, 815
Penelope, 815
Rebecca (Andrews), 815
PATCHEN
Abigail, 443
Patchen & Bentley, 625
PATTERSON
Anna, 780
G. W., 346
Margaret, 875
Mary, 854
Robert W., 310, 312
Sarah, 865
PATTON
Mary, 723
William, 679
PAULL
Clarinda, 646
Richard, 638
Seth, 638, 645, 646
William, 240, 286, 645,646
PAY
Jennie E., 775
PAYNE
H. B. (Hon.), 265
Silas, 340
PEACOCK
_____(Moody)(?), 855
Hannah, 702, 855
PEACOCK continued
Hannah (Shaw), 855
Thomas, 855
PEAK
_____(Mr.), 398
Uriah H., 228
Uriel H. (Dr.), 260
Peak & Sargent, 396
PEALER
Esther, 893
PEARSON
Achsah (Lampson), 734, 738, 739, 740
Amelia L., 738, 739
Arza, 241, 734, 738, 739, 740
Arza C., 738, 740
Charles F., 738
Elizabeth, 734, 738, 739
Eugene, 738
Frank Leland, 740
G. C., 738
George C., 740(2)
Isaac, 340
J. E., 738
James E., 738
John, 738, 739
Joshua, 738
Josiah, 738, 739
Lulu May, 740
Lydia, 738
Lydia A., 740
Lydia L. (Drake),740
Mary A., 738, 739
Mary E., 738
Olive E., 738
Sarah (Howe), 738
Sarah (Rowley), 738
PEASE
Beulah, 837
Calvin, 242, 245
Clara A. (Martin),844
Elizabeth, 837
Seth, 416
Sylva, 450
W., 844
PEATS
William, 646
PECK
Alfred, 604
Betsey, 698
Francis, 745
Jane A. (Nickerson), 745
Lewis C., 339
William, 669
Willis, 339, 588
PECKHAM
A., 827
Alonzo H., 808

PECKHAM continued
Florilla (Whitney), 827
G. F., 534
George, 411
George F. (Dr.), 272
Ruth, 772
Samantha (Gridley), 808
PEEBLES
Alice, 779
Anna, 826
Betsey, 826
Eliza A. (Eaton), 779(2)
Elizabeth A., 779
Francis A., 780
Frank W., 779
Ida, 779, 783
Jane A., 779
John H., 779(2)
John W., 779(2)
N. W., 779
Nathaniel, 780
Orrisa, 826
Parmelia (Johnson), 779
Polly A. (Jenkins), 779
R. R., 339
Rensselaer R., 779
Riley, 826
Robert, 826
Seth, 826
William, 780, 826
William F., 826
William H., 779
Howard, Peebles & Co., 866
PEEK
Chloe, 529
Julia, 529, 536
PEETS
W. L., 412
PELTON
_____(Mr.), 656
E., 345
F. W., 363
Henry, 654
Parker, 649, 650, 652, 653
R., 345
Samuel, 343
W. A., 338, 345
PEMBERTON
Joana, 705
Joanna, 854
PENNYWELL
James, 662
PEPOON
Joseph A. (Rev.), 619
PERCY
Helen (McDowell), 695
William, 413
PERHAMUS
Stephen Harris, 353
PERIN
Asa D., 919
PERIN continued
Charles H., 919
Clara E., 919
Cora T., 919
Eliza F., 919
Elizabeth (Willey), 919
Heman L., 919
Mary A., 919
Orrin, 919
Orrin O., 919
Reuben W., 919
Susan A., 919
PERKINS
_____(Gen.), 696
_____(Hitchcock),866
_____(Mr.), 418
Adaline H., 698
Bessie, 768
Bessie L., 698
Betsey (Peck), 698
Charles, 657, 658
Charlotte, 768, 789
Clara A. (Stoaks), 698
Daniel, 657, 658, 768
Delight (Smith), 698
E. A., 698
E. S. (Hon.), 698
E. Smith, 238
Edward, 698
Edward S., 698
Elias, 866
Emma, 768
Enoch, 455
Eunice,'866
Frederick, 768
George, 768
Henry, 768
Horace, 768
James S., 698
Jerusha, 866
Jesse, 642
John, 813
Josephine, 768
Josiah, 491, 493, 504, 507, 866
Lydia (Morgan), 813
Mary, 766
Mary A., 768
Mary (Bryan), 768
Mary D., 393, 698
Mary (Stone), 768
Maurice M., 768
Melissa, 700
Morton O., 698
Myrtia E., 768
Norman, 768
Persus (Billings), 768
Peter, 768
Polly (Johnston), 789
Polly M. (Johnson), 768
Rachel (Davis), 768
PERKINS continued
Rebecca (Wadsworth), 768
Rubie E., 698
Samuel, 768
Sarah O., 698
Stella M., 768
Theodore, 768, 789
Thomas J., 768
William, 768
William T., 768
Willie L., 698
PERRIN
Elvira V. (Conant),772
Emma L. (Codding),907
Orrin O., 342
PERRY
H., 345
L. G., 345
Lucien, 645
Nathan, 864
Perry's victory, 748
PETERSON
Ellen, 790, 904
PETON
Peton & Colpetzer, 474
PETTIBONE
Chloe, 444
Esther (Wetmore), 864
Jabius(?), 864
Jerusha, 864
Martha, 450
Theophilus, 864
PETTINGILL
Abigail, 814, 815
PFEIFER
_____(Mr.), 548
PFEIL
Charles, 750
Louise (Huttinger),750
PHELPS
Augustus, 505
Aurelia, 728
Clarissa, 757
Cynthia (Lee), 872
Dolly/Dorothy, 825
Hannah, 915
Huldah, 481
Jane S., 728, 897
Julia, 446
Oliver, 633
Polly, 872
Roger, 507, 872
Timothy, 464, 465, 466, 481
William, 446, 448, 728
Phelps homestead, 897
PHEW
Hannah, 858
PHILBRINK
A. A., 340

PHILIPS
Augustus, 381
PHILLIPS
Achsah (Simmons), 699, 833
Amanda, 699
Amanda F., 833
Calvin, 597, 849
Chloe M. (Gardner), 735
Clara (Burt), 731
Daniel, 699, 833
Dewlice, 346
E. H., 731
E. L., 735
Elery O., 699
Ellen (Doty), 893
Ellery, 893
Emma L., 699
Emma (Steele), 849
Fannie, 849
Frank O., 699, 849
Fred O., 699
Fremont O., 252, 699
Isiah, 605
J. E., 699
Joshua, 674
Lydia J., 699
Mary L., 699
O. P. (Capt.), 698
Oscar (Capt.), 849
Oscar P. (O.P.), 240, 335, 347
Sallie (Briggs), 849
Sarah E., 893
Sarah S. (Case), 699
Sarah (Simmons), 849
Silence S., 699
Stephen, 674
Theresa A., 699
Zebelin, 699
Zebulon, 833
The old Phillips Farm, 849
PHINNEY
_____(Mr.), 626
_____(Yeoman), 831
Benjamin, 831, 852
Caroline (Jacobs), 853
E. H., 346
Eben H., 852
Elmira, 677
Elsie D., 853
Emily J., 852
Ervine L., 853
Hannah (Yeoman), 852
L. D., 671, 852
Laura (Houghton), 852
Loring H., 852
Louisa, 831
Samantha, 835
PICKARD
R. J., 342
PICKETT
PICKETT continued
Annis, 704
Clara, 745
D., 527
PIERCE
_____(Capt.), 758
_____(Mr.), 566
Abner, 850
Abraham, 850
Adelia (Wilbur), 739
Alva B., 850
Amelia M., 851
Ara B., 851
Benjamin, 850
Betsey, 742
Catharine, 849, 861
Dan, 850
Dolly (Thompson), 739
Edwin D., 851
Eli, 850
Elisha B., 851
Ellen, 850
Emeline (Branch), 850,856
Emory, 739
Frank H., 345
George, 343, 850, 915
George S., 915
Harriet, 851
Harriet (Spencer), 915
Hen, 850
Isaac, 850
Isaac (Capt.), 850
Isaac L., 346, 851
Jeffrie S., 915
Julia, 851
L. M., 669, 856
Levi, 739, 850
Liberty, 850
Lorenzo M., 850
Lydia M. (Watkins), 739
Lydia (O'Brien), 915
Martha, 739
Martha (Branch), 739
Martin T.(or L.), 739
Mary (Judson), 739
Melva A., 851
Nathan, 354
Nathaniel, 204, 915
Orlin D., 739
Polly, 915
Polly (Webb), 850
Rosilla (Watkins), 739
Sarah, 851
Sarah Ann, 850
Shadrach, 850
W. M. (Capt.), 757
W. N., 354
Ward N., 739
Wilbur F., 313, 354, 739
William, 850
Pierce & Curtis, 551
PILKINS
Caleb (Rev.), 646
PIMLOT
Joseph, 650
PINK
A., 840
Elizabeth (Fretz),840
PIPER
_____(Judge),614,619
Ben, 348
E., 769
Ford, 769
Josiah, 239, 247, 613, 614, 616
Luella, 769
Nelson W. (N.W.), 240, 412, 413
Sarah Ann (Sherman), 769
PITCHER
Jonathan, 597
PITKIN
Caleb, 505
M. V., 339
PITTENGER
Catharine (Smith),883
Eliza J., 883
John, 809
Mary (Garver), 809
Thomas, 883
PITTINGER
Beers, 349
William, 343
PLATT
James, 421, 422
PLUM
John D., 350
POE
Adam, 646
John, 873
Polly (Munson), 873
POINT
_____(Mr.), 622
Betsey, 623
David, 622, 623
Jane, 623
Marilla, 623
POLK
J. K.(female?), 908
POLLOCK
Maria, 882
Samuel, 882
Sarah E. (Harper),882
POLLY
William, 623
POMEROY
A., 506
Allan, 503
Allen, 897
Almina (Simmons),897
Christina--cont'd.

POMEROY continued
Christina (Allen)(King) (Hicox), 897
Cynthia, 897
Elisha, 897
Hannah, 897
Jonathan, 897
Lucy, 897
Mary, 897
Mary S., 897
Moses, 897
Penelope, 897
Penelope (Allen), 897
Richard, 897
Rufus (Dr.), 264
Ruth, 897
S. H., 606
Samuel, 896
Samuel H., 896
Simpson, 673, 897
Urina, 897
Pomeroy & Hicks, 592
POMROY
A., 343
S. H., 241, 242
Sarah L. (Alcott), 682
POND
Almeda M. (Gardner), 735
C. N. (Rev.), 409
Henry N., 386
Isaac J., 386
Mindwell, 766
POOL
Bill, 612
C. A., 339
H. N., 466
Thomas, 339
POOLE
Achsah (James), 712
Brice, 712
Pamela, 712
Sarah, 822
POOLLY
Ann, 737
POORMAN
Catharine, 872
Elizabeth, 872
George, 872
Jacob, 872
Leonard, 872
Margaret, 872
POPE
_____(Rev.), 506
Margaret, 707
Wesley (Dr.), 271, 618
PORCH
Anna, 818
Daniel, 818
Edward N. (Capt.), 818
Edwin, 818
Fannie N., 818
PORCH continued
Giles, 818
Howard, 818
Willie, 818
Winifred, 818
PORTER
_____(Dr.), 274
_____(Mr.), 425
Abigail, 461, 464. 482, 724, 729
Almira, 778
Almira (Brown), 779
Betsey, 806, 825
Calvin, 350
Climena, 787
Deborah, 806
Elijah, 467
Emma V., 779
Evelyn (Dr.), 260, 451
George, 342, 473, 479
Helen A., 770
Horace, 689
Ingersoll, 612
J. B., 202
James, 619
Jehial, 632
John, 806, 825
Joseph (Rev.), 778
Julia J., 779
Marietta, 779
Mary, 619
Medwin, 476
Nancy, 696
Nathaniel, 778
Olive S., 779
Phoebe, 806
Pliny (Dea.), 787
Polly, 800, 806
Polly (Clark), 689
Rebecca (Jacobs), 778
S. C., 430
Samuel, 614, 778
Samuel F. (Rev.), 505,508
Sanford P., 779
Sarah Ann (Brown)(Crofoot), 779
Shubael, 461, 462, 463, 467, 470, 471, 482, 724
Porter tract, 800, 822
POST
Chloe (Palmer), 809
E. A., 347
Harriet (Beach), 771
N. L., 809
Submit, 777
POTTER
Benjamin E., 347
Charles, 348
Horace, 310, 311, 346
Isabella, 799
Robert, 799
POTTER continued
Rosania, 799
Sallie (Matheson),799
Samuel Y., 240, 381, 384, 385
POTTS
William, 665
POWELL
Edwin, 546, 547
Elizabeth (King), 890
John, 890
Lucy, 890
POWER
Lucy (Tingly), 766
Nancy, 766
Nathaniel, 766
POWERS
A. S., 345
Jasper, 342
Samuel, 345
Timothy, 345
William, 341
PRATT
Achsah (Hamilton), 691, 699
Adda, 699
Benjamin, 699
Charles W., 699
Daniel B., 699
Elzy, 699
Etta, 699
Fannie H. (Herrick),699
Hannah A., 913
Harry, 699
Henry O., 699
James, 629
Jay D., 699
Letta (Hamilton), 691
Marian T., 699
Minerva (Clark), 699
Rhoda, 791
PRENTICE
Barney, 233, 398
C. B., 413
Elsie, 877
Florence, 877
Florence A., 850
Hail, 877
Hail A., 876
John P., 877
Lucy (Haskins), 876
P. A. (Morgan),876,877
Phoebe, 850
Phoebe A.(Morgan), 813
Squire W.W., 813
W. W., 501, 508, 813, 876, 877
Wade, 877
William, 850
PRENTIS
Mary, 690

PRENTIS continued
Hills and Prentis, 704
PRENTISS
Calvin B. (C.B.), 239, 251, 313
PRESS
Eleanor, 787
PRESTON
(J.C.) John C. (Dr.), 270, 339
S. N., 295
PRICE
Ann Eliza (Jenne), 745
John, 745
Josiah, 430
PRICKETT
Dan, 574
PRINCE
Miranda, 736
PRIOR
Chloe, 814
PRITCHARD
_____(Mr.), 540
A. I., 345
Adelaide, 689
Charles, 548
Elva, 734
Joseph, 379, 738
Lyman, 241
Mary, 738
Sarah M., 765
Sol, 346
PROTSMAN
Elizabeth, 760
PROULX
George, 781
Julia J. (Van Deusen),781
PROUTY
Adelia, 850
Celestia, 850
Chester, 876, 877
Delight A., 689
Esther (Underwood), 850
Florence (Prentice), 877
Florence A. (Prentice),850
H., 877
H. F., 346
Henry S., 850
Horace, 853
Horace F., 850
Jane M. (Logan), 876
Jane (Rice), 853
Jefferson, 850
Luther, 877
Luther C., 340
Lydia D. (Foster), 877
Lydia L., 850
Stephen, 850, 877
Udith (Devol), 877
W. D., 876
William D., 241, 877
PURCEL
E., 341
PURDY
_____(Mr.), 539
Hannah L., 751
Joseph V. R., 751
Louise M., 751
Olivia (Dean), 751
Sarah O., 751
Thomas D., 751
William W., 751
Zachary T., 751
PUTNAM
Anna, 728
Calvin, 643
Russell, 619
QUAYLE
James, 287
RADWAY
Arad, 479
RAHN
Elizabeth, 840
George, 840
Magdaline (Hunsicker),840
RAIDAIE
John, 327, 345
RAINEER
Sally A., 755
RAMSEY
John C., 353, 898
Maria (Richards), 898
Polly, 885
RANDALL
A. H. (female), 449
Alfred B., 854
Anson, 843
Anson (Esq.), 853
Catharine, 703, 705, 855
Cetura (Fanning), 853
Cornelia, 808
D., 345
D. A. (Rev.), 283, 411, 603
D. P., 855
David A., 705,855
Delano P., 705
Elder, 411
Elizabeth (Jamison), 853
George, 338, 345
Isaac, 915
James, 705, 854
Joana (Pemberton), 705
Joanna (Pemberton), 854
John, 615
Lewis G., 854
Lillie M., 854
Lydia E., 855
Maria T., 855
Maria T. (Beebe), 855
Maria (Zimmerman), 854
Mary Ann (Reed), 806
RANDALL continued
Minerva, 854
Patience (Hill), 915
Pemberton, 241, 705
Pemberton (Rev.),854
Phoebe (Wood), 853
Sarah A., 855
Sophia, 915
Stephen (Capt.), 853
Stephen H., 854
T. B., 346, 579
Theodore B., 855
Thomas P., 855
RANKIN
Cora T. (Perin), 919
RANNEY
Rufus P. (R.P.), 245, 303
RANSOM
David, 670
Henry C., 669, 670
William B., 603
RANSON
E. A., 325
RAPPE
Louis, 344
RASOR
_____, 428
Augustus, 348
Charles, 348
Christiana, 726
Christopher, 420, 421, 446, 726
Eli, 726
Eliza (Boak), 726
Elizabeth, 712
George, 420, 421, 422
Laura, 726
William, 420, 421,446
RATHBURN
Elisha, 342
RAUDENBUSH
Adam, 805
Barbara (Spone), 805
Isaac, 805
Rebecca, 805
William, 805
RAUDFUNG
Nancy, 796
RAVER
John, 345
RAW
Harriet N. (Whitman), 828, 919
J. A., 828
RAWSON
A. W. (Dr.), 675
(S.) Secretary (Dr.), 254, 260
RAY
Abner, 597

RAYNOLDS
J. C., 353
REAM
Reuben, 345
REASONER
Sarah Ann, 449
REBER
Caleb, 346
William, 346
REDD
J. F., 699
REDFIELD
Betsey, 804
James, 485, 490, 499, 503
James Starr, 229, 241, 494, 502
Priscilla (Grinnell), 804
R. B., 344
Theophilus, 804
REDWAY
George, 348
Lovell, 473
REED
A. T. (Rev.), 409
Delos, 342
Elizabeth, 900
G. C. (Rev.), 433
G. M., 921
George W., 349
Harris, 643, 646
James, 629
James H., 452
Jane (Cameron), 806
John, 350, 422
Lucene (Lee), 921
Margaret, 873
Martin, 806
Mary, 915
Mary Ann, 806
Polly, 777
Rebecca, 806
Rhoda, 749
Washington, 354
William, 354, 806
REEDER
G. A. (Rev.), 506
REESE
Abigail, 705
Anna (Putnam), 728
Aurelia, 897
Aurelia A., 728
Clara, 897
Clara J., 728
Egbert, 897
Elizabeth J., 728
Frank S., 728
Franklin F., 897
Frederick S., 728
Freeborn, 897
Fremont, 728, 897
REESE continued
Gertrude, 897
Gertrude J., 728
Jacob L., 728
Jacob N., 728, 897
Jane S. (Phelps), 728
Jeannette, 897
Jeannette M., 898
John B., 728
John C. Fremont (called Fremont), 728
Lauren, 897
Laverna, 897
Lucia V., 728
Maggie M., 898
Maria (Beck), 897
Melville R., 898
Minnie L., 898
Newton N., 353, 728, 897
Nicholas, 728, 897
Sarah, 453
Susan, 453
William, 897
William J., 350, 728
REFNER
Daniel, 597
REGISTER
Lyman, 348
REID
Andrew (Esq.), 709
Eunice M., 917
Frank L., 916
Harris, 916, 917
Henry M., 916
Lynn L., 916
Martha Josephine, 709
Persis (Treeman), 916
Sally (Spencer), 916,917
Sarah C. (Kelso), 709
REIMER
Isaac, 342
REINHARDT
B. O., 699
Catharine (Gross), 700
Edith, 700
Ethel, 700
G. W., 699
Gracie May, 700
Harry G., 700
Reinhardt Bros., 699
REISINGER
J. G. (John G.), 338,345
John J., 345
Martin, 345
REITZ
John, 354
REMINGTON
H. W., 287
Polly, 826
RENEGER
I. L., 345
RENNIE
Almina (Garver), 809
James, 809
RENO
Joseph, 248
RENSIMER
Ann M. (Snyder), 710
Catharine A., 710
Jacob, 710
RENZ
Rosanna, 750
Renz & Brenner, 400, 401, 686, 700
Renz family, 748
REPMEN
Jacob, 888
Margaret (Fetzer), 888
REPP
Emeline, 878
Eve (Delcamp), 878
George, 878
Idena V., 878
Iverna V., 878
Josiah, 878
Mary (Kime), 878
Polly Ann, 878
Sarah (_____)(Kime), 878
Solomon, 878
W., 344
William, 878
RESHON
William, 342
RESSLER
D. W., 476
RETTIG
Ann Elizabeth (Tracht), 700
Caroline (Case), 700
Edward P., 347
John, 700
John A.(J.A.), 312, 399, 412, 413, 535, 686, 700
John Philip, 700
Romao R., 347
REUTER
William, 345
REUTTER
Henry J., 348
REX
_____, 425
Henry, 344
REYNOLDS
_____(Rev.), 662
Al, 900
Andrew, 896
Andrew R., 899
Anna, 811
Anna D., 818
Avery, 811

REYNOLDS continued
Betsey, 811
C. R., 340
Camilla, 811
Carrie (Collins), 817
Charles, 818
Clark, 847
Clark R., 817
Colonel, 811, 818, 825
Cynthia, 802(2), 811, 825
Delia, 847
Dorcas, 811
E. W., 289, 624
Edith, 818
Elvira E. (Shaw), 900
Ermina, 811
Francis, 811, 818
Frank W., 818
Griffin S., 347
Harriet (Henderson), 899
Henry, 811
Hiram, 847
Ida C. (Norton), 896
Ida C. (Rogers -or Norton?), 899
J. P., 605
James, 341, 817, 847
Job, 811
Joe, 811
John, 811(?), 899
Joseph, 506, 601, 875
Joseph, Jr., 604, 839, 899
Joseph, Sr., 899
Lavina (Welton), 817, 847
Lucetta, 811
Lucy, 811
Martha, 811
Martha (Tibbetts), 811
Mary, 811
Phoebe, 811, 818
Phoebe (Avery), 811, 818, 825
Rebecca, 875
Rebecca (Jaqueth), 875
Rebecca (Jaquith), 899
Sallie, 847
Theresa, 811
William C., 347
RHOADS
Eliza, 480
Jesse, 235
Phoebe, 480
RHODES
D. P., 363
RICE
_____(Capt.), 634
_____(Mr.), 626
A. A., 340
Adaline, 810
Albert, 839
Alvira (McDougall), 853
Amanda, 853
RICE continued
Ann J., 760
Ann (Taylor), 819
Anna, 389, 800, 820
Anna A., 810
Anna E., 810, 853
Anna (Taylor), 810
Augusta (Fenstermaker),866
Augustus M., 810
Barney, 833
Barnhart, 819
Betsey, 809
Catharine, 819
Celesta, 810
Celestia A., 819
Charlotte (Hine), 809
Chloe, 389
Chloe (Inman), 799
Christian, 809, 833
Christopher, 819
Clement S., 819
Cynthia, 389
Daniel, 340, 811, 820
E., 535
Edwin, 346
Edwin R., 853
Elisha, 534
Eliza, 800
Elizabeth, 820, 833
Elizabeth (Sipes), 898
Elizabeth (Van Dyke), 800
Elizabeth (Weiz), 898
Fannie, 800
Frederick, 800, 809, 819, 833
George, 820, 898
Hannah, 898
Hannah (Stien), 819
Harriet, 800
Harvey, 743
Henry, 809, 819, 898
Hiram, 348
Hulda J. (Buck), 799
Irena E., 819
Jacob, 898
James, 853
James A., 853
Jane, 853
John, 663, 819(2)
John H., 626
John W., 819
Johnson, 799
Joseph, 866
Joseph P., 819
Julia, 898
Katie, 898
Leonard, 349
Libbie E., 853
Lizzie, 898
Lydia A. (Stowell), 826
M. T., 340
RICE continued
Madison, 389, 799
Margaret, 809
Mary, 800, 809, 820,898
Mary C., 819
Mary J. (Chamberlain) 839
Merritt A., 340
Micajah T., 810
Perry J., 853
Peter, 763, 800, 833, 898
Philemon, 389
Philena, 887
Philip, 663, 819(2)
Phoebe Ann, 853
Rhoda (Ellsworth), 853
Rhoda R., 853
Ruth, 389
Ruthie P., 853
Sarah, 800, 809, 819, 820
Sarah (Herman), 819
Sarah T., 819
Simeon, 819
Simon, 809, 833
Stahlman, 819
Stalham, 810
Susan, 809, 819
Susanna, 761
Susannah, 800
T., 826
William, 349, 800
RICH
Anna (Ormsby), 858
Joseph, 858
RICHARD
George A., 252
RICHARDS
_____(?)(Mrs.), 887
A. W., 576
Abigail, 526
Adam, 847
Albert, 898
Allan W., 577
Amy (Eggleston), 898
Bertha M., 819
Bezal E., 819
Catharine M., 691
Celesta (Rice), 810
Celestia A. (Rice),819
Celia, 578
Charles, 526, 529, 819
Charles H., 819
Chauncey, 871
Cora, 898
Cullen, 420
Daniel, 574
David A., 348
Delia (Reynolds), 847
E. H., 535

RICHARDS continued
E. R., 534
Eliza, 898
Elizabeth, 819
Emily, 898
Ethel, 819
Ezekiel, 420, 429
Fletcher G., 340
George (Dr.), 420
George I., 898
George W., 819
Gideon, 898
Grace E., 819
Harry, 420
Hattie A., 819
Irwin, 898
James A., 819
James B., 503
Jedediah, 420
Jedediah, Jr., 420, 421
John, 340, 819
Jonathan, 526, 528
Joseph H., 346
Julia, 526
Julius, 420, 429
Lavina M., 848
Leonard, 819
Margaret E., 819
Maria, 898
Martha J., 819
Mary J. (Ogden), 819
Mehitable (Hungerford),898
Mills, 420, 430
Myron, 343
Newton, 340
Noah, 898
O. E., 340
Orpha, 874
Robert H., 340
Robert U., 420
Salmon, 669
Samuel, 819
Samuel R., 898
Sarah, 819
Siegel D., 848
Steward, 419, 421
Susan, 871, 898
Susan (Root), 871
Vesta, 578
W. W., 240
Wesley, 819
William, 354
William C., 422
William G., 898
William H., 340, 346
William S., 420, 428
RICHARDSON
Bina, 878
Charley, 878
Cora, 878
Elkanah, 238
Elmina (Crane), 804
RICHARDSON continued
Etta A. (Scott), 700
Frank, 344, 874, 878
J., 804
Libbie, 878
Margaret (Minns), 874, 878
Mary (Dalton), 878
Melissa (Conant), 772
Sarah, 848, 874(2)
Tytus, 612
William E., 878
RICHEY
Andrew, 878
Arabela (Rogers), 879
Eliza (George), 878
Elizabeth, 878
James, 500
Jesse, 878
John, 878, 879
Maria, 878
Sarah, 878
RICHIE
Elizabeth, 873
RICHMOND
Abigail (Hance), 752
Alford, 752
Betsey (Martin), 752
Byron, 752
Diantha (Olin), 753
Harris, 752
Harrow, 752
Hiram, 753
Hiram W., 752
RICHTELL
E. L., 673
RICKARD
Archibald, 818
Betsey, 818
Catharine (Ehle), 818
Cyrus, 818
Elizabeth (Talbot), 818
Frank, 818
George, 818
Harriet, 818
Harvey, 818
Jennie, 818
John, 818
Mary, 818
Peter, 818
Phoebe (Reynolds), 818
Ralph, 818
Roena, 818
RICKEL
Eliza Ann, 868
RICKERSON
L. C., 340
RICKERT
Jacob H., 350
RIDENOUR
William T. (Dr.), 273, 436
RIGELMAN
RIGELMAN continued
Susannah, 706
RIGGLEMAN
Valentine, 469
RIGHTER
James, 348
RILEY
_____(Mr.), 618
RIMER
J. D., 353
RINDER
Emma, 895
Michael, 895
Sarah (Earl), 895
RINEAR
J. B., 345
RING
Alethia, 753
Anna, 753
Elmer, 753
Guy E., 753
Ira, 753
Jane, 753
Jonathan, 345, 753
Josephine, 753
Leslie, 753
Martha, 753
Mary, 753
Nellie, 753
Rebecca (Fuller),753
RINGER
Betsey, 824
Catharine, 824
George, 824
Henry, 824
John, 824
Mary, 824
Michael, 824
William, 824
RINNER
Conrad, 731
Elizabeth, 731
RIPLEY
_____(Gen.), 820
Amelia, 821
David, 820
Elsie, 820
James, 820
John, 820
Jonathan, 820
Joshua, 820
Maria, 820
Menily, 820
Rebecca, 820
Rosina (Burgess),820
Ruth (Corey), 820
S.C.(Silas C.), 576, 579
Silas C., 820
Theodore F., 340, 821
Whiteman, 820
William, 821

RISE
James, 669
RISING
H. L., 535
W. A., 535
RITCHEY
Arabella (Rogers), 878
Flora, 878
John, 878
John C., 878
Julia, 878
Milo M., 878
Minnie M., 878
Sarah (Norton), 878
RITTENHOUSE
Joseph (Rev.), 578, 664
RITTER
_____, 436
A. S., 482
Amos, 622, 625, 628
Christian, 420
Henry, 420
Israel, 420
RITZ
B., 345
John, 345
ROAD
Jacob, 527
ROBB
Franklin, 854
Hannah, 854
Henry N., 854
Isabella, 854
Jackson, 854
James, 854
Jane, 854
John, 669, 672, 854
Joseph, 669, 672, 854
Mary, 854
Mary L. (Lance), 854
Sarah, 854
Sarah (Hawley)(Chapin),854
Sarah (Russell), 854
William, 854
ROBBINS
A. H. (Rev.), 505
Celestia (Prouty), 850
Lois, 762
N. P., 850
P., 348
Sophronia, 843
ROBERTS
_____(Judge), 763
Betsey A. (Lane), 820
Betsey (West), 820
H. D., 820
Lyman C., 820
Martha, 816
Robert, 820
ROBINSON
_____(Mr.), 399, 824
Asa, 540
ROBINSON continued
Esther, 452
Freeman, 340
George A., 354
Harriet, 785
Herbert, 340
J. N. (Dr.), 273, 292, 413
J. W. (Dr.), 400
Joshua, 287
ROBISON
John, 342
ROCKWELL
_____(Dr.), 269
Joseph, 507
Marietta, 781
O., 340
Solomon, 218, 484
ROCKWOOD
Amiles W., 341
Cephas A., 341
L. R., 341
Lewis, 339, 342
RODGERS
_____(Mr.), 433
Clarissa, 556
ROGERS
Adaline, 893
Amanda, 893
Anna (Brainard), 879(2), 893, 896
Arabela, 878, 879
Arthur, 879
Bela, 817
Betsey (Marsh), 868
Clarissa, 893, 896, 899
Cora, 879
Cordidon, 893
Corinthia C. (Barnes),817
David, 491, 879
Dell (male), 867
Elizabeth, 812
Elizabeth (Moore), 879
Ella L. (Feazel), 867
Emery T., 880
Emily, 872
Emily (Gridley), 808
Emily (Gridley)(Crush),817
Eudora, 817
Fannie N. (Porch), 818
Hannah, 817
Henrietta, 893
Ida C.(?), 899
Ida L., 880
Isaac, 491, 499, 507, 605, 798, 817, 849, 878, 879(2), 893, 896
Isaac A., 880
Isabela (Chambers), 879
Isabella (Chapman), 878
James, 491, 492, 493, 494, 505, 507, 817, 868
ROGERS continued
James C., 343
James O., 893
Jennie (Gilbert),879
Joseph Franklin, 880
Joseph O., 879
Josephine E. (Lockwood), 767
Lewis T., 767
Linus, 340
Lucinda, 817
Mary, 817
Mina (Hale), 817
Nathaniel, 491, 507
Oliver, 817
Orange H., 817
Orrin, 808, 817, 818
Orrin J., 818
Parmelia (Dean), 879
Parmelia E. (Dean),839
Perez, 491, 507, 872
Polly (Phelps), 872
Rosina (Packard), 818
Sallie, 868
Sanford, 817
Sarah, 817
Sarah (Grant), 817
Sevira, 817
Sherman, 893
Sherman B., 241, 839, 879
Silas, 817
Solomon, 817
Sophia, 817
Sylvanus, 893
Thomas, 817
Ursula, 879
Wilbert W., 879
William, 507, 879
William H., 350, 880
Wilson, 817
ROHRER
Rebecca (Hoover) (Hildebrand), 715
ROICE
Frank H., 349
ROLAND (?)
Abigail, 825
ROLLING
Lewis, 345, 347
ROLO
Ann (Maytham), 846
Francis, 846
ROLPH
Stephen, 342
ROOD
Ephraim, 669
L. C.(female), 748
R. K., 348
ROOP
Henry, 344
John, 344

ROOT
_____(Mr.), 399, 404
A. B., 626
A. I., 211, 299, 400, 402, 403, 410, 700
Albert F., 768
Carrie, 700
Constance, 700
E. J., 339
Earnest, 700
George A., 296
Georgia N., 769
H., 583
Hiram, 353
Horace, 583, 591
J. H., 339
James, 591
James A., 238, 768
John, 338
John F., 339
M. S., 348
Maud, 700
Sarah (Buckingham), 768
Susan, 871
Susan H. (Whitman), 768
Susan (Hall), 700
W., 581
William, 768
William P., 240, 296
Morgan, Root & Co., 701
RORACK
Enoch E., 347
George, 347
Harrison, 347
ROSA
Elizabeth (Davis), 823
Isaac, 823
Nancy, 821, 823
Reuben, 823
William, 823
ROSE
Amos, 340
Jesse, 446
Mary, 901
ROSENBERRY
Robert A., 353
Samuel C., 349
ROSHON
Elias, 349
Isaac, 348
Manoa, 349
ROSS
_____(Dr.), 264
_____(Mr.), 671
Aaron M., 350
Betsey, 599
Celinda, 816, 834
Charles, 816
Daniel, 816, 845
Daniel S., 817
Elizabeth (Henry), 834
ROSS continued
Herman, 345
Isabel (Parent), 762
J. S. (Dr.), 254, 267
J. W., 762
James, 597, 598
Jerry, 845
John, 481, 597, 834, 841
John D., 350
Joseph, 470
Keziah (Ainsworth), 845
Lucinda (Shane), 723
Maria, 845
Nancy (Eldred), 817
Prudence, 811, 841
Rebecca, 723
Seth P., 817
Susan (Whitcomb), 816
Thomas, 723
W. R., 289
W. W. (William Wallace), 313, 566
ROTH
Christian, 473
Peter, 345
ROUCH
Nathan, 353
ROUNDS
Albert, 241
Carr G., 229, 241
Frank A., 347
John, 233, 240, 242, 400, 407, 412
Julia A. (_____), 762
Lewis, 339
Louis T., 348
Sarah, 769
ROUPLE
Catharine, 687
ROUSE
_____(Mr.), 552
D. W., 310, 312
Elisha, 540
ROWE
_____(Dr.), 842
Abial G., 524
J. F. (Rev.), 433, 452
Thomas (Dr.), 254, 286
Thomas, Jr. (Dr.), 264
ROWLAND
Catharine, 764
ROWLEY
F. M., 354
Mary, 785
Sarah, 738
RUBERT
Samuel W., 342
RUDD
Benjamin, 346
Henry, 346
RUDDY
RUDDY continued
M., 341
RUDE
Mary F., 822
RUDESILL
_____ (Mr.), 626
George, 625
Jacob, 622
RUDISILL
Mary J., 797
RUETZERS
J., 396
RUGGLES
Almon, 234, 238
Harriet, 450
RUHENDS
William, 340
RUPLEY
Catharine, 848
Catharine (Himmilrich) 848
Michael, 848
RUSCAL
Eliza, 847
RUSH
Peter, 824
Rachel, 824
RUSSELL
_____(Wilson), 803
Adelia L., 480
Ann, 704
C. L., 363
Ebenezer, 803
Eliza, 287
Elizabeth, 803
J., 341
Katherine, 481
Lorenzo D., 450
Maria, 480
Mary, 814
Mary L., 718
Sarah, 480, 854
Submit (Fosgitt), 803
Submit (_____), 480
Thomas, 491, 507
William, 505, 603, 803
RUTHAKER
Isabella, 453
RYDER
H. J. (Rev.), 409
SABIN
_____(Mr.), 551
Abel, 238
Charles, 547
Merritt, 547
SACKET
L. W., 400
Lodema, 428, 449
SACKETT
_____(Mr.), 399
L. N., 348
SAFFORD

SAFFORD Continued
David S., 767
Mary (Lindly), 767
SAGE
N. Stacey (Rev.), 506
SAILOR
_____(female), 866
ST. JOHN
Clarissa, 889
Elijah, 887
Elmore, 354
Homer, 341, 353
Leonard H., 353
Louisa, 887
Myron, 887
O. S. (Dr.), 254, 255, 265, 266
Philena (Allton), 887
SALE
_____(Mr.), 392
SALISBURY
Charles R., 343
William S., 618
SALMON
Catharine, 523
SAMELSON
Alfred, 803
Laura (Cleveland), 803
SAMPSON
Abigail (Ball), 871
Albert H., 354
Benjamin, 871
Hannah B., 871
SANDALL
Catharine, 816
Harriet A., 816
Henry, 816
Joseph, 816
Martha (Roberts), 816
William, 816
SANDERS
Aaron, 412, 413
William O. (W. O.), 348, 400, 412
Sanders & Foskett, 690
Sanders & Sturges, 399, 400
SANFORD
_____(Mr.), 583, 584
Albert, 800, 823
Albert H., 881
Alfred H., 343
Alva (Rev.), 409, 655
Apha, 823
Beers, 813, 823, 881
Caroline, 843
Charlotte W., 287
D. B., 815, 828
Daniel, 823
Darius, 340, 821, 823
Darius B., 823
Delia, 823
SANFORD continued
Delilah, 813
Gordon, 349
Hannah, 823
Harmon, 881
Harriet (Bissell), 881
Harriet N. (Bissell), 800
Hiram, 823
Jackson, 823
Jane, 823
Jennie, 821
Laura, 697
Lemuel, 823
Nancy, 828
Nancy (Rosa), 821, 823
Rachel (Ackerley), 881
Rachel (Ackley), 813
Rachel (Akerly), 823
Riley A., 881
Sallie, 688
Sarah, 823
Sarah L., 828
SANGER
Abijah, 836
Nabbie, 836
SAPP
Hiram, 430
SARGEANT
Alfred, 880
Alfred A., 881
Elnathan S., 880
Freedom E. (female), 880
Harry A., 881
Irene A., 881
Irene (Brill), 880
James, 263
Phoebe (Allen), 880
Roswell, 880
SARGENT
Allen, 344
E. S., 355
Eliza, 386
Stephen N., 228, 239, 240, 247, 301, 302, 381, 385, 392
SARLES
Sophronia, 764
SAULSBURY
Addie (Sherman), 769
Bernice, 769
Blanche, 769
Charles, 769
R. I., 397
SAUSMAN
David, 507
SAVERCOOL
Lydia, 719
SAWTELL
J. (Dr.), 255
William F., 347
SAWYER
SAWYER continued
Franklin, 314
Joel, 345
Sereno F., 340
SAYLES
Irene A. (Sargeant) 881
John, 344
Lydia, 731
Thomas (Esq.), 731
William, 881
SCHALL
Elizabeth, 716
SCHEMP
Alice (Dickey), 885
Jacob, 885
SCHLABACH
Joseph, 449
R. D., 342
Stephen, 342
SCHLOSSER
Jesse (Rev.), 433
SCHLOTT
H. S., 350
SCHOETTLE
Amanda, 753
John G., 753
Julia, 753
Julia (Lautenschlaeger) 753
Paul, 753
SCHOLLZ
E., 344
SCHOONOVER
Nancy (Ormsby), 858
Norman, 349
William, 858
SCHRAUTZ
Catharine, 715
Catharine (Holl), 786
Leah, 786
Samuel, 786
SCHRIBER
Michael, 343
SCHUHMAKER
Henry (Dr.), 273
SCLABACH
B. F., 350
SCOMP
Jacob, 473
SCOTT
Abraham, 384
Adaline (Truman), 700
Alexander, 700
Elmer J., 700
Etta A., 700
Jane, 683
Jesse B., 349
Melissa (Perkins) (Spitzer), 700
Samuel, 240, 402, 700
Sarah (Moffet), 700

SCOTT continued
T. H., 524
SCOVILLE
David, 538
SCRANTON
Deborah (_____), 469
Luther, 469
Nathan, 466, 480
SCREENE
T. W., 353
SEARL
Royce (Rev.), 504
SEARLE
_____(Mr.), 389, 390
L. T., 395
Royce (R.)(Rev.), 277, 386, 389, 409, 412, 655
SEARLES
Adeline, 772
Adeline A., 780
Daniel, 772, 780
Edwin, 780
Hattie J., 780
Henry, 343, 780
Mary Ann (Halsted), 780
Phoebe (Fisher), 780
Roger (Rev.), 553
Sally Ann (Searles),780
SEARS
Elisha, 487
James, 814
John, 238, 534
Lenora (McConnell), 814
Rachel, 870
Thankful, 808
SEATON
Andrew, 378
R. P., 400
SECHLER
_____(Boyer), 883
Abram, 883
Susan, 883
SEDGWICK
Albert L., 701
Elmira S. (Merriman), 701
Hiram, 701
J. H., 206, 701
Louisa E. (Francis), 701
Lucy R., 701
Pearl L., 701
William F., 701
Sedgwick & Clark, 392
SEELEY
Adelia, 741
Caroline F., 741
Charley M., 741
David, 740
David O., 741
Elizabeth P., 741
Ely L., 538, 539
Emma J., 741
SEELEY continued
George D., 741
Harmon J., 741
Hester M., 741
J. V. K., 411
Jesse, 240, 740
John, 354
John V. K., 741
Marietta, 741
Nathan, 354
Nathan S., 741
Niroom, 741
Prudence (Brown), 740
R. A., 354
Samuel B., 741
Simon, 345
Thomas S., 241
Ursula (Sweetman), 740
Wesley A., 741
SEELY
John, 354
SEFFNER
Sophia E., 750
SELDERS
Adelbert, 882
George, 881
H., 499, 501, 508, 869
Henry, 881
Juliet (Towslee), 882
Mary (Aukerman), 881
Selders & Gaylord, 869
SELKIRK
Selkirk Bros., 400
SELL
Maggie M., 765
SELLKIRK
Flora Å., 691
SETON
Sybel, 764
SEVERANCE
A., 618
Asaph, Jr., 239
SEVERCOOL
L. A., 805
Nora (Dustin), 805
SEWARD
John, 505
SEYMORE
Christian, 345
SEYMOUR
_____(Capt.), 378
Annis Amanda, 763
Banner, 389
Bushnell, 645
H. B., 392
Harrison, 389
Lathrop, 222, 240, 379, 380, 384, 392, 412, 609
Lucy, 695
Miles, 389
SEYMOUR continued
Seymour & Doan, 385
SHACKLTON
Robert, 340
SHAFER
George, 344
Savina, 834
Sylvia, 733
SHAFFER
A. S. (Rev.), 481
Margaret, 713
Samuel, 412
SHAINHOLDTS
H., 341
SHAKESPEARE
William, 240, 335,400
SHALEHOUSE
George, 339
SHALER
Israel, 619
William (Rev.), 535
SHANAFELT
Samuel, 350
Washington, 350
SHANE
Drusilla, 851
Elizabeth (Palmer)851
Henrietta (Talbott)825
Henry, 348, 679, 851
J. B., 348
James, 349
Joseph(?), 851
Lucinda, 723
W. H., 825
SHANK
Augustus W., 796
Barbara, 796, 821
Bert, 821
Betsey (Hyde), 821
Christian, 796
Edith, 821
Eli, 796
Elizabeth, 796
Fannie, 786, 821
Hampton, 821
Hannah (Panny), 821
Harriet (Mellich),796
Henry, 859
Homer, 821
Jacob, 796
Jennie (Sanford) (Ware), 821
Jessie, 796
John, 796
M., 411
Mary E., 821, 859
Mary (Otis), 821
Matilda (Hartman)796
Mercy (Carter), 821
Michael, 859
Michael (Rev.), 821

SHANK continued
Nancy, 821
Nancy (Raudfung), 796
Narcissa, 821
Peter, 821
Polly E. (Wideman), 859
Ray, 821
Reuben, 796
Sebastian, 796
Tressie, 821
Valentine, 525, 535, 821
Vincent, 821
SHANKS
_____(Rev.), 703
Shanks Brothers, 199, 200
SHANLEY
Walter, 307
SHARP
John, 831
Sophia (Barrett), 831
SHATTUC
William B., 330
SHATTUCK
Nancy, 687
SHAUM
_____(Miller), 824
Barbara, 824
SHAW
Addie May, 702
Alfred W., 822(2)
Allison P., 823
Alonzo E., 856
Alvin, 810
Alvin L., 881
Ann, 855
Ann (Fretter), 855
Barbara (Hyde), 823
Benjamin, 839, 900
Benjamin F., 900
Chloe, 822
Clara E., 823
Constance, (male), 782
Cora I. (Worden), 782
Cynthia, 822
Cynthia (Litchfield), 881
D. H., 702
Daniel, 342
Deborah, 821
Deborah (White), 822
"Dot"(given name Zada), 856
E. T., 340
Early P., 856
Ebenezer, 573, 578
Edgar B., 823
Edgar P., 822
Eleanor (Lyons), 900
Eliza A. (Parson), 822
Elvira E., 900
Emelina, 855
Emily B., 823
Emily (Warner), 822
SHAW continued
Emiretta V., 900
Ethan A., 881
Eva M., 822
Francis R., 822
Frank C., 881
Frank E., 856
George, 205
George L., 881
George Moody, 855
Gilmore S., 856
H. D., 702
Hack, 354
Hannah, 772, 781, 855
Hannah (Peacock), 702, 855
Hiram, 881
Howard A., 823
Hubert L., 881
Ichabod (Dr.), 791
Jacob, 614, 782
James, 821
Jane, 855
Jerome H., 821
John, 573, 826, 855
John E., 900
Josh, 421
Joshua, 821
Joshua F., 438
Kittie May, 856
Lena E., 856
Lizzie (Geisinger), 810
Lucinda E. (Packard), 822
Lucy (Burbank), 702
Lyman J., 856
Mahala (Washburn), 881
Marshall, 822
Martha A. (Abbott), 702
Mary, 822, 826, 900
Mary A., 855
Mary B., 823
Mary E. (Hyde), 822
Mary J., 822
Mary L., 791
Mary P. (Packard), 822
Mary (Packard), 822
Mercy A., 905
Milliard F., 900
Moses, 465, 466
N. E., 506
Nancy, 578
Orrie E. (female), 900
Orin (Orrin), 575, 578, 822(2)
Orrin S., 822
Otis, 313, 354, 891
R., 816
Rebecca (Hersey), 821
Rowena, 782
Sallie (Day), 891
Sarah, 791, 822, 891
Sarah (Garver), 822
SHAW continued
Sarah P., 578
Sarah (Poole), 822
Thomas, 354, 702, 821, 822, 855
Thomas S. (T.S.), 201,240,412,576
William, 354, 702,855
William A., 822
William F., 822
William H., 856
Willis L., 702
Zada P., (known as Dot), 856
SHEAR
A., 616
SHEETS
Catharine (Schrautz) 715
Clara Maud, 715
Horace Greeley, 715
John F., 715
John Franklin, 715
Rebecca (Hildebrand) 715
SHELDON
Abel, 808
Alice, 813
Amos, 857
Amos D., 241, 346,857
Amy, 287
Anna (King), 857
Bert C., 858
Cordelia (Childs),857
Daniel, 804
David, 640
Eirene (Jacobs),857
Elijah, 857
Emma I., 858
Giles, 344, 354
H. O. (Rev.), 563
Hiram, 857
May E., 858
Sarah (Crane), 804
Sophronia (Gridley) 808
William H., 858
SHELDRICK
Frances (Gayer), 735
George, 735
SHELHART
Charles, 344
John, 663
SHELLER
Mary, 723
SHELLY
Henry, 350
SHENN
Thomas S., 287
SHEPARD
Carrie E., 702

SHEPARD continued
E. E., 701
Hattie, 701
Hattie (Chidester), 701
Hattie (Loring), 702
Jessie P., 701
L. A., 501
O. C., 402
R. S., 397, 701
Sarah B., 701
Lewis & Shepard, 701(2)
Warner & Shepard, 702
SHERBURN
Louisa, 775
SHERIDAN
_____(Dr.), 689
Evaline (Clark), 689
SHERMAN
_____(Mr.), 594
Addie, 769
Addie (Cole), 769
Amanda, 769
Anna, 769
Byron W., 769
Charles, 769
Charles H., 769
Charles R., 245
Cora, 769
Cornelius, 584, 769
Delazon, 769
Elizabeth (Liew), 769
Ella, 769
Eva, 769
Frank, 769
Frank W., 769
Grace, 769
Harland, 769
Harriet, 769
Hiram, 769
Howard, 769
Ida E., 769
Ida (Oviatt), 769
Ida S., 769
Irvin, 769
Lettie (Bradley), 769
Louisa (Allen), 769
Lucia (Cleveland), 769
Martha, 769
Mary, 769
Mercy (Lamphear), 769
Mertia, 769
Moses, 584, 593, 768, 769
N. H., 339
Nora, 769
Olive, 769
Ora, 769
Orrin, 769
Richard M., 769
Sadie, 769
Sallie (Benjamin), 769
Samantha A. (Hier),769
SHERMAN continued
Sarah Ann, 769
Stephen, 769
William H., 769
SHERWIN
N. B., 363
SHIEB
Lydia, 448
SHIELDS
_____(Gen.), 713
SHILLING
Adam, 878
Maria (Richey), 878
SHIN
Rhoda, 884
SHIREMAN
Isaac, 342
SHOAK
Shoak farm, 838
SHOALS
_____(Mr.), 395
SHOEMAKER
Catharine (Ringer), 824
Eliza, 824
John (Rev.), 824
Joseph, 824
Leah (Berkey), 824
Lorin, 824
Melinda, 824
William, 824
SHOFF
Harrison, 341
SHOOK
Adaline, 889
Caroline (Coolman), 900
Catharine (Walker), 889
Christina (Long), 900
Daniel, 900
Edward, 889
George, 889
Harriet, 889
Henry, 741
John, 900
John J., 901
Julia A., 889
Phillip, 889
Sarah, 741
Sarah Ann, 901
William, 859, 889
SHRIVER
Henry, 867
Julia, 867
Mary Ann (Harbaugh), 867
SHUCH
Elizabeth, 718
SHUH
Johan (Rev.), 663
SHULER
Henry (H.), 348, 400
SHUMWAY
Harry, 348
SIBLEY
Edwin H. (E.H.) (Dr.), 233, 238, 270, 499
Mary S., 687
Stephen, 224, 227, 241
SICKMAN
Daniel, 348
SICKNER
James, 473
SIGNS
Henry, 344
SILL
Thomas, 512
William N., 512, 670
SIMANTON
_____(McGuire), 693
SIMCOX
_____, 436
Benjamin, 421, 452,880
Betsy, 452
Eli, 880
Jane (Falconer), 880
Jerusha, 452
Michael, 452, 507
Nancy, 445, 452
Peregrine Pickle, 452
Polly M. (Stern), 880
Resin B., 452
Samuel, 880
Talbert, 443, 452
William, 421, 425, 437, 452
SIMMONDS
J. O., 672, 674
SIMMONS
_____(Dr.), 436, 443
Achsah, 699, 833
Adaline, 900
Almina, 897
Constance(?)(male)900
David B., 240
Elmina, 899
Emily (Hall), 683
Erastus, 899
G. B., 618
Harriet, 861, 899
Imogene, 683
Isaiah, 597, 899
J., 833
Jane, 691
Jerome, 683
Jonathan, 241, 597, 605, 897, 899
Josephine, 917
Lucretia, 900
Lucy, 899
Lydia, 900
Ruth, 897
Ruth (Gooding) 897,899
Ruth S., 899
Sallie (Austin), 899

SIMMONS continued
Sally, 899
Sarah, 849
Simpson, 604, 669, 899
Thomas, 348
SIMON
Hannah, 815
Harvey L., 285
SIMPSON
Constance (?)(male), 899
Mary, 711
SINGER
_____(Dr.), 274
SIPES
Elizabeth, 898
SIPHER
Carl A., 701
Christian, 701
Clara B., 701
Henry G., 347
Jane L. (Gile), 701
John A., 701
Mary, 701
Newel J., 701
W. F., 701
William H., 701
Sipher & Morse, 701
SIPPEY
Isaac, 635, 636
SISLER
John, 403
SITZ
Mary, 686
SKINNER
_____(female), 835
Emily E. (Hatch), 912
Harriet, 625
Roger, 376
Uriah F., 912
SLADE
_____(Mrs.), 386
SLAGLE
Slagle farm, 708
SLANKER
David, 461, 462
SLATER
Ezekiel, 669, 670
Mary, 737
Mary M., 813
SLAUGHTER
Clara, 735
Francis, 735
SLOAN
J. M. (Capt.), 921
Jonathan, 238, 239
SLOCUM
James, 345
James W., 340
SLUTTER
Slutter & Overholt, 473
SLUTTS
SLUTTS continued
_____(Dr.), 676
SLUTZ
John (Dr.), 274
SMALLMAN
Francis, 546, 547, 548
SMART
John, 402
SMEADLEY
Harriet, 691
SMEDLEY
E. E., 348
Margaret (Fluent), 908
SMITH
_____, 629, 653, 655
_____(Capt.), 561
_____(Dr.), 400, 421, 466, 552, 675, 688
_____(Judge), 395
_____(Mr.), 756
A. J., 346
Aaron, 654
Abagail, 655
Abigail (Thayer), 916
Adam, 420, 446
Albert, 345
Amasa, 650
(A.C.) Amos C. (Dr.), 263, 264, 412
Andrew, 842
Anna, 791
Ardella, 880
Asa (Rev.), 535
B. F., 412, 503
Betsey, 789
C., 344
Catharine, 883
Cordelia (Webster), 902
Daniel R., 350
Delight, 698
Desdemona (Wilbur), 917
E. F., 346
Edward, 278
Electa, 523
Elizabeth, 446
Ella V., 917
Elvira, 785
F. B., 742
F. C., 354
Fairfax, 654, 655, 916
Fairfax R., 916
Fairfax W., 917
Frances E., 901
Francis B., 917
Francis J., 445
Frank, 348
Frank P., 746
Fred, 265
George, 880
Halsey R., 917
Hannah, 721
SMITH continued
Harvey J., 340
Henry, 287
Horace, 390
J. H. (Rev.), 481
J. P., 473
Jacob (Jake), 420, 421, 469, 842
James, 901
James P., 480
Jane (Armstrong), 901
Jesse H., 646
John (Dr.), 256, 430, 465, 466
Jonathan, 622
Josephine (Simmons), 917
Keziah (McCollough),901
Kirby, 320
L. D., 344
Lewis, 340
Linus, 654, 655
Luke, 449
Magdalena, 446
Margaret, 422
Margaret (Hutchinson), 880
Mark, 622
Martin, 345
Mary, 795, 822
Mary F. (Rude), 822
Mary L. (Judson), 746
Nancy (Crumb), 917
Norminda (Van Orman), 742
Orlando, 349
Phoebe, 921
Polly F., 917
Porter, 344
R. B., 340
Rebecca, 625, 786,842
Rebecca (Grover), 842
Rebecca Jeannette, 901
Reuben, 239, 246, 247
Rhoda, 827
Riley, 354
Russell B., 241
S. J. (Dr.), 399, 400
Samuel, 523, 606, 901
Sarah, 842
Shubael, 561
Sidney J., 413
Solomon, 347, 657
Stephen C., 474
T. H., 344
Thomas, 627
Timothy, 350
Violet, 480
W. F., 346
Wellington, 341
William, 199

SMITH continued
William C., 901
Smith & Fritz, 807
Smith & McComb, 681
Smith & Owen, 472
Smith & Seaton, 395
Smith, Root & Owen, 395
Zuver & Smith, 901
SMOLK
Isabel, 742
SMOLKE
William J., 354
SMOUSE
Elizabeth, 865
SNELL
Chauncey, 453
Isaac, 453, 597
Isaac N., 453
James S., 453
Job, 453
Martin, 453
Mary, 453
Sarah (Belding), 803
SNIVELY
Daniel, 658
David, 657
SNOW
Lovisa, 747
M. W. John, 412
Rebecca, 808
SNYDER
Ann M., 710
Conrad, 481
David, 808
Drucilla (Pancoast), 877
H., 877
Henry, 555
Mary E. (Forbes), 808
Rebecca, 448
Sarah, 831
William A., 342
SODEN
Margaret, 769
SOLIDAY
D. F., 473, 474
SONANSTINE
B. F., 350
SOOY
J. S., 349
Samuel, 349
W. E., 557
SOUDER
Mary, 840
SOULE
Rachel, 817
SOURS
Harrison, 350, 353
SOUTHWORTH
Sarah, 863
SOVY
A. I., 349
SOWERS
SOWERS continued
_____, 421, 422
Calvin, 353
SPACE
_____, 556
Elizabeth, 563
John, 563, 565
Maria, 824
SPALDING
Matthias, 264
SPEAR
Chauncey, 475, 482
SPEER
_____(Mr.), 398
John, 292
Speer & Bennett, 292
SPELLMAN, SPELMAN
Anson, 916
Charles, 916
George, 341, 422
J., 341
Jacob, 916
Jane (Wells), 916
John, 916
Joseph, 916
Laura, 916
Leonora (Straight), 916
Lucia, 916
Mary (Wiard), 916
Sarah E. (Bradley), 916
William, 916
SPENCER
Amanda, 646
Anna, 842
Belia, 638, 641, 642,646
C. R., 635
Calvin, 556, 561, 565
Hannah, 689, 907
Hannah (Phelps), 915
Harriet, 915
Jason, 491
Jerusha, 771, 906
Joseph, 887
Lydia, 646
Lydia (Moore), 887
Martha, 887
Sally, 916, 917
Thomas, 915
SPENSLEY
Lon, 617
SPERRY
_____(female), 744
Sarah, 744
SPICER
_____(Mr.), 418
SPIKER
Elizabeth (Wiler), 867
Hattie, 867
Jonathan, 867
SPILLMAN
Buel, 453
Charles, 452
SPILLMAN continued
E., 348
Harvey B., 453
Henry (Dr.), 258, 259, 270, 271, 272, 348, 452, 453
J., 348
James, 258, 421, 452
John, 452
Laura Ann (Brown)453
Nancy, 258, 421, 452
Robert, 452
SPINK
_____(Mr.), 236
SPITH
Spith family, 748
SPITZER
A. T., 857
Aaron B., 857
Aaron D., 857
Adelbert L., 857
Alice M., 857
Bessie, 857
C. M., 479
Eva, 857
Francelia J., 857
Garrett, 241,669,856
Jacob, 857
Louetti M., 857
Mary J. (Branch), 856
Melissa (Perkins), 700
Nancy (Bovee), 856
Nicholas, 669, 856
SPONE
Barbara, 805
SPONSLER
_____(Rev.), 604
SPOONER
Barney, 540
Elisha, 753
Hattie, 753
Henry, 345
Joseph W., 753
Julia L. (Wilmot),753
Martha C., 753
Miles S., 753
S. M., 345
Thomas, 413
SPOORN
Frederic, 353
SPRAGUE
_____, 561
Asenath, 794
Charles R., 450
Deborah, 908
Eliza F. (Perin),919
John, 421, 430, 432
SPRING
Franklin B., 344
(H.E.) Henry E., 344
Leoret, 344
SQUIER

SQUIER continued
Eunice, 765
Sallie E., 684
SQUIERS
Eliza Ann (Babcock), 770
Uri, 770
SQUIRE
A. C., 684
Abigail, 796
Abraham, 796
Benjamin, 796
Harriet M. (Allen), 796
Ida (Amerman), 796
Jehiel, 628, 629, 796
Miram, 796
Patience (Ward), 796
Solomon R., 796
SQUIRES
Abner, 728
Aldisa, 726
Aldisa (Blanchard), 728
Amy Aldisa, 728
Caroline (Miller), 728
Harriet M. (Heacox), 774
Henry, 728
Jehiel, 774
Maurice, 587
R. B., 287, 726
Richard B., 728
Sherman, 728
Sherman B., 728
Victoria A., 728
William, 205
STAFFORD
Z., 527
STAHL
Caroline (Yergin), 904
Eli, 904
STALL
Caroline H., 683
Elizabeth (Hull), 683
George, 683
STAMER
_____(Rev.), 409
STANARD
Laura S., 716
STANFORD
Rebecca (Eastman), 894
Rosetta, 894
William, 894
STANLEY
Alexander, 847
Esther, 847
Nabbie, 847
STANNARD
F. H., 348
STANTON
Susan, 827
STARK
Betsey, 599
STARKWEATHER
Samuel, 245
STARR
Edward, 669, 670, 830,836
Jonathan, 241
Margaret A. (Jenne), 745
Philander, 745
Philaster, 535
STATAN
William, 350
STAUFFER
Charles, 353
STEADMAN
C. M., 349
STEARNS
_____(Mr.), 582
Daniel, 583
James, 581, 583, 593
John, 581, 583, 584, 591
Lucy, 584
Polly, 769
Thomas, 583, 590
STEBBINS
C. (female), 793
C. A., 475, 729
E., 793
Harvey, 581, 583
John R., 240
Mary E. (Viets), 729
Mary (Glime), 729
Samuel N., 287
Sarah J., 793
W. P., 729
STEDMAN
Charles M., 327
STEELE
Allen P. (A.P.), 330, 338, 350, 449
Austin, 350
Betsey (Hoisington), 849
Elizabeth (Blizzard), 849
Emma, 849
"Heppie", 903
Lucy J., 849
Samuel, 849
STEINER
Nicholas, 342
P. C., 482
STEPHENSON
Jane, 765
R. J., 344
STERN
Ardella (Smith), 880
Christian, 880(2)
Elizabeth (Miller), 880(2)
John, 880
Mark B., 880
Polly M., 880
Rena L., 880
STEVENS
Almira, 689
Francis U., 715
Hattie M., 767
STEVENS continued
Henry, 715
Julia (McDermott)715
Lydia, 584
Malcolm Chisholm,715
Mary (McDermott),715
Rebecca (Ives), 715
Ruben, 715
W. P., 520, 581, 583, 584
William, 715
Willie C., 715
STEVENSON
Anna, 768
James, 506, 657, 658
Richard, 858
Susan (Wyatt), 858
Sylvester, 339
STEWART
Charles, 884
James, 346
John, 884
L. (Dr.), 470
Mary, 884
Nancy, 884
Rhoda (Shin), 884
STICKNEY
Charles, 849
Lucy J. (Steele),849
Lydia, 732, 734
Reuben, 512
STIEN
Caroline, 819
Catharine, 819
Elizabeth, 819
Hannah, 819
John, 819
Joseph, 819
Solomon, 819
Typhenia (Bear), 819
STIGLER
Christina (Geisinger), 810
Robert, 810
STILES
Almira, 287
Eleanor, 287
Enoch, 603
Herbert, 342
Jairus, 392
Jonas, 465, 466
Milton, 482
Noble, 603, 604
STILLMAN
James, 611
Robbin, 612
STIMPSON
Hannah, 908
STIMSON
Alva, 645
STINE

STINE
Samuel, 661
STINSON
Robert, 354
STITLE
William, 344
STIVER
Catharine, 793
Julia, 827
STOAKS
Alexander, 728
Clara A., 698
Clarissa (Sutton), 729
Hattie, 729
J. C., 723
J. K., 341, 348
James C., 341, 728
John, 728
Maria L. (Cook), 729
Mary E., 729
Sarah B., 729
Stoaks & Barnard, 475
Stoaks & Bergey, 403
Stoaks, High & Bell, 479
STOCK
_____(Dr.), 552
Caleb (Dr.), 601, 602
STOCKWELL
Maria, 872
R. W., 348
STODDARD
_____(Prof.), 722
Freeman, 403
Lucy R. (Sedgwick), 701
Orange, 491, 507
Samuel, 241
Samuel L., 348
STONE
A., 524
Amelia, 524
Anna, 890
Anna (Elliot), 892
D. S., 344
Delpha (Bowman), 733
Elizabeth, 524
George, 862
Jane, 891
John, 854
Levi, 524, 733
Martha, 759
Mary, 768
Phean (Andreas), 862
Polly, 733, 734
Sarah (Robb), 854
William, 892
William B., 524
Stone Mills, 813
STORER
_____(female), 851
STOSSKOPF
Stosskopf family, 748
STOTLER
David, 349
STOW
Charles A., 769
Clara F., 769
Daniel, 769
Daniel B., 769
Ernest D., 769
Fidelia (Avery), 769
Frederic S., 769
Georgia N. (Root), 769
John, 612
John Ward, 769
Jonathan, 769
Jonathan D., 769
Katy I., 769
Libby B., 769
Rhoda (Ward), 769
Sarah (Rounds), 769
Thomas, 614
STOWE
_____(Capt.), 634
_____(Mr.), 580, 590
John W., 241
Rhoda, 581
STOWELL
Clarissa, 826
D. P., 340
David, 816, 826
Harriet, 826
Lucy A. (Talbott), 825
Lydia A., 826
Mary (Shaw), 826
Mehitable, 826
Nathan, 826
P. D., 825
Polly (Remington), 826
Sallie, 816, 826
Venila M., 826
William, 242, 826
William H., 826
STOWS
Charles B. (Rev.), 281
STRAIGHT
Asa, 410
J. V., 183, 535
Leonora, 916
Relief, 771, 777
STRAIT
Asa, 527, 528, 535
J. B., 534
STRANAHAN
Aaron, 814
Augustus C., 747
C. A., 534
Chloe (McConnell), 814
Cornelia (Tillotson), 753
Dudley P., 753
Helen, 753
John, 753
L. C. (Rood), 748
STRANAHAN continued
Miles, 753
R. A., 345
Rolla, 753
STREATER
W. S. (Dr.), 305,363
STREATOR
_____, 741
STRINGHAM
S. L., 502, 503
STRONG
_____(female), 808
_____(Dowd), 886
Abner, 339
Arthur, 342
C. M., 886
Charles, 339, 765
Daniel, 767
Dyer, 333 (picture), 497, 882
Elijah M., 339
Frank, 347
Hannah (Griffen), 882
Harriet E. (Martin)844
Helen M. (Graham),765
John S., 820
L. W., 481, 482, 844
L. W., Jr., 469
Lydia (Hine), 882
Lyman W., 475
Mary E. (Lockwood),767
Mary J., 883
Polly, 813, 877
Stephen, 882
STROUP
Chester, 824
Delilah (Haines),824
Edman, 824
Eliza, 824
Garner, 824
George, 824
George A., 824
Harvey, 824
Jackson, 824
John, 555, 824
Lavina, 824
Lucinda, 824
Martha, 824
Martin, 824
Millie, 824
Oliver, 824
Parker, 824
Phillip, 824
Rachel (Rush), 824
Samuel, 824
Silas, 824
Thomas, 824
STUART
Elijah R., 759
Hart L., 349
J. P. (Rev.), 603

STUART continued
Mary, 759
STUCKEY
J. R., 605
STUMP
David, 403
Levi, 403
STUNER
James W., 350
STURGES
Lucius C. (L.C.), 240,404
STURGIS
Desire, 825
STYER
Samuel, 349
STYLES
Jonah, 353
Jonas, 465
SUGGETT
Elizabeth (Cleveland),803
SULLIVAN
Lot B. (Rev.), 390
SUMMERS
Demus, 888
Elizabeth (Fetzer),888
SUMNER
E. A., 341
Julius, 450
SUMNERS
Elijah (Dr.), 592
Ezra (Dr.), 592
SUTLIFF
Gary, 547
Thomas, 547
SUTLIFFE
_____, 484
Nathan, 345
SUTTON
Clarissa, 729
Ephraim, 343
J. B., 411
Jeremiah, 343
Susan, 616
William, 729
SWAGLER
England, 888
Hannah, 888
Hannah (Howe), 888
Jacob, 888
SWAN
Margaret, 482
Martha, 690
Mary F., 704
Nancy B., 690
Sallie (Burroughs), 704
Silas, 290, 704
SWARTZ
Aaron, 920
Amy (Wilson), 741
Elizabeth, 741
Florence (Williams), 741
SWARTZ continued
George W., 741
Jeremiah, 344
Laurana (_____)(Anson)741
Lucius L., 920
Luna G., 741
Magdaline (Glossar), 741
Mary E., 741
Michael, 741
Paul, 354, 741
Sarah J. (Lee), 920
Sarah (Shook), 741
SWEET
Elizabeth, 726
L. B., 345
SWEETMAN
Ursula, 740
SWIFT
_____(Mr.), 584
Edward, 775
Eliza, 775
Frank, 775
George, 344, 865
Harriet, 775
Henry, 775
Jane E., 775
Letitia, 618
Letitia (Welch), 775
Lois, 775
Martha, 775, 777
Mary Ann, 775
Richard, 614, 616, 775
Rosilla (Eldred), 865
SWINGLEHURST
Ann, 746
SWITZER
George, 355
SYKES
_____(Dr.), 773
Hiram, 198
W.H.H. (Dr.), 274
SYLVESTER
_____, 917
Addie M., 918
Amanda (Conant), 772
Belle, 780
Cynthia (Hatch)780,917,918
Edith A., 918
Eunice M. (Reid), 917
Francis, 780, 917, 918
Franklin, 631, 642, 645, 917
Fred E., 918
Grove E., 918
Helen, 780
Henry, 780
Jay, 780
Mary (Ganyard), 780
Nancy (Hatch), 918
Nancy S. (Hatch), 912
Thomas, 912
SYLVESTER continued
Thomas H., 918
SYPHER
W. H., 400
William F., 397
SYPHERS
Syphers Shoe Store, 399
TABOR
William, 349
TAGGERT
Benjamin (Rev.),564
TALBERT
Cynthia (Reynolds), 802
Edward, 802
Martha M., 802
TALBOT
Betsey, 818
Cynthia (Reynolds), 802
Edward, 802
Elizabeth, 818
Euphemia, 802
Samuel, 818
TALBOTT
Alpheus, 825
Betsey (Arnold),824
Caroline, 825
Cynthia (Reynolds)825
Edward, 576, 824
Eliza, 825
Euphemia, 825
George, 825
Henrietta, 825
Hiram, 825
Ida, 825
Lorenzo, 825
Lucy A., 825
Maria, 825
Mattie, 825
Samuel, 824
Sarah, 825
TALCOTT
_____(Rev.), 409
TALLCUTT
_____(Rev.), 433
TALLMAN
Mary F., 912
TALMAN
_____(Mr.), 584
TALROT
Joel, 505
TAMAN
David (Mrs.), 618
TANNER
Alfred, 354
John, 241, 658
Maranda R., 920
Relepha, 760
TAPPIN

TAPPIN continued
Benjamin, 314
TAYLOR
_____(Mr.), 617
A. B., 501, 882
Amasa, 523
Ann, 819
Anna, 810
Bethiah, 918
Betsey, 767
Celestia, 454
Clymena, 448
E. W., 901
Eleanor, 452
Hannah, 701, 812
Henry, 858
Hubert E., 902
James H., 901
Jane (Nelson), 901
John, 501, 508, 812, 882
Julia (Hosmer), 901
Mary J. (Strong), 883
Maude B., 902
Roxy, 443
Royal, 362
S. D. (Rev.), 287
Sarah (Ormsby), 858
Wallace E., 902
Loomis & Taylor, 883
TERBOSS
Daniel, 724
Martha R., 724
Sophia (Gray), 724
TERRELL
William L., 363, 413
TERRIL
Martin, 345
THATCHER
Abigail, 826
Abigail (Crocker), 825
Buckley, 825
C. P., 815
Charles P., 815, 825
Desire (Sturgis)(Dimmock)825
Dolly or Dorothy (Phelps)825
Edna L., 826
Elizabeth (Nye), 825
Emerancy (Culver), 825
James G., 826
John (Col.), 825
Lida (Packard), 826
Lida E.(Packard), 815
Lula M., 826
Roland (Dea.), 825
Roland (Rev.), 825
Roscoe W., 826
Sarah E., 826
Timothy, 825
Timothy D., 826
THAYER
_____(Mr.), 811, 820
Abigail, 916
THAYER continued
Alvan, 575
Alvin, 815
Antoinette (Clark), 789
Betsey (Smith), 789(2)
Bordena, 619
Charlotte (Perkins), 768, 789
Cora, 768
Cora E., 789
Elvira, 589
Eva, 768
Eva Mae, 789
Frank, 768
Frank J., 789
H. A., 699
Hannah, 815
Jared, 612, 614
Jonathan, 789
L., 581
Lemuel, 412
Lillian L. (Albertson)789
Linus, 768
Linus S., 348, 789
Lovica, 870
Lovisa (Haskins), 815
Mary Cornelia, 789
Mercy (Marsh), 815
Rufus, 469
Russell, 286, 789(2)
Russell Clark, 789
S. M., 287, 789
Sylvanus, 472
William C., 789
THEMES
John, 346
THOCKMORTON
Fannie, 758
THOM
Gilbert, 669
THOMAS
_____(Adjt. Gen.), 761
Albert, 523
Benajah C., 836
Calvin, 836
Cornelius, 540
D. M., 402
David, 836
John, 523
John W., 346
Kitty, 393
Laura, 836
Liverton, 845
Lydia, 845
Lydia A., 836
Lydia Ann, 864
Lyman, 346
Marvin R., 836
Mary E., 751
Nabbie (Sanger), 836
Nancy, 836
S., 509
THOMAS continued
Susan, 452
THOMPSON
Alpha, 340
Dolly, 739
E. H., 265
Gaylord, 349
George, 349
James, 829
Lucretia, 829, 859
Lucretia (Hatfield), 829
Mary A. (Perin), 919
Philip, 238
Sallie, 856
Sarah, 850
THORN
Samuel, 201
THORNDYKE
_____(Mr.), 875
Henry, 595, 596, 597
THORNINGTON
Billy, 488
THRALL
Homer (Rev.), 338,345
William B., 503
THRAPS
Newton, 354
THROCKMORTON(?)
Fannie, 758
THUNN
Sylvanus, 516
THURMAN
Allen G., 245
TIBBALS
Newell D., 239, 248
TIBBETTS
Charles, 339
Martha, 811
TIBBITTS
Jane (Carter), 769
Katie, 770
Margaret (Soden),769
Matthias, 769
Robert, 769
Thomas Soden, 769
Walter, 769
TICHNOR
Fannie, 336
TIFFANY
H. B., 271
Henry (Dr.), 271
Tiffany & Co., 399,400
TILLAPAUGH
D. N., 348
TILLEY
S. R., 340
W. G., 229, 579
W. J., 340
TILLISON
_____(Rev.), 564
TILLOTSON

TILLOTSON
_____(Mr.), 548
Cornelia, 753
Daniel, 733
E. A., 241
Mary, 733
Meletiah ("Millie"), 753
"Millie", 753
Samuel, 581, 583, 584
Sarah, 584, 592
TILLSON
Harriet, 811
TINGLY
Lucy, 766
TINSLER
James, 344
TINSMAN
Elizabeth, 713
TOD
_____(Gov.), 694, 778
David, 602
George, 222, 239, 246
TODD
George W., 354
TOLMAN
_____(Dr.), 688, 744
Lewis Damon (L.D.) (Dr.), 255, 264, 267, 269, 270, 302
TORBETT
_____(Elder), 411
H., 413
TORRENCE
E. H., 344
TORRINGFORD
Torringford Land Co., 485
TOTMAN
Adaline, 796
Caroline, 796
Delos, 796
Ira, 796
Ira C., 796
Jonathan, 796
Lucy (Crane), 796
Martha, 796
Mary, 796
Melinda, 796
Nancy (Gregg), 796
Naomea (McCartney), 796
Rena, 790
S. S., 202, 796
Samuel, 796
TOWERS
I. S., 473
TOWLE
Mary, 793
TOWN
_____(Dr.), 266
A. C., 825
Alvira O., 825
Betsey (Porter), 825
TOWN continued
Clark, 825
Edwin O., 825
Francis H., 825
Henry L., 825
Ira P., 825
Isaac, 825
Leo E., 825
Lyman, 825
Mary, 825
Mary E. (Fellows), 825
Orrin E., 825
Roxie, 825
Sylvia, 825
TOWNE
Amanda, 830
TOWNSEND
_____(Mr.), 541
E., 204
N. S. (See Townshend)234
Oscar, 363
TOWNSHEND
Norton S., 238(See Townsend)
TOWSLEE
_____, 882
Darius, 882(2)
Ella Harper, 882
George W., 882
Juliet, 882
Lillie G., 882
Maria (Pollock), 882
Sallie (Marsh), 882
Sarah (Marsh), 882
TRACHT
Ann Elizabeth, 700
TRACY
_____(Mr.), 433
TRAFTON
Hannah, 905
TRALL
William, 456, 457, 458
TRAPP
Alonzo, 344
TRAVER
George, 893
Mary Etta, 453
Susanna (Kuder), 893
TRAVIS
Nettie V. (Brooker),743
Walter, 743
TRAXLER
Sarah, 834, 860
TREANOR
George, 781
Harriet, 781
TREAT
A. L., 350
John (Rev.), 432, 505
TREEMAN
Betsey (Hatch), 916
TREEMAN continued
Hannah (Gillett) 912
Jeremiah, 911
John M., 916
Persis, 916
Saloma, 911
TREMAIN
Sallie, 808
TREMAN
Harvey, 348
J. D., 341
TRIFFIT
Amelia A., 918
Edward, 918
Elizabeth A.(Miller), 918
Elsie J. (Hatch),918
James, 918
Lauretta B., 918
Mary, 918
Richard, 918
Sarah A., 918
Sarah (Carnaby),918
TROXELL
Catharine, 754
TROXLER
Lena (Wheeler), 733
Michael, 733
Sarah J., 733
TRUESDELL
Ezra, 809
TRUMAN
Adaline, 700
Andrew, 353
Frank, 348
Hannah, 775
John, 354
Julius D., 341
Milton J., 341
TRUMBULL
Julius C., 354
TUBBS
Sophia, 564
Sophia (Graves), 761
TUCKER
_____(Dr.), 773
J. A. (Dr.), 274
TURNER
_____(female), 908
_____(Mr.), 283
Adam, 201, 796
Alexander, 453
Almira, 796
Almira A., 760
Alonzo, 453
Alvin, 796
Aurelia E.(Crosby)797
Betsey E., 797
Charity, 646
Clark, 796
Conrad, 646

TURNER continued
Dolly, 646
Dorothy (Waldrof), 796
Dwight M., 797
E. V., 350
Elizabeth, 796, 910
Evander, 341
G. W., 345
Hannah, 646
Henry N., 797
J. Q. A., 453
James, 796
James L., 341
Jasper, 453
John, 630, 638, 642, 646, 796
L. C., 355
Lewis E., 340
Lovina, 796
Lucinda, 796, 910
Maria L., 453
Marie, 446
Milton W., 350, 797
Peggy, 796
Quincey A., 353
TUTTLE
C., 562
Carolus, 491, 493, 504, 507
Leonard, 501
TYLEE
Royal, 484
TYLER
_____(Judge), 357, 363
Abraham, 716
Augusta T., 716
B., 341
Benjamin, 421, 453, 715
Benjamin, Jr., 716
Bennett (Dr.), 264
Betsey, 784
Cynthia, 716
E. B. (Gen.), 695
Eliza Ann (Williams), 716
(G.W.) Gideon W., 233, 235, 240
Isaac, 597
Jessie R., 716
Job, 716
John, 716
John B., 540
Joseph, 350, 453, 715, 716
Laura S. (Stanard), 716
Lemuel, 716
Lucretia (Cook), 716
Malcolm, 716
Mary, 716
N., 341
Olive (Brown), 715
Parker, 453
Rosanna, 716
Rosina, 453
TYLER continued
Roy, 218
Rush S., 716
Solomon, 453, 716(2)
Winifred Pearl, 716
UDALL
Luther, 341
UDELL
Bradley A., 350
UGA
William, 345
UNANGST
_____(Mr.), 897
Ellen, 884
UNDERWOOD
Esther, 850
UNKEL
R., 339
UPSON
Caroline (Worden), 919
Mary, 774
USTICK
E. F., 342
James R., 340
UTLEY
Joseph, 452
Mary, 801
UTTER
Amos, 572
Eli, 507
John B., 507
VADAR
H., 341
VADER
Oliver, 347
VALENTINE
Robert, 340
VALLAND
_____(Mr.), 622
Abram, 623
Rhoda, 623
Sally, 623
VALLEAU
_____(Hodges), 913
William, 913
VANARSDALE
John, 845
Mary (McIntire), 845
VANCE
J. E., 576
Thomas, 342
VAN DENSON
Don C., 342
VANDERHOFF
O., 344
VANDERHOOF
A. H., 503
Asa, 657
Baird, 657
Isaac, 657, 658, 662
Lorenzo, 344
Orson, 344
VANDERHOOF continued
Roxy (Mrs.), 662
Samuel, 657, 658, 661, 662
VANDERMARK
A., 344
B., 344
J., 344
VAN DEUSEN
Andrew, 780
Byron R., 781
Caroline L. (Webber), 783
Carrie (Webber), 781
Charles M., 781
Daniel D., 782
Dexter N., 781
Don C., 781
Earl R., 781
Edmund A., 781
Edmund O., 782
Ella (Nichols), 781
Emma (Barber), 781
Emma M., 781
Esther A., 781
George E., 781
Harriet (Treanor), 781
Irena A., 781, 782
Jessie (Conant), 781
Julia J., 781
Lawrence, 782
Linconia D., 781
Maria (Damon), 781
Marietta (Rockwell), 781
Martin B., 781
Mary (Williams), 781
Newman L., 781
Omar O., 781
Orpha (Joyner), 780
Ralph H., 781
Ray L., 781
Roe G., 781
Rush L., 207 (picture), 781
Ruth A., 781
Susannah (Foss), 781
VANDEVENTER
Isaac, 572
VANDIVERE
O., 341
VANDORNE
Mary (Walker), 703
VANDVENTER
J., 527
VANDYKE
Elizabeth, 800
William, 800
VAN GELDER
_____(Mr.), 652
VAN HEINAN
_____(Esqire), 492

VANHYNING
Henry, 418, 421
Jacob, 418
VAN ORMAN, VANORMAN
_____(Mr.), 672
Ann R. (Young), 742
C. M., 344
Esther A. (Van Deusen),781
Francis F., 742
Ida J., 742
Isaac, 644
J., 341
J. C., 503
J. H. (James H.), 344,350
James, 741
Jennie, 742
L. H., 781
Norminda, 742
O. O., 344
Orpha (Flemming), 741
Richmond C., (R.C.), 341, 354, 741
Richmond G., 742
W., 341
Wilna, 742
VANORSDALL
Garret A., 353
Jacob, 353
VANVALKENBURG
A. T., 563
VAN VLEET
Jacob, 466
VARNEY
Hiram L., 347
Irvin, 348
Margaret (Digney)(Branigan), 790
Perry O., 790
William H., 349, 790
VATTIES
John L., 503
VAUGHN
_____(female), 811
_____(Storer)(?), 851
Agnes, 845
Andrew, 851, 858
Betsy, 858
Drusilla (Shane), 851
Elizabeth, 851
Emily E. (Beach), 771
Hannah (Phew), 858
John, 858
Joseph, 844, 858
Joseph (?), 851
Lydia, 858
Maggie (Ormsby), 858
Nancy, 843, 858
Nelson, 343
Rosa M., 858
Rufus, 241, 597, 598
Samuel P., 858
Thomas, 858
VIETS
Henry M., 729
Jane (Cook), 729
Mary E., 729
VILAS
G. W., 452
VINCENT
Delight, 677
Hannah, 786
VOLINTINE
Abram, 354
VONDERHART
Theresa, 750
VOORHEES
Albert, 344
WADE
Jacob, 627
WADSWORTH
_____, 573
_____(Gen.), 710,768
Alma, 813
Alvira D. (Leonard),813
Electa, 813
Elijah, 219, 414
Ellen N., 697
Frank, 813
Millard, 627
Polly, 830
Rebecca, 768
Sardan, 813
Wadsworth Coal Co., 436
WAFFLE
Clinton D., 350
John, 349
WAGENER
Wagener family, 748
WAGGONER
H., 874
Sarah P. (Minns), 874
WAGONER
Early, 903
Ella (White), 903
Francis A., 903
Gertrude M., 903
Henry, 903
J. (Jacob), 338, 353
Jacob, 903
James, 902
Ludwick, 354
Ludwick E., 343, 903
Margaret (Long), 902
Mary (Wideman), 902
WAIT
Almira C. (Graham), 765
Avery, 783
Clarissa (Collier), 783
Elisha, 783
Emory, 783
Enos, 783
Enos E., 339
George, 765, 783
H. M., 342
WAIT continued
Harriet (Swift),775
Ida (Peebles), 779, 783
J. M., 783
John, 777, 783
Julius, 339
Lavina (_____), 752
Martha (Allis), 783
Martha (Swift), 775, 777
Mary, 783
Nancy M., 777
Olive (Miller), 783
Owen, 783
Sanford, 783
Wesley, 783
WAITE
_____(Mr.), 618
Ann, 770
Benjamin, 782
Benjamin F., 783
Charles H., 783
Charlotte V., 783
Emma I., 783
Erastus, 614, 782
Frederick P., 783
George A., 783
Julia A., 783
Laura (_____) (Ferris), 783
Mary A., 783
Nettie E., 783
Polly (Burroughs) 783
Polly (Mott), 782
Sarah M., 783
Seth A., 341, 783
WALBRIDGE
_____(Mr.), 687
WALCOTT
William, 464,465,501
WALDO
Anson J., 343
Edward, 619
Edwin A., 343
Justus T., 343
WALDROF
Dorothy, 796
WALKER
_____, 703
_____(Judge),750
_____(Mr.), 399
Aaron, 479
Andrew, 381
Andrew S., 702
Barbara A., 748
Cass B., 702
Catharine, 889
Elizabeth, 725
Elizabeth (Zigler)725
Elmer D., 702
George, 703

WALKER continued
H. J., 400, 413
Hannah (Curtis), 702, 703
Harriet, 703
Jesse, 703
Martha C., 703
Mary, 703
Matthias, 725
Olive A. (Crandall), 702
Seth S., 381
Seth S. (Capt.), 702
Seth S., Jr., 703
Truman, 242, 246
Washington, 703
William, 703
Zula B., 702
Walker family, 748
WALL
Ann M. (Giger), 797
Charles, 628, 630, 797
Christian, 794, 797
Christopher, 453
Daniel, 453
Franklin, 797
Isaac, 630
J. (Dr.), 275
Jennie L., 797
John, 453, 797
Jonas, 797
Joseph, 354
Julia, 794
Margaret, 797
Mary, 453
Paul, 453
Reason, 797
Reuben, 349
Saloma, 797
Sophia (Fredrick), 797
Thomas, 797
William, 797
WALLACE
George, 678, 859
Harriet, 616
Jane (Clark), 919
William, 347
WALTERS
William, 669
WALTMAN
Achsah, 625
F. M., 355
Keziah, 625
Marion, 350
Rebecca, 777
Valentine, 625, 626
WALTON
_____(Mr.), 611
WALTZ
Catharine, 860
Catharine (Houser), 860
Curtis, 353
David, 420
Dora, 860
WALTZ continued
Effie, 860
Eliza, 847, 860
Franklin J., 350
G. W., 346, 834
George, 679
George P., 860
George R., 860
George W., 860
Henry, 679
John, 420, 437, 860
John L., 860
(J.P.) John P., 338, 346
Mary A., 860
Mary Ann (Bowman), 860
Mary (Bowman), 834
P. L., 346
Peter, 420, 432
Peter, Jr., 443
Rhoda Irene, 860
Sevilla, 834, 860
WANER
Gaylord C., 578
Martha, 578
WARD
Abigail, 452
Eliza, 889
Elizabeth, 583, 584
Emily, 896
Freedom E. (Sargeant) 880
H., 345
Isaac, 769
Jacob, 238, 553, 581, 583, 593
John, 583, 769
John N., 881
L. F. (Rev.), 604
M. T., 903
Patience, 796
Philip, 218, 416
Rhoda, 769
WARDEN
_____(Mr.), 537
Justus, 547
Seth, 241, 539, 547, 548
Thomas, 547
Zary, 539
WARE
Daniel, 430
Henry, 240, 800
Jennie (Sanford), 821
WARES
Electa, 882
Mary A. (Waltz), 860
S., 860
WARFIELD
William, 201
WARNER
_____, 379
_____(Mr.), 540, 545
_____(Rev.), 506
_____(Squire), 421, 465,
WARNER continued
_____(Esq.) cont'd. 491
Aaron, 242, 246
Abbey, 626
Abigail (Munson), 742
Alpheus, 218, 246, 537, 538, 539, 542, 545, 547
Amelia M. (Pierce), 851
Amos (Dr.), 255, 420, 453
Bennett B., 453
C. J., 235, 407, 702, 851
Charles, 588
Charles Henry, 753
Cynthia, 757
Daniel, 420, 450, 453
David, 379, 389
E., 345
E. A., 201, 233, 241, 313, 379
Editha (_____), 450
Edward L. (E.L.), 239, 413
Edwin, 345
Eliada, 539, 547, 754
Elisha, 420
Elisha (Mrs.), 420
Elizabeth J., 742
Ellen H., 754
Elmer A., 453
Emily, 822
Emily (Mathewson), 754
Emma I., 742
Erastus, 539
Eri, 542, 543, 547
Frank E., 742
George E., 348, 379, 389, 409
H. E. (Dr.), 272
Hally F., 758
Harriet, 428, 432, 453
Heli, 542, 543, 552, 553
Heli M., 753
Henry (Dr.), 233, 239, 260, 270, 274, 588, 757
Henry D., 758
Henry E., 347
Homer, 286
Horace, 742
Horace D., 742
Horatio, 420, 453
Isabel (Smolk), 742
James, 379, 385, 392, 409
John, 206, 345
John J., 753
Johnson, 742
Joseph, 339

WARNER continued
Joseph F., 754
Joseph W., 754
Julia A. (Dennison), 742
Justus, 218, 276, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 546, 552, 553, 593
Lamira, 453
Laura A. (Dennison), 742
Leonard, 754
Lorenzo, 238, 254, 266, 272, 554
Lucina (_____), 432, 453
Lucius, 241, 753
Lucius H., 742
Lucius W., 754
Lucy, 443
M. Delos, 348
Margaret A. (Nichols), 754
Mary, 753
Mary (Goodrich), 742
Meletiah (Tillotson), 753
Millard J., 742
"Millie"(Tillotson), 753
Minerva, 539, 541, 542
Noah, 539
Olive A., 754
Orella, 779
Orpha, 453
Orrilla, 775
Philip L., 754
Rebecca (Cosset), 753
Reuben, 430
Reuben F., 419, 421, 422, 438, 453
Richard, 232, 238, 241, 627
Ruth, 539
Sally Urania, 539
Salmon, Jr., 419, 453
Salmon, Sr., 419, 422,428, 431, 432, 438, 443, 453, 461
Samuel, 417
Sarah, 482
Wm.,206,276,539,650,754,757
Warner & Shepard, 702
Warner & Smith, 402
Davis & Warner, 692
WARREN
Charles, 836
Edward, 704
J. H., 500, 503
J. W., 851
John, 503, 509
John (Mrs.), 506
Joseph, 501
Julia (Pierce), 851
Mary (Cole), 836
Mirah, 704
Orville, 342
P., 400
WARREN continued
Philip, 704
Warren, 617, 618
WASHBURN
C. G., 362, 363
Mahala, 881
S. M. (female), 408
WASS
John, 345
John H., 348
WATERS
Elijah, 886
George, Sr., 201, 202
James, 792
Lydia, 835
Maria (Bennett), 792
Roseltha E., 910
Ruth, 798
Temperance, 886
William, 629
WATKINS
E. L. (Branch), 732
George, 476
John, 354
Lydia M., 739
Lyman, 732
Rosilla, 739
WATRING
J., 669
Jacob, 346
Joseph, 671
WATTERS
Clara (Reese), 897
WEATHERBY
J. W. (Rev.), 481
LaVonne, 482
Nicholas, 584
WEATHERSTINE
Benjamin, 664
WEAVER
A., 689
Emily (Clark), 689
H. D., 344
J. W., 344
WEBB
Elizabeth, 767
Polly, 850
WEBBER
_____(Elder), 646
Addie T., 783
Caroline L., 783
Carrie, 781
Charles M., 783
Elizabeth I., 783
Ella J., 783
Francis C., 783
Frederick J., 783
George E., 619
Harriet A., 783
John A., 783
Joseph R., 783
WEBBER continued
Lovina (Bradway), 783
Lucy A., 783
Maria J., 783
Mary (Hogue), 783
Minnie L., 783
R. M., 781
R. M. (called Merrill), 783
Richard, 783
Sarah I., 783
WEBER
Caroline, 753
Cecilia, 753
George, 753
John, 345, 753
Joseph, 753
Louis, 753
Louise, 753
Margaret (Flannigan), 753
Mary Ann (Eichert), 753
Rosa, 753
WEBSTER
_____(Mr.), 522
Charles, 808
Charles C., 341
Cordelia, 902
Francis E., 902
Harriet, 902
Jane (Kent), 808
Martha A., 902
Martin V., 902
Rachel (Cowell),902
Sallie E., 751
Webster & Packard,576
WEED
D. H., 228, 412
WEEKS
George, 454
John, 292, 295
John Moody, 420, 454
Leavitt, 420, 421, 444, 454, 628
Moody, 256, 421
Peter, 420, 421, 454
WEIDER
Anna (Bessinger), 862
Joseph, 862
Maria, 862
WEIR
F., 344
WEISNER
Sally, 451
WEIZ
Catharine (Boyer),898
Elizabeth, 898
Jacob, 898
WELCH
Cornelius, 481

WELCH continued
David E., 330, 354
Hannah, 481
James C., 347
John S., 481
Joseph, 348
Letitia, 775
Margaret, 481
Polly, 854
Welch & White, 863
WELCHER
Jacob H., 241
WELD
Charlotte A., 407
James W. (J.W.), 240, 407
WELDAY
A. D., 730
Abraham, 730
Charles B., 730
Elsie H., 730
Francis L., 730
Jane (Hoffstatter), 730
Leslie L., 730
Mary E. (Foster), 730
Mary Effie, 730
Ray, 730
Willis W., 730
WELDER
William, 347, 354
WELKER
_____(Judge), 234
WELLER
John B., 310
WELLHOUSE
George, 425
WELLIN
Harlan, 348
WELLING
Edward, 347, 770
Eunice M., 770
Fillmore, 348
Jemima, 770
John W., 770
Margaret (Carpenter), 770
Orvill M., 770
Orville M., 339, 347
Peleg J., 770
William T., 240
WELLS
_____(Mr.), 596
Daniel A. (D.A.), 347, 399, 400, 402
Henry, 480
Henry S., 353
Jacob, 341
Jane, 916
Jared, 768
Mary S. (Sibley), 687
Moriva E., 768
Tunis, 480
WELMAN
Samuel, 345
WELSH
Cornelius, 212
William, 491
WELTON
_____(Judge), 609
_____(Mr.) 652,653,654
Asahel, 614
Ebon, 409
Harriet, 774
Isaac, 222, 239, 246, 247
J. (Mrs.), 409
Jacob R., 381
John, 774
Lavina, 817, 847
Luther, 551
M. B., 389
Mark, 774
Mary (Upson), 774
Nathaniel Bell, 454
Philo, 231, 238, 239, 247, 268, 412, 443, 453, 649
S. B., 381
Sally, 454
Sarah A., 682
Sarah (Davis), 774
Sheldon, 409
Susan, 443, 454
Uri, 818
William S. H. (Dr.), 254, 268, 428, 454
WELTY
John, 350
Mary J., 684
WENTLY
Carl (Rev.), 663
WERTMAN
Reuben, 344
WERTS
John, 809
Margaret (Garver), 809
WEST
Addie (Kelley), 782
Bathsheba, 480
Betsey, 820
Caleb, 480
Ella A., 782
Elmer A., 782
Ephraim, 820
Fred A., 782
George C., 782
Henry O., 343, 348, 782
Irena A. (Van Deusen), 781, 782
Lucy L., 782
Lucy (Wilcox), 782
Luella (Bigelow), 782
Mary A., 782
Richard, 507, 557
Rowena (Shaw), 782
Stephen C., 782
William, 615
WEST continued
William K., 782
WESTERMAN
Jacob, 481
WESTON
Alvira, 813
Asa, 813
WETHERBEE
Nancy, 686
WETMORE
_____, 425
Esther, 864
F. P., 618
Jabius(?), 864
W. L., 618
W. S., 618
Wetmore mills and homestead, 778
WHEADON
Benjamin, 238
WHEATLEY
Flavius J., 241
William, 201
WHEDON
Nathan N., 241
WHEELER
Aaron, 234, 238
Bradley, 862
Celia, 776, 783
Charles, 861
Daniel, 655
Elizabeth(Gasten),861
John I., 655
Lavina, 862
Lena, 733
Margaret, 452
Mary (Blizzard), 861
Richard, 861
Richard R., 862
Turney S., 341
William, 346
WHEELOCK
Adeline, 770
Ithamar, 770
Jane (Blackman), 770
John, 770
Katie (Tibbitts), 770
Lester, 770
Louis/Lewis, 770
Mary (Harvey), 769
Sarah Ann, 770
WHELOCK
Elizabeth, 687
John, 339
WHIP
Robert, 781
WHIPP
Robert, 616, 617
WHIPPLE
J. N. (Rev.), 505
WHITCOMB
Susan, 816

WHITCRAFT
Phoebe, 804
WHITE
Adaline, 827
Anna (Peebles), 826
Celista A. (Edson), 806
Christina E., 826
Daniel, 535, 826
David, 826
Deborah, 822
E., 825
E. O., 506
E. O. (Squire), 903
Earl, 865
Elijah, 455
Ella, 903
Emeline, 839
Frances, 839
H. P., 826
Harvey, 683
Henry, 826
James, 826
John, 826
Joseph W., 291
Julia (Fetterman), 839
Julia (Stiver), 827
Malissa, 839
Mary, 826
Mary Ann (Mallory), 865
Mary E., 826
Mary (Mallory), 903
Mary (Town), 825
N. W., 806
O. F., 340
O. Stowell, 826
O. W. (Rev.), 393
Oliver O., 826
Oscar F., 826
Ozro E., 826
Peregrine, 822
Silence S. (Phillips), 699
Steuben, 826
Venila M., 826
Virginia M., 865
Walter C., 826
Walter Perry, 826
William, 826, 827, 839
White and Harris, 869
Welch & White, 863
WHITEHEAD
Thomas, 363
WHITEHILL
_____(Dr.), 264
WHITESIDE
A. R., 407, 482, 704
Abraham, 480, 672
Alexander R., 240, 241,289
Ann, 480
Ann (Russell)(Neil), 704
James, 601, 704
Mary E., 704
WHITESIDE continued
Mary (McCurdy)(Marks),704
Thomas, 480, 704
Thomas A., 704
William, 704
Whiteside & Johnson, 704
WHITMAN
_____(Esquire), 806
_____, 436, 497
Alden, 919
Alden (Esq.), 828
Arthur I., 919
Betsey, 828
Cora E., 919
Earnest W., 919
Eben, 828
Ephraim, 828
Eugene N., 828
Ezra, 828
Hannah (Packard), 828
Hannah (Parker), 919
Harriet N., 828, 919
Isaac, 828, 916, 918, 919
Isaac, Jr., 828
Jeptha, 828
Jessie E., 919
Mary L., 828
Noble, 828
S., 345
Susan A. (Perin), 919
Susan (Daniels), 806
Susan H., 768
Susan J. (Daniels), 828
Sybil, 828
WHITMORE
Arminta, 904
Elmer, 904
Hiram, 903
J., 400
Jacob C., 342
Jane, 904
Jo, 413
John A., 904
Joseph, 240
Laura, 904
Lewis E., 347
Sarah (Harnish), 903
Valeria, 904
WHITNEY
_____, 887
Adaline (White), 827
Adelaide (Clapp), 802
Angeline, 799
Bathsheba, 480
Delbert B., 827
Elizabeth, 709
Florilla, 827
H. W., 348
Hiram, 827
Hutchinson(?), 827
J. B., 340
WHITNEY continued
J. D., 579
James D., 827
James H., 827
John B., 802
Lucy, 765
Malissa (White), 839
Mary, 827
Rhoda (Smith), 827
Salmon, 480
Shubael, 799
Susan (Stanton), 827
WHITTLESEY
Elisha, 234
Frederick, 238
WIARD
John, 916
Julia (French), 916
Mary, 916
WIDEMAN
Altha O., 902
Amy L., 860
Anna (Geisinger), 902
Anna (Guisinger), 859
Barbara, 902
Bertha M., 860
Bertie M., 859
Catharine, 902
Daniel, 902
Edith A., 860
Elizabeth (Lance), 719, 828, 859
Elmer E., 902
Flora Dell, 859
Frank P., 482
George, 902
Hannah (Geisinger) 902
Harriet (Webster), 902
Harrison Blake, 859
Henry, 902
Ida J., 860
Jacob, 859, 902(2)
John, 829, 859, 902
John L., 859
Justin, 902
L., 479
Laura L. (Young), 829
Laura (Young), 859
Leon, 828
Lorinda, 719, 859
Lucius or Luie R., 828
Ludwick, 902
Martha A. (Webster)902
Mary, 902(2)
Mary E., 859
Mary E. (Shank), 859
Philip, 719, 859
Phillip, 828, 902
Polly E., 859
Samuel, 469
Sarah, 902

WIDEMAN continued
Sarah A., 859
Sarah L. (Sanford), 828
W., 823
W. H., 859
William H., 828, 859
WIDMAN
Annie (Geisinger), 717
Catharine, 717
Jacob, 717
WIGHTMAN
_____(Bissell), 861
A. G., 669
Betsey (Osgood), 861
Charlie D., 861
J. L., 675
James L., 860
Lucy M., 861
N. G., 677
Nancy, 860
Nathan, 669, 860, 861
William B., 861
WILBUR
Adelia, 739
Ann (Collins), 818
Desdemona, 917
John, 818
Nancy (Falkner), 917
O. F., 917
Smith, 917
Warren F., 339
WILCOX
_____(Dr.), 268, 614, 616, 619
Abigail, 526
Caroline, 889
Caroline (McCloud), 914
Eliza (Ward), 889
George, 526
J. M., 363
Jeremiah, 474
Louisa (Bates), 451, 714
Lucretia, 526
Lucy, 782
Lyman B., 342
O. (Dr.), 782
Orlando, 613
Pliny, 418
Ralph (Rev.), 577
Thomas, 475, 526, 528,889
WILCUTT
Joseph, 803
Melvina (Belding), 803
WILD
Judith, 801
WILDER
_____(Rev.), 433
Elsa, 644
Lucy, 911
Timothy, 905
WILEN
_____(Mr.), 601
WILER
Elizabeth, 867
WILHELM
D. C., 202
WILKINS
Patterson V., 353, 452
WILLARD
A. M., 480
Franklin B., 347
Gustavus V., 240
William, 345
WILLET
Alonzo D., 797
Benjamin F., 797
Benjamin J., 797
George, 797
Harriet, 797
Harriet M., 797
Mary J. (Rudisill), 797
Parthenia J., 797
Rebecca, 797
Rebecca B., 797
Roswell W., 797
William W., 797
WILLEY
_____(Dr.), 756
A. G. (Dr.), 253, 260, 263, 268, 271, 554
(picture), 563
Dan, 635
Elizabeth, 919
Frances F., 263
George W., 245
John W., 238
Joseph, 622
Lewis R., 340
William H., 342, 355
WILLIAMS
_____(Capt.), 758
_____(Maj.), 804, 826
_____(Mr.), 433
Ada L., 763
Alvan J., 763
Annis Amanda (Seymour)763
Barney, 418
Blake, 827
Boswell, 678
Carl S., 827
Charles H., 340
Clare G., 827
Clarinda (Jenkins), 826
Dominie, 602
Don R., 827
Duncan, 657
Earle, 769
Eliza Ann, 453, 716
Eliza (Palmer), 809
Elroy, 783
Flora A., 763
Florence, 741
G. H., 340
George, 343
WILLIAMS continued
George J., 346
George T., 763
Gertrude I., 827
H. H., 346
H. J., 857
Hannah (Albright),716
Hannah (Branch), 857
Harry, 769
Henry A., 826
Herbert R., 826
Hiram, 466
Ida E. (Sherman), 769
J. A. (Rev.), 433
J. J., 682
James, 524
Jennie A., 763
Jennie (Fluent), 908
Jessie M., 763
John, 716, 826
L. C. (Hickox), 827
Levi C., 762
Lorin, 809
Martha, 887
Mary, 781
Mary C., 826
Mary (Wait), 783
Maud, 769
Norman H., 763
Paul, 418
Roswell, 241, 669,826
Seymour B., 763
Sophia L.(Blackman)762
Theophilus, 763
W. R., 654
William H. (W.H.), 319, 338, 340, 576, 625
WILLIAMSON
Henry C., 340
W., 341
WILLIS
A. D., 535
WILLITS
Alonzo D., 341
Parthenia, 914
WILLY
J. C., 341
WILMOT
_____(Mr.), 545
Clarinda, 751
Ebenezer, 540,753,811
Elisha, 811
Harriet (Pardy), 811
Julia L., 753
Lucy (Reynolds), 811
WILSON
_____(female), 803
_____(Dr.),258,264
_____(Mr.), 465
Abigail (Porter)729
Adam, 832
Amy, 741

WILSON continued
Andrew, 836
Calvin G., 342
Clara B., 770
Darius, 770
David, 185, 430, 463, 464, 467, 470, 471, 482, 729
David Dudley Lamar, 730
Elizabeth, 873
Elizabeth (Richie), 873
Elizabeth (Sweet), 726
George, 512
Hallie Kathleen, 730
Harriet, 470
Helen A. (Porter), 770
Henry F., 314
Homer E., 770
Ina L. (Dustin), 805
James, 625, 845, 873
James D., 770
Jane (Martin), 729
Jane Sabilla (Colbetzor)730
John, 422, 430, 463, 464, 465, 466, 470, 476, 726, 729
L. A., 805
L. B., 482, 729
Laura, 723
Lewis, 466
Margaret, 470
Martha, 726
Martha A., 770
Minnie F., 770
Nancy, 832
Nancy (Thomas), 836
Narcissa (Shank), 821
Nathan, 611
O. B., 354
Philo F., 342
Rebecca (McIntire), 845
Robert, 466, 470
Suel, 342
Temperance (Chace), 770
Thomas, 354
William, 469, 544, 729
WIMBLE
Mary, 800
WINCHESTER
G. W., 288
WING
Batchelor, 557, 657, 658
Elijah, 657, 658
WINKLER
James, 349
WINNINGER
Philip, 345
WINSTON
G. S., 875
Joseph S., 596, 597, 601
Louisa (Palmer), 875
WINTER
WINTER continued
_____(Mr.), 675
Winter Brothers, 675
WINTERS
Ann (Freeman), 848
J., 344
James, 340, 346, 349
Sarah, 848
Sarah (Hyatt), 841
William, 344, 346, 848
WIRTZ
_____(Mr.), 674
WISE
Christina (Grove), 883
Daniel, 799
Eliza J. (Pittenger),883
George W., 241
Ida, 790
Jacob, 420
John, 420, 430, 883
Maggie, 883
Mary, 883
Minnie, 883
Peter, 883
Thomas, 883
William A., 883
WITT
Susan, 888
WITTER
_____(Dr.), 704
Alicia E., 703
Amos (Dr.), 255, 268, 270, 475, 493
Annis (Pickett), 704
Beulah, 704
Beulah (Carter), 704
Catharine (Randall), 703, 705, 855
Cora B., 705, 836
David A., 705
Edwin R., 705
Esther E., 705
Ezra W., 703
Frances M., 703
Harry S., 703
Henry W., 705
Mary E. (Shank), 821
Rebecca, 704
Sarah M. (Huntley), 703
Sarah S., 705
W. H., 205, 211, 405 (picture), 704, 855
Warren B., 704
William, 413, 703,704,705
William H., 703
William P., 703
WITTNER
Abraham, 711
Jane J. (Metlin), 711
Sarah C., 448, 711
WOHLPET
Gottlieb, 345
WOLBACH
Theodore D., 350
WOLCOTT
Alice A., 920
Alzina, 911
Alzina M., 920
Amelia C., 920
Anna, 639, 914
Chester, 341, 920
Clayton, 341, 920
Clayton C., 920
Cornelia, 920
Cornelius, 920
Elizur, 638
Ephraim, 535
Fernando, 920
Frank L., 920
H., 341
Harriet C., 920
Horace, 920
Ida E. (King), 787
Ida M., 920
Ida Winnie, 787
John, 335
Joseph (Capt.), 919
Joseph, 793, 914
Lucy, 793
Lucy (Hills), 914, 919
Lyman, 535
Mary L., 920
Nancy W. (Codding),920
Pamelia, 793
S. P., 919
Samuel M., 787, 920
Sarah J., 920
William, 601
WOLF
_____(Rev.), 481
F. S. (Rev.), 433
Samuel (Dr.), 260
WOLFCALE
Belinda (Ashton), 858
John, 858
Nancy, 858
WOLFE
Francis S., 353
WOOD
_____(Gen.), 859
Abel, 557, 563, 564, 565, 694
Abel (Rev.), 755, 764
Anna, 837
Arthur Sidney, 764
B., 703
B. Wood & Son, 703
B. H., 407, 703
B. H. Wood & Co., 703(?)
C. B., 310, 312
C. M. (Oviatt), 703
Caroline (Koons),764
Catharine (Rowland)764

WOOD continued
Charles D., 764
Charlotte C., 764
Christina R., 764
Edwin (Rev.), 679
Francis, 764
Francis M., 764
H. O., 703
Henrietta (Orrok), 703
Henry W., 557, 563
James A., 764
Jesse, 853
Joseph R., 764
Lebbues A., 764
Lucena S., 764
Lucy, 844
Mary A., 764
Monroe E., 764
Parmelia A., 764
Phoebe, 853
Rachel (Dodd), 764
Rachel M., 764
Reuben, 238, 239, 245, 246
Richard, 853
Sophia (Graves)(Tubbs),764
Vivalda, 669, 670
W. H. & Co., 402
Walter, 703
William B., 764
WOODARD
Altha L. (Hatch), 912
Edward, 912
WOODBRIDGE
_____(Mr.), 589
Timothy, 540
WOODBURY
A. J., 355
WOODFORD
E. (Capt.), 762
WOODHAM
Woodham & Rawson, 396
WOODLEY
George, 705
Mary A. (Waite), 783
Sarah (Green), 705
Sarah W., 705
WOODRUFF
Amelia A. (Triffit), 918
Eben, 830
Elisha, 830
Ernest, 918
F. A., 918
George, 341
Rhoda (Coe), 830
S., 616
Simeon (Rev.), 276, 390, 409, 505, 594, 619
WOODS
Catharine (Berkey), 866
Nancy J., 866
Reuben N., 447
William, 866
WOODWARD
_____(Mr.), 385
Abigail (Hills), 704
Anna E. (Rice), 810
Dinah, 798
E., 202
Edward, 798
Elizabeth, 798
Elnoadell, 798
J. M., 524
James, 186, 201, 798
Joanna (Amerman), 798
John, 202, 629, 792, 798
L. B., 407
Lena, 798
Mary, 798
Mary F. (Swan), 704
Nancy, 792, 798
Ruth, 792
Ruth (Waters), 798
S. B., 642, 682, 703
Stephen, 704
Stephen B. (S. B.), 240, 251, 287, 290, 400
T. C., 202
Thomas C., 798
Verna, 798
Victory E., 798
William, 629, 798
Woodward & Andrew,683,704
Woodward & Licey, 704
Woodward, Andrew & Licey, 704
Blake & Woodward, 682
Blake, Woodward & Codding, 689
Blake, Woodward & Lewis,694
WOODWORTH
Josie L., 688
Watson M., 345
WOOLFORD
Matilda, 894
WOOLLEY
W., 625, 627
WORCESTER
Semantha, 287
WORDEN
_____(Mr.), 517
Betsey (Gordon), 782
Caroline, 919
Cora I., 782
Elmer C., 782
Frank E., 782
George, 919
George W., 782
H. D., 342
Heman D., 782
Hiram, 782
Joseph, 919
Lynn, 782
Mary A. (Clark), 919
Melissa (Bissell)782
WORDEN continued
Nathan, 919
Nettie, 782
Ora H., 782
Polly (Mace), 782
Sally Ann, 919
Sally (Frisbee), 919
Thomas, 919
William L., 782
William S., 919
Zara, 919
WORKHEISER
Henry, 476
WORMAN
Sarah, 712
WORMSTICK
August M., 345
WORTHINGTON
Alfred, 863
Harriet, 863
Sarah (Southworth), 863
T., 344
WRIGHT
_____(Mr.), 443, 484
_____(Rev.), 433
Ada (Bechtel), 717
Almon J., 903
Amos (Dr.), 270
Catharine (Wideman)902
Catharine (Widman), 717
Charles, 354, 474
Charles A., 313
Charles Watson, 717
Charlotte V.(Waite)783
Christa (Eichelberger), 717
Clara, 903
Clara C. (Lahr), 717
Clarence, 903
Clarissa, 903
Dora May, 717
Ebenezer, 420, 430
Ebenezer (Mrs.),430
Edgar J., 717
Edna, 903
Edwin B., 783
Elizabeth(Schall),716
Elizur, 281
Elmer Francis, 717
Emma, 903
Ephraim, 716, 902
Fannie, 903
Fannie (Hallock),903
Fred (Dr.), 260
G. C., 847
George C., 903
H. B., 903
Henry, 420, 421, 903
Hiram, 669
Ida Ellen, 717
Jacob, 481, 716

WRIGHT continued
Joel, 903
John, 798
John C., 245
Johnson, 783
Lydia, 712, 731, 798
Maria (Collier), 903
Martin S., 903
Milton, 420
Moses, 251
Oliver Otis, 717
Orris, 420
Phoebe, 903
Sarah, 903
Sarah M. (Waite), 783
Submitta, 744
W. H., 420
William H., 717
William Henry, 430, 431
William Henry (Mrs.)430,431
Wright & Sutliff, 218
WUCHTER
George H. (Dr.), 275, 730
Jonas H., 730
Mary A. (Brobst), 730
WUSTENBERG
Paul G., 347
WYATT
Ann, 858
Clara E., 859
Eddie, 859
Harriet, 859
Harriet M.(Blair), 832,858
Joel, 859
John (Sir), 858
Jonathan, 858
Judson, 345
Marvin B., 346, 858, 859
N. H., 832
Nicholas H., 858
Phoebe (Buck), 858
Stella, 859
Stutely, 858
Susan, 858
WYKES
Richard, 339
WYMAN
Arthur, 766
Carrie (Olds), 778
Ella (Ganyard), 766
John, 778
Joseph P., 241
YAUKEY
_____, 421
YEOMAN
_____(female), 831
Hannah, 852
YERGIN
Andrew, 904
Caroline, 904
Catharine (Coble), 904
Christian, 904
YERGIN continued
Christina (Kintner), 904
David, 904
Elizabeth, 904
Henry, 903, 904
John, 904
Joseph, 904
Mary, 904
Priscilla, 904
Rebecca, 904
Rosana E., 904
Sophia, 904
Susanna, 904
William, 904
YOCKEY
Catherine, 433
Henry, 433
John S., 443
YOCUM
J., 503
U. S., 646
YODER
_____, 451
Catharine, 717
D. G., 476
David, 717
Edwin, 717
Elizabeth, 717
Franklin, 717
H. B., 350
Henry, 717
John, 427, 717
John B., 717
Lovina, 717
Peter, 717
Susannah, 717
Susannah (Bechtel), 717
Susannah (Moyer), 717
William Harrison, 717
Yoder, Screen & Co.,427
YOUNG
Abigail (Reese), 705
Allen, 344
Alva, 859
Alvah, 828
Ann R., 742
Celina, 507
Clark D., 829
Collins, 491, 814, 816
Cyrus, 713
Delia, 829
Elisha, 473
Eliza, 644
Elizabeth, 814
Elizabeth (Richey), 879.
Ellen (Cutter), 908
Francis, 241, 643
Frank (Dr.), 274,347,705
George, 829
Hattie (Lendsay), 705
Heman, 828
Hiram N., 341
YOUNG continued
Horace, 829
J. B., 399, 690
James (J.), 344, 828, 829, 879
Jane, 816, 829
John B., (J.B.), 239, 251, 287, 303, 313, 400, 689, 693
Laura, 859
Laura L., 829
Lucretia (Thompson), 829, 859
Lydia, 828
Margaret (Shaffer), 713
Mary, 829
Melissa, 713,828,829
Naomi (Ayers), 814
Naomi (Clark), 828
Otis S., 346
Pete, 358
Philip, 627
Robert, 705
Sadie J., 705
Samuel, 828
Stephen, 828
Thomas, 828
Ulysses, 290
Vesla (Bicknell)829
William, 828
Young & Codding,689
YOUNGS
Lucretia, 665
YOUNKER
Jacob, 889
Margaret, 888
ZETTER
Charles, 339
ZIGLER
Elizabeth, 725
ZIMMERMAN
G., 345
Joseph, 345
Maria, 854
Mary (Patterson)854
Rebecca U. (Kennedy), 787
Samuel, 854
William H., 787
ZOLLNAR
Catharine, 794
ZUVER
Solomon, 901
Zuver & Smith, 901